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THE TIMES

Bishop of Birmingham on Mr Botha's window dressing, page 16

Sites for storage of cruise missiles named by minister

torage positions for the 160 missiles to be deployed in the l Kingdom were named lay by Mr Francis Pym, ıry of State for Defence. re RAF Greenham Common, ire, and the disused RAF Molesworth, Cambridgeshire. The missiles would be dispersed to secret sites in a crisis, and Mr Pym, in a move to calm local anxieties, said that no warheads would be carried on exercises and that no test flying would take place.

ɔecret firing points for a crisis

Noyes
ıtary Correspondent
ter

ancis Pym, Secretary or Defence, announced mmons yesterday that round launched cruise ıissiles to be deployed nited Kingdom would ned at the United r Force standby base Greenham Common, , and at RAF Moles- disused airfield in eshire.

wo bases would not ring stations, and as after a similar state- the House of Lords, ıtion would be to the weapons in ɔf crisis to secret sites out 50 miles of the ɔsitions.

, moving rapidly to ınxieties of local resi- of MPs, assured the t no live missiles or would be carried on and that no missile would take place in y.

siles would be stored -built shelters, in con- ıat fully met the British safety stan- part of the security nts, Britain would be g 220 personnel to- guard forces for the for dispersal deploy-

eployment of the would generate no n a few aircraft a month at either of t would be necessary to time to practise nent of the launcher ɔport vehicles to dis- s, and those exercises along pre-planned ın after consultation ɔcal authorities.

l cost to the United of the deployment would be £16m.

assured the House there was no dual n for the weapons, ld exist only where there was joint ownership and production cost sharing, a decision to fire the missiles could be taken only by a joint decision between the United States and British governments.

he anxiously awaited end, for the Labour Party, the politically sensitive statement immediately underlined the deep divisions withi nthe Opposition on defeure. In earlier exrhanges over cruise missiles, even before Mr Pym had made his statement, there was a srrprining outburst from the Labour backbenches, calling for the resignation of Mr William Rodgers as the Opposition's spokesman on defence.

Mr Roy Hughes, Labour MP for Newport, said that the official policy of the Labour Party was decided "through proper constitutional channels".

"It is sheer hypocrisy for Mr Rodgers to serve as the Labour Party's official spokesman.

"It would be more honourable for him to retire to the backbenches and express his point of view there."

To the credit of Mr Rodgers, there was no attempt by him to paper over the divisions that separate the Labour front bench from the left wing. Accepting, as he told the House, the inevitability of nuclear weapons and the requirement that Britain should be properly defended, Mr Rodgers went on to recognize the strong feelings and anxieties that would be provoked by these decisions.

While the arrangements described by Mr Pym were "in some ways satisfactory", he pointed out that any divided responsibility would clearly be dangerous. A few moments later Mr Robert Cryer, Mr Frank Allaun and other Labour backbenchers were making crystal clear that the arrangements were in no way satisfactory.

Next Sunday, shouted Mr Allaun, the Labour Party would be showing its opposition to the cruise missiles. It seemed, however, that the party's official spokesman on defence would not be among the protesters on that occasion.

Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party, probably put the view of most MPs when he said that although the statement would not be widely welcomed, it was bound to be accepted as one of sombre and sad necessity, as part of our general commitment to the Nato alliance.

While agreeing with Mr Steel, Mr Pym pointed out that although Nato had 226 long-range, land-based nuclear systems, the Soviet Union had 930, outnumbering the West by four to one. Even if all the 572 cruise missiles to be deployed in Europe were already in existence, we would still be outnumbered.

Earlier, Mr Pym said that Greenham Common would be the main operating base for the cruise missile units in the United Kingdom and would house six flights. The first units would be deployed by the end of 1983. Molesworth would house four flights of the missiles.

The decision on the bases stemmed from the need to bring the missiles into service as soon as possible. There had to be adequate accommodation, road communications, access to training areas and suitable dispersal areas.

The Soviet Union was turning out the SS20 mobile nuclear missile at the rate of more than one a week. They were refusing to negotiate and were steadily increasing their nuclear capability.

He assured MPs that if there was a change of heart on the other side of the Iron Curtain, the West would talk. The United Kingdom would continue to try to persuade the Russians to come to the table and play their part in a genuine negotiation.

Proms may have to be sacrificed, BBC says

By Martin Huckerby
Music Reporter

The BBC will sacrifice the Promenade Concerts rather than drop its plan for disbanding five of its house orchestras, Mr Aubrey Singer, managing director of BBC Radio, said in an uncompromising statement on the dispute with the Musicians' Union.

"We are not going to do the Proms at the sacrifice of not going through with our intentions", he said. Nor was there the slightest chance that the BBC would let anyont else take over the running of the Proms.

There was still a month before the concerts were due to begin on July 18, but he accepted that it was likely there would be no change in the stalemate between the BBC and the striking musicians.

"I cannot see much light at the end of the tunnel at the moment." He recognized that the dispute might be resolved only by one side grinding the other down, "but I know which way round it is going to be".

The BBC was "prepared to revive the Proms any time anyone turns up". Orchestras that did not turn up would be in breach of their contracts, although he realized that the orcestras weer unlikely to break the union's boycott.

If the Proms were cancelled, ticket money would be refunded; all seats for the last night have been sold, and tickets for the remaining 56 concerts went on sale last Monday.

Speaking of the possibility of resuming negotiations with the union, Mr Singer said: "There is room for manoeuvre; but it is no good negotiating with someone who is not prepared to budge". When pressed on how much room he was talking about, he said here were 172 posts involved in the orchestral cuts, but there were vacancies and retirements, so it did not necessarily mean 172 people going.

However, if such suggestions constitute an olive branch it looks too small a branch for the union to be interested in grasping.

Mr Singer said the BBC was as far as possible not scheduling live programmes on television and radio during the dispute so the union's action would cause minimum disruption.

Giving the reasons for selecting which six BBC orchestras were to be preserved, he said: "We chose them because we thought we ought to retain the ones which are most valuable to us".

The value of the BBC Symphony Orchestra did not have to be elaborated, he said. "The

Continued on page 2, col 5

Photograph by Brian Harris

Contrasts in style: Elegant arrivals for the first day of Royal Ascot watched by a casual observer.

Protest over Soviet violence to Britons

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr Nikolai Lunkov, the Soviet Ambassador, was called to the Foreign Office yesterday to be told of Britain's deep concern about incidents involving British visitors to Russia, including physical assault.

In particular, Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State at the Foreign Office referred to assaults on four British tourists since the beginning of the year in circumstances which strongly suggest deliberate harassment, probably in retaliation for making contact with Soviet citizens.

In all, Mr Blaker gave details of nine incidents, involving 13 people and including two women.

According to the British account, not all the contacts in the Soviet Union were with Jewish or dissident people although clearly there is a strong suspicion that this is behind the hostile action against British visitors.

Each case was reported to the Soviet Foreign Ministry by the British Embassy as it arose but in the belief that harassment is growing it was decided to call in Mr Lunkov.

All the incidents have occurred since November last year. The two women, Miss Helen Abendstern and Miss Elizabeth Harrison, were attacked and robbed in Leningrad on February 2 and other cases involving robbery or harassment in Moscow and Leningrad indicate more than a random pattern of violence.

Mr Blaker's protest was delivered on the same day that Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, made a last appeal to British athletes not to attend the Olympic Games

A Foreign Office spokesman said that was coincidental, although there was concern that people who intend to visit Moscow for the games should be aware of the incidents.

Lord Carrington told representatives of 16 British sporting associations that the prospect of persuading the Russians to withdraw from Afghanistan depended on the rest of the world continuing to show strong disapproval of the Soviet action.

The meetings were friendly, allowing the sportsmen to make a number of criticisms of government policy.

Although some individuals may have shown misgivings about British participation in the games and Sir Denis Follows, chairman of the British Olympic Association, conceded afterwards that he had been impressed by what he had heard, it is thought very unlikely that any British sports federations will change their minds at this late stage.

London Transport is 'weak in skills'

By Michael Baily
Transport Correspondent

Strong criticism of London Transport's executive was disclosed yesterday with the publication, at the instigation of Sir Horace Cutler, the leader of the Greater London Council, of a consultants' report.

That describes the executive as: weak in skills required to run a large business and indeed manage itself as a board; lacking in sense of purpose, agreement on objectives, and clarity in its business cutlure; insufficiently outward looking; too preoccupied with day-to-day operations; ineffective in applying remedies and monitoring performance; and above all, failing to act as a corporate board rather than a group of individual members.

The result, say P. A. International, the consultants, is that the executive board "responds to and defends its position to the GLC rather than taking the initiative, and administers, authorizes and responds to the actions of its two businesses rather than directing".

But a somewhat abrasive press conference at London Transport's Victoria headquarters yesterday Mr Ralph Bennett, the chairman, while accepting the board conclusions of the report, declined to accept it as criticism of himself or his board colleagues personally. He made clear that he would continue to the end of his contract in 1983 unless the GLC dismissed him, and he hoped his colleagues would carry on too.

In fact one promising new board appointment has been approved by the GLC; that of Mr Ian Phillips, aged 41, the group planning director, to the new combined post of board member for finance and planning as recommended by the consultants.

Sir Horace said yesterday that he had not yet made up his mind about other possible chanegs in the board, and

added: "I am very happy the report has been published. Now we can get down to the facts and move toward a much better future. The one component still awaited to complet ethe picture (due in the next few days) is London Transport's own report on their current 20 per cent pay award, and how they propose to meet the large deficit that will arise next year".

Asked if in the light of the consultants' criticisms the executive felt qualified to continue, all board members present except two, Dr David Quarmby and Mr Leslie Chapman, said that they thought the board had all the skills needed.

Mr Chapman, whose critical report of London Transport created a stir some months ago, said he found his colleagues' explanations difficult to understand. "The conclusion that "the exeuutive board is weak in skills that are required to run a large business" seems to me to be clear enough", he said.

Mr Bennett did not agree that the people on the board were not up to the job.

Leading article, page 17
London Transport "mess", page 18

ıtcher concern on mical weapons

olitical Editor

garet Thatcher, while tating that the Gov- ıd "no present plans" chemical warfare emphasized to the yesterday how "very she found the Soviet of a "substantial" capability while Brit- sed only the means ıg soldiers with pro- thing against chemi-

ıe Minister, and more Mr Francis Pym, of State for Defence, in the first Commons on the subject, that ıment is actively con- ith the United States eter the Russians in ırfare.

ıtcher said that the capability ought to be ly known.

ıld Brown, the United fence Secretary, sug- Mrs Thatcher at 10 Street on June 2 that ıd the United States consider acquiring weapons. That was ɔposal as such, so the nister yesterday was ell Mr Tam Dalyell, P for West Lothian, that "no such proposal was made".

However, short of deterring the Russians through a chemical weapons treaty ban—for which Mr Pym said Russian objections gave no hope of early progress—acquisition would seem to be the only remaining option.

Asked by Mr Robert Atkins, Conservative MP for Preston, North, when he expected to make a decision on offensive capability, Mr Pym repeated that he had no plans, beyond making inquiries and studying the implications.

In telling Mr Patrick Duffy, Labour MP for Sheffield, Attercliffe, that the Soviet Union was causing anxiety as they improved and developed their chemical warfare techniques, Mr Pym foreshadowed an eventual announcement.

It is understood that, following joint talks with the Americans at military and scientific level, the Government will hope to be in a position to announce its decision during the next session of Parliament, beginning in November.

Mr Pym acknowledged that it would be a "controversial decision" to move from the present British policy

babwe coalition split local elections

y, June 17.—A deep appeared in the coali- rnment here over the ajority rule" local ır elections in newly- nt Zimbabwe.

ıtriotic Front Party, Mr Joshua Nkomo, Affairs Minister, has the ruling Zanu-PF rying to rush through ions in some rural an attempt to catch parties off guard.

ıtriotic Front, in a headed "The death ɔcracy", maintained ruling party—its ally e-independence war— g to gather votes be- al party campaigns organized.

sed Zanu-PF of con- deploy its guerrillas outside ceasefire assembly camps "to coerce voters once more so as to install Zanu-PF district councils".

The Zanu-PF was also charged with commandeering the nationanal radio network

A government spokesman, however, said it would not be possible to hold any local government elections until the end of July at the earliest because of several formalities, which included calling for nominations and setting a polling date 21 days beyond their receipt.

Smith charge: Childish, anti-white propaganda by the state radio and television was driving whites from Zimbabwe, Mr Ian Smith, the former Prime Minister, said, hinting for the first time that he might join the emigration lines.

: on explosions charge

nen will appear at ell magistrates' court, today charged with y to cause explosions nited Kingdom.

en, all believed to be of a "Loyalist" group, were arrested last week in a joint operation by Scotland Yard and Strathclyde police.

Three men were flown to London from Glasgow yesterday to be charged. Four of the five men are from Glasgow and one from London.

Paris to help on New Hebrides

France will work with Britain to reach a negotiated settlement of the problems of the New Hebrides, hopefully by the independence date of July 30. M Paul Dijoud, the French minister responsible for overseas territories, said that France had decided to regard the dispatch of British troops to the islands as a "regrettable misunderstanding" and would not embarrass Britain by demanding their withdrawal, even though they should not have been sent against French wishes Page 8

Horse butchers' plight

Angry French horse butchers blame a "slanderous campaign" for a sharp drop in horse meat consumption. Animal protection societies have redoubled their campaign against the import of East European horses after a television documentary exposing their maltreatment on the journey to French abattoirs. Horses maddened by hunger and thirst often turn to cannibalism Page 7

French 'violation' on lamb

West Germany and the Netherlands have protested vigorously over further French restrictions on lamb imports, imosed in spite of an agreement reached last month. The French move was described as a violation of EEC trade rules and Mr Finn Olav Gundelach, the Commissioner for Agriculture, said he was "very disappointed" Page 6

DPP keeps 'Julie' assets

The assets seized after Operation Julie will not be handed back to the defendants without a court battle, Sir Thomas Hetherington, QC, the Director of Public Prosecutions, has decided. Despite the House of Lords' recent ruling that the £500,000 assets were seized unlawfully, the DPP said: "We will wait to see if we are sued" Page 6

RSPCA role attacked

The Charity Commissioners critize the Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for political activity during the 1979 general election. Publicity directed at voters to persuade candidates to give priority to animal welfare issues was political interference outside the scope of a registered charity, they said. The RSPCA has undertaken to heed their advice in future Page 4

Washington welcome for King Husain

"Differences of approach" were mentioned by both leaders when King Husain of Jordan arrived in Washington for talks with President Carter. American officials say that the discussions are not expected to result in Jordan taking part in Palestinian autonomy talks, although Mr Carter has made it plain he hopes to persuade King Husain to participate in the peace process Page 8

Factory output slides

Latest industry output figures indicate that companies are facing a recession as severe as that of 1974-75. Production in the three months to April was down by 3.5 per cent and for the whole year is likely to drop by 4 or 5 per cent. Worst affected are manufacturers of consumer goods, chemicals and textiles Page 21

Callaghan 'surrender'

Alleged surrender by Mr James Callaghan, the Labour Party leader, to left-wing pressure on crucial party constitutional issues, is strongly criticized b some of his backbenchers. Meanwhile, the engineering workers' union has reaffirmed its opposition to any change in the way the party leader is elected. Page 2

Full-cost fees dropped

The Labour Party is to drop its proposals to charge full-cost university fees, ranging from £2,000 to £5,000, to pupils from independent schools. An overwhelming majority of a subcommittee of the party's national executive expressed strong opposition to the proposal when it was discussed on Monday night Page 2

Top salaries warning

Mrs Margaret Thatcher gave the strongest hint so far that top people's salary increases will have to be held below the inflation level. She told MPs: "We cannot go on having the big public-sector wage awards we have had in the past" Page 2

Benefits cut: Draft regulations made available to The Times show that thousands of poor families will be denied grants for children's clothing 2

Refugees return: Hundreds of Kampucheans line up at a camp in Thailand to be repatriated under the voluntary scheme set up by the Bangkok Government 9

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Business News, pages 20-25
Stock markets: Gilts maintained their recent progress but equities adopted a more cautious approach after Monday's hectic session. The *FT* Index closed 1.4 up at 469.0
Financial Editor: After the "corset"; where have all the borrowers gone?
Business features: Peter Hill on the National Enterprise Board's disposal of its stake in Ferranti; Alan McGregor on moves to bring order to the world's commodity markets

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Grey-suited Soviet bureaucrats flood Kabul

From Robert Fisk
Kabul

The six Soviet officials sit together most evenings in the lobby of their hotel, chain-smoking American cigarettes and chortling at the Czechoslovak cartoons on the television set in the corner. They sit glumly through the succession of Indian feature films, then stand dutifully when the Afghan national anthem (a three-minute affair with a faint trace of Dvorak amid its trumpetings) is broadcast against a backcloth of the country's latest national flag.

Afghanistan has not been lucky with emblems. The previous flag was red with a gold star wreathed in corn. Now it is a more elaborate business containing strips of black, red, and green (Mr Babrak Karmal's concession to Islam) while in the middle, surmounted by a somewhat diminutive flame of learning, stands an open book.

The Soviet officials stare at this complex emblem without comment, although one of them—a big, rotund man who looks Ukranian and has his hair swept back on his head—watches his five colleagues. The six repair subsequently to the rooftop dining room to join the Minister of Health for the Soviet Republic of Tadjhikistan for their evening meal.

They agree the situation in Afghanistan is "unhappy", but they want to give "fraternal help" to "a very beautiful country". One of the officials uses these tired euphemisms with such conviction that you might think he could not hear the Antonov 12 transports droning overhead.

There are more Soviet officials in Kabul than ever before. They occupy all the senior positions in the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Defence, and their big black limousines glide through the muggy streets of Kabul throughout the day, curtains pulled across the rear windows and plain-clothes men peering from the front passenger seats.

The occupants are not the large, bulky commissars of popular mythology: they are mainly small, respectable-looking men with glossy, grey business suits, narrow, slightly unfashionable ties, and hair inevitably groomed with hair-dressing oil—family men from an autonomous republic with five-year plans to meet.

One can only imagine what they think of Mr Karmal's

Continued on page 8, col 1

How to reduce the cost of school fees to £6 a week

Planning ahead can cut the cost of school fees by up to 60 per cent. For example, a parent aged 35 with a child just born can provide £10,000 worth of fees in 13 years' time for just £4,760. The cost, spread over 17 years, will be around £6 per week, with a return of £600 in cash.

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HOME NEWS

Callaghan surrender to left-wing pressure on party issues criticized by backbenchers

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

Mr James Callaghan, leader of the Labour Party, was coming under strong criticism last night from some of his backbenhcers for surrendering to left-wing pressure on crucial party constitutional issues.

They are likel yto come into the open tomorrow night when Mr Callaghan gives a report to the parliamentary party on the decisions reached by the party's commission of inquiry on three important constitutional issues.

Those decisions are: mandatory submission for reselection of all Labour MPs before each general election, an electoral college to elect the party leader and also to endorse the general election manifesto. Backbench critics say that those proposals, which have to be approved by the party annual conference, are contrary to what the Shadow Cabinet proposed and the parliamentary party endorsed.

Mr Callaghan and Mr Michael Foot, deputy leader, both members of the commission, have encountered similar criticisms from some shadow ministers at a meeting earlier this week; but they argued that there was no other alternative but to support the electoral college compromise once they had been defeated over an attempt to maintain the status quo on the election of the leader.

The last thing they wanted was the commission to break up in disarray which, it was learnt last night, it nearly did over the question of mandatory reselection. The trade unionists, led by Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, proposed a compromise which would have allowed a constituency party to reject reselection if two-thirds of its membership opposed it but they failed to get the support of Mr Mostyn Evans, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, who voted with the left-wing national executive representatives.

There was some concern after that whether the trade unionists could hold together and support Mr Callaghan and Mr Foot against the NEC members on the election of the leader and *the manifesto which, under a* conference decision of last year, is now under the ultimate control of the NEC. The idea of the electoral college for both was the trade unionists idea, and it was Mr Evans who moved the proposal.

Shadow ministers were informed of those machinations at their meeting on Monday night and it became apparent that Mr Callaghan is grateful for the trade union support, particularly over their endeavours for putting the party on a more sound financial base.

Backbenchers who are critical say that the party leader should have resisted the decisions taken, stating that he would have collected most votes at the party conference this year, especially in view of the stand taken by Mr Terence Duffy, leader of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, who backed Mr Callaghan throughout.

At least one shadow minister, making calculations, said that there was no guarantee that that was the case, and it was a view held by Mr Callaghan and Mr Foot, who received the support of Mr Duffy only when they proposed that the election of the party leaders should remain with the parliamentary party.

It became obvious last night that the party leadership and the trade unionists were desperate to reach a compromise within the commission for fear that the integral dispute would drag on interminably with the Government being the only benefactors.

AUEW pledges opposition to change in electing Labour leader

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

The future of the findings by the Labour Party commission of inquiry was thrown into further doubt yesterday when the leaders of Britain's second biggest union stood by their policy of opposition to any change in the way the party leader is elected.

Mr Terence Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and one *of the commission's members*, made it clear that he expected the union to cast its 880,000-strong block vote not only against mandatory submission for reselection of MPs but for the status quo on the leadership issue and for the traditional method of drafting the manifesto.

Mr Duffy, one of Mr James Callaghan's staunchest trade union supporters, had said that the union's Labour Party delegation would be bound by this year's decision of the AEUW's policy-making national committee to vote against mandatory reselection by general management committees.

His seven-man executive yesterday took that a significant stage further. With Mr Duffy's approval, and in terms which came close to brushing aside the inquiry findings, they unanimously reaffirmed the union's existing policy in favour of the constitutional position before last year's party conference.

The move suggests that the weekend's compromise, centred on an electoral college playing its part both in the election of the leader and the drafting of the manifesto, and widely reported to be under attack from the left wing, will come under growing pressure from the right as well.

Mr Duffy said after yesterday's regular weekly meeting of his executive: "We believe that we have made the right decision. I hope it will influence other unions as well but we shall have to see."

Mr Duffy won the full approval of the executive for his action at the weekend in voting with the majority on the commission in favour of the electoral college plan. He reminded reporters that he had voted originally with Mr Callaghan and Mr Michael Foot in favour of the status quo on the party leadership and had then supported what was the more moderate of the two available options.

Mr Duffy added: "It is impossible for us to back the recommendations of the inquiry. Our union has already made its policy and did so before the commission reported. It is not we who make the policy but our national committee".

Mr Duffy repeated that he did not believe that most people wanted either mandatory reselection or any change in the method of electing the leader. Election of the leader by the parliamentary party had produced the "right man for the job" in Mr Callaghan nd in his predecessors.

"Why should we change the system?" Mr Duffy asked.

Sir John Boyd, the union's general secretary, said he thought it far to early to predict what the final outcome might be at this year's Labour Party conference

Thatcher hint of curbs on top salary rises

By Fred Emery
Politici Editor

Mrs Thatcher seized a Commons opportunity yesterday to give her strongest hint to date that top salaried officials and others in the public sector will have to make do with pay rises far below the rate of inflation.

Fresh from presiding over a Cabinet committee meeting on public-sector pay, the Prime Minister rejected a Conservative backbench invitation not to be afraid of paying the market price.

Mrs Thatcher, noting that the report of the Top Salaries Review Body had not yet gone to Cabinet, nonetheless asserted: "We cannot go on having the big public-sector wage awards we have had in the past". With production "flat" there was no escaping the fact that improvement in living schrandards for those working in the public sector depended on output in the "marketing sector", she said.

The logical consequence would seem to be nil increases. However Mrs Thatcher is not going that far; she said only that public sector rises would have to be considered carefully if inflation was to be controlled.

The exchanges on pay led on to an over unemployment between Mrs Thatcher and Mr Callaghan, the Opposition leader. When Mr Callaghon rose to Conservative backbench *jeers over Labour's new* electoral college proposals, he threw back: "I can tell Conservative MPs that the country would sooner have me as Prime Minister than the right honourable lady".

Mrs Thatcher, not blushing rose herself, retorted: "Modesty was never one of his more obvious characteristics". She insisted she was as concerned as anyone else about the increasing unemployment among schoolleavers.

She gave emphasis to the expanded youth opportunities programme, but Mr Callaghan insisted that her cuts meant that she was slashing job training programmes, and had no policy remedy.

Expanding on her refusal to print money, Mrs Thatcher then quoted at length from Mr Callaghan's famous speech to the 1976 Labour conference, but Mr Callaghan, oddly, mocked her for being reduced to "quoting that sort of thing".

The controversial report from Lord Boyle of Handsworth on MPs' pay is not expected to be ready before the end of this month.

Ministry reassurance that there is no danger of nuclear explosion

US well advanced in development of missil

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

The United States is well advanced in the development of two types of cruise missiles, those which are air-launched and the ground-launched type which is to be based in Britain.

Tests in the United States have proved that the missiles have pinpoint accuracy over ranges as great as 1,500 miles. Their microelectronic guidance systems enable them to fly at very low level beneath defensive radar screens, and their navigation systems compare the terrain over which the missile flies with maps stored in their computer memories.

Although the 160 cruise missiles to be based in Britain will be stored at air bases at Greenham Common, Berkshire and Molesworth, Cambridgeshire, they would be deployed and fired from remote sites outside the airfields, to which they would be conveyed on launcher vehicles.

The missiles will be housed in purpose-built shelters at their two British bases. The shelters will be covered with grass as camouflage to attempt to meet local environmental objections. About 1,300 additional United States Air Force personnel will be drafted to Greenham Common, and 650 additional personnel at Molesworth, to supervise them.

The Ministry of Defence has estimated that the basing of the missiles in Britain will bring a total income of £2.5m a year to the local economy.

In time of war or of international tension, the missiles would be moved out of their bases to their surrounding launching sites, all of which are to be kept secret for obvious reasons of security.

Firing of the missiles could take place only with political authority under the same arrangements which apply to nuclear weapons systems based in Britain.

Greenham Common and Molesworth are to be reassured by the Ministry of Defence that there would be no danger of a nuclear explosion if a missile crashed soon after launch as the warhead would be armed only when it was within a short distance of its target.

Greenham Common and Molesworth were chosen because they are both USAF bases with spare capacity. Existing active USAF bases in Britain were rejected as they cery a heavy load of aircraft movements.

Decision surprise: The Government's decision to site the cruise missiles at two minor English bases were greeted with some surprise by an East Anglian group of protestors (Lucy Hodges writes).

Mrs Susan Spiller, acting secretary of the East Anglia Against the Missiles group, an umbrella organization representing about a hundred small groups, said it showed the Government had taken note of their protests and decided against putting the missiles at the Lakenheath USAF base in Suffolk or at Uppe Oxfordshire. The-pro thought those big b the most likely sites

"But it makes no to the real issue tha want cruise missile rain", she said. Oth confirmed that they carrying on the fight ing any groups th spring up around M or Greenham Commo

The Campaign fo Disarmament called t a potential disaster whole of the Britis showed a serious incr nuclear arms race, ther surrender to t States of British sover froodom of action policy, it said.

"It makes ou already hosts to th single concentration can nuclear fire powe America's number o. base, and conseq Russians' number one a preemptive or nuclear strike", it sa

Tories opt for short, sharp party political broadcasts

By Ian Bradley

True to its philosophy of the short, sharp shock, the Conservative Party will tonight give the British public the first five-minute party political broadcast on television by a large party.

Until this year, the three large parties have been allowed only ten minute broadcasts. But under new arrangements negotiated in January they are now allowed to split one of their broadcasts into two five-minute slots.

Tonight's broadcast will also uphold another Tory principle, that of freedom of choice. It will go out at different times on all three channels, allowing those who do not find party political broadcasts compulsive viewing ample opportunity to miss it.

The ending of simultaneous broadcasting was another innovation agreed this year. Although it has been estimated that it reduces the overall audience by 25 per cent, or around six million, Conservative Party research suggests that it increases the appreciation of those who do watch.

Lord Thorneycroft, chairman of the Conservative Party, said yesterday that he believed the five-minute broadcast was a big step forward that would intrude much less on normal viewing habits.

Labour drops fee penal for independent schools

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

The Labour Party is to aban pupils of independent schools full-cost fees ranging from £2,000 to £5,000 for their university education, and to deny them the normal mandatory student grant.

An overwhelming majority of the education and science subcommittee of the national executive's home policy committee expressed strong opposition to that proposal when it was discussed, along with other proposals to penalize independent schools, at a meeting of the subcommittee on Monday night.

It will therefore be dropped from the report on i schools which th esu is expected to fina meeting next Tues submitting it to the h committee on July proved, it will go executive on July 2.

The idea of full-co put forward by an *subcommittee workin* private education, Mr Neil Kinnock, the tion spokesman on

Other proposals, w favour with most subcommittee, inclu independent school tuition fees of teach at the public ex removing charitable independent schools

Grant cuts affect poor families

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondant

Thousands of poor families will be denied grants to buy essential clothing and shoes for their children under draft regulations made available to *The Times* last night.

They are expected to be laid before Parliament in July, and appear to be more strict than was indicated to MPs when the Social Security Act 1980 was in committee in the Commons.

An early-day motion criticizing the Government's delay in publishing the regulations, which define the rules for the reform of the supplementary benefits scheme, is being tabled by Miss Josephine Richardson, Labour MP for Barking.

The draft regulations appeared to be "hard and dangerous" and made stronger the case for publishing the secret guidelines to benefit officers, she said.

Miss Ruth Lister, director of the Child Poverty Action Group, said last night that the draft regulations contradicted ministerial statements that they would simply codify existing practice.

A code on clothing and footwear grants made it clear that claimants who had lived on supplementary benefit for some time and who had dependent children should be given special attention.

The draft regulations, on the other hand, would give a much more restrictive definition of when grants should be made, including a specific exclusion of replacing outworn clothes.

In addition, the residual discretion in making grants would be much tougher than ministers had indicated when the Act was proceeding in Parliament. Families with an urgent need for a clothing grant would be given it only if "in the opinion of a benefit officer, such a payment is the only means by which serious damage or risk to the health, safety or welfare" of the family could be prevented.

"These regulations will hit families with children particularly hard," Miss Lister said. "Families who have to spend long periods on supplementary benefit already find it difficult to make ends meet, as has been shown by successive research reports by the Supplementary Benefits Commisson itself."

BBC defends its cutback of orchestras

Continued from page 1

Welsh Symphony Orchestra is the only symphony orchestra in Wales; the Northern Symphony Orchestra is arguably, of all the regional orchestras, the best; the Concert Orchestra is unique; the Radio Orchestra has the advantage that it can be broken down into different groups".

The choice between saving the Scottish Symphony Orchestra or the Scottish Radio Orchestra was "Scotland's choice". He said the Broadcasting Council for Scotland decided between the two, and chose to go for the maximum savings; the alternative would have been very serious cuts elsewhere in Scottish broadcasting.

Mr Singer regretted the conflict with the musicians but believed it was imperative that they accepted their share of the cuts. "We have to make these savings. Why is it only the Musicians' Unio nthat should not be affected?"

Nurses' strike threat lifted for pay ba

From Annabel Ferriman
Health Service Correspondent
Blackpool

Industrial action is to be considered by the Confederation of Health Service Employees if its nursing members reject the 14 pr cent pay offer on which they will ballot next week.

The threat of immediate strike action was lifted yesterday when a motion demanding widespread industrial action was remitted by the union's annual conference for consideration by its executive.

Union delegates, representing 115,000 nurses, overwhelmingly agreed on a ballot of the 850 branches with a recommendation that they reject the offer. Only one delegate opposed that.

A two-hour debate of the 550 delegates was fairly evenly divided between those calling for industrial action, including an all-out strike with only emergency cover provided, and those claiming that industrial action would be counter-productive.

Mr Stanley Milne, secretary of the Dundee branch, calling for a nine-point plan of industrial disruption, said nurses were leaving the profession at an alarming rate.

Mrs Thatcher claimed to believe in market forces, he said, but was distorting them by keeping nurses' pay so low that there was a chronic shortage.

Mr Joe Maguire, from the Oxford branch, said nothing short of a strike with emergency cover would ensure the union's 30 per cent pay claim. "We must not just demand ward closures, because if we close them the management will never reopen them."

Mrs Rene Slack, a ward sister from the Exe Vale branch, said that by taking industrial action nurses would be "committing suicide". She added: "Try telling the mother of a dying child you do not want to know. It is not on."

It was necessary to court the sympathy of the public and make them feel sorry for nurses. That had worked in 1974 and resulted in the Halsbury report, which had recommended substantial pay increases, she said.

Mrs Eileen Oxley, a delegate from Warrington, said that the winter of discontent had led to many nurses leaving unions to avoid striking. "It does not matter what you say to them, they will not strike. It is time for action, but not strike action."

Mr David Wi union's assistant ge tary, opposed th motion calling for strike action, says would put the exe mittee in a straitjack

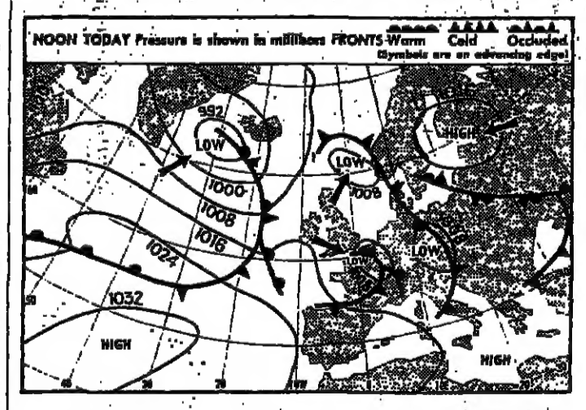
In asking deleg prove a ballot wit mendation to membe he gave warning: " going to go along executive committ mendation to reject means business. Yo to go all-out becaus not be any r around."

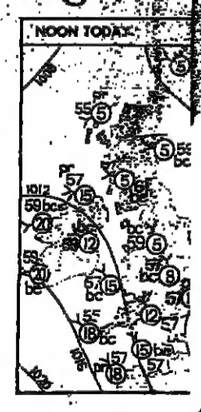
The other mai unions, the Royal Nursing, and the Union of Public are also balloting r the 14 per cent offer

The results of all have to be in by Ju for the next meet Staff Side of the Midwives Whitley

Mr William Hamil MP for Fife, Cent the nurses that it to take industrial should not take it patients. They shou unions, like the m with industrial mea for them.

Weather forecast and recordings





b—blue sky; bc—half cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; periodical rain with snow

Today

Sun rises: 4.43 am — Sun sets: 9.21 pm
Moon sets: 12.24 am — Moon rises: 10.43 am

First quarter: June 20.
Lighting up: 9.51 pm to 4.13 am
High water: London Bridge, 6.19 am, 6.9 m; 6.30 pm, 6.5 m. Avonmouth, 11.45 am, 11.6 m; 11.58 pm, 11.4m. Dover, 3.13 am, 5.9m; 3.37 pm, 6.0m. Hull, 10.24 am, 6.6m; 11.04 pm, 6.2m. Liverpool, 3.33 am, 8.3m; 4.04 pm, 8.0m. 1ft=0.3048m. 1m=3.2808ft.
Pollen count: The pollen count issued in London yesterday by the Asthma Research Council was 15 (low).

Low pressure areas close to Britain will maintain an unsettled showery type of weather. Temperatures will be generally rather below normal.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, Midlands, SE and central S England: Rather cloudy, sunny intervals, scattered showers; Wind mostly W to NW light to moderate; max temp 16° to 19°C (61° to 66°F).

East Anglia, Lake District, E, NE, NW and central N England, N Wales, Isle of Man: Rather cloudy, sunny intervals, scattered showers, locally heavy; wind variable mostly W light; max temp 15° to 18°C (59° to 64°F).

Argyll, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Mostly cloudy, occasional showers; locally heavy; wind variable light; max temp 13° to 16°C (55° to 61°F).

N Ireland: Mostly cloudy, occasional showers; wind W light; max temp 15° to 17°C (59° to 63°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Continuing changeable and generally rather cool.

Channel Islands: Perhaps rain early then scattered showers and sunny intervals; Wind mostly W to NW light; max temp 15° to 18°C (59° to 64°F).

SW England, S Wales: Perhaps rain early and late, mostly scattered showers and sunny intervals; wind NW to W light to moderate; max temp 15° to 18°C (59° to 64°F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, central Highlands, SW Scotland: Occasional showers, locally heavy; wind variable, mostly W, light; max temp 13° to 17°C (59° to 63°F).

Sea passages: S North Sea — Wind S light backing E, fresh then NW, moderate; sea slight or moderate.

Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW, light backing SE and increasing fresh, becoming cyclonic for a time then NW strong, decreasing fresh; sea moderate becoming rough for a time.

St George's Channel: Wind NW fresh, occasionally strong, decreasing moderate then backing SW and increasing fresh; sea moderate.

Irish Sea: Wind variable light becoming W, mainly moderate; sea slight.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	s	26	79	Cologne	c	16	61	L Palmas	f	23	73	Nice	f	20	68
Amsterdm	f	17	63	Copenhgn	c	16	61	Lisbon	f	23	73	Oslo	c	19	66
Athens	s	30	86	Dublin	r	16	61	Locarno	th	16	61	Paris	c	15	59
Barcelona	c	23	73	Edinburgh	c	15	59	London	f	18	65	Reykjavik	c	9	48
Beirut	s	26	79	Florence	f	25	77	Luxembrg	f	13	55	Rome	s	25	77
Belfast	c	17	63	Funchal	c	20	68	Madrid	f	24	75	Ronldswy	c	14	57
Berlin	f	21	70	Geneva	c	16	61	Majorca	s	25	77	Stockhlm	s	24	75
Biarritz	c	17	63	Gibraltar	s	29	84	Malaga	s	23	73	Tel Aviv	f	21	70
Birmnghm	f	18	65	Guernsey	c	12	54	Malta	s	27	81	Venice	f	24	75
Bristol	th	14	57	Helsinki	s	24	75	Manchestr	f	14	57	Vienna	f	26	79
Brussels	r	17	63	Innsbruck	r	21	70	Moscow	r	20	68	Warsaw	c	15	59
Budapest	f	25	77	Istanbul	s	24	75	Munich	f	21	70	Zurich	th	16	59
Cardiff	c	14	57	Jersey	c	16	61	Naples	f	23	73				

Yesterday

London: Temp: ma 7 pm, 16°C (61°F); m 7 am, 12°C (54°F). 7 pm, 69 per cent. Ra 7 pm, 0.29 in. Sun, 24 4 hr. Bar, mean sea l 1007.9 millibars, rising 1,000 millibars=29.53 i

At the resorts

24 hours to 6 pm June

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max temp °C
E COAST			
Scarborough	8.3	.20	19
Bridlington	5.5	.39	18
Cleethorpes	5.5	.11	17
Margate	8.2	.03	17
S COAST			
Hastings	5.0	—	16
Eastbourne	5.5	—	16
Brighton	4.1	.11	16
Bognor	5.9	.09	16
Southsea	3.9	.28	17
Sandown	7.2	.07	17
Exmouth	5.4	.10	17
Torquay	7.1	.32	18
Falmouth	8.0	.06	17
W COAST			
Morecambe	3.9	.22	16
Blackpool	9.3	.23	16
Anglesey	4.7	.20	16
Ilfracombe	6.0	.09	16
Newquay	10.3	.03	16

Overseas selling prices
Australia $2; Austria Sch 10; BD 0.60; Belgium B frs 35; Pes 80; Cyprus 400 m; Dkr 5; Finland Fmk 5; F; Germany Dm 3.50; Gr; Holland Gl 3.23; Iran Rl; ID 0.450; Irish Republic 1.100; Jordan JD 0.; KD 0.500; Lebanon; Luxembourg Lf 30; Mad; Malta 20c; Morocco Dir; Nr 5.00; Oman OR 0.6; Rns 10; Portugal Esc; QR 6.00; Saudi Arabia; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes; Skr 5.00; Switzerland Scr; TS 4.50; Tunisia Din; Canada $1.30; UAE; Yugoslavia Din 40.

Published daily except Sundays, Jan 25 and 26 and Good Friday by Ti Limited, London WC1X 8EZ. Sub; Sent by Air Freight into 2nd Cl at New York. Times Newspapers of 201 East 42nd Street New York NY 10017 Tel: 212 986 8200. All subscription rates on

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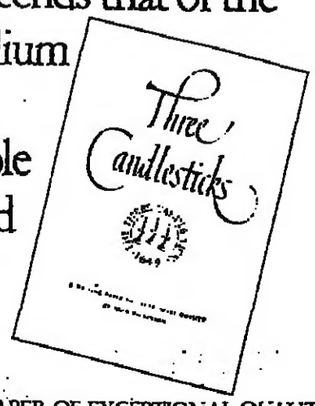

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هكذا من الأصل

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HOME NEWS

Charity board critical of RSPCA role in general election

By Frances Gibb

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was criticized by the Charity Commissioners yesterday for undertaking improper political activities during the general election.

In their annual report for 1979, published yesterday, the commissioners say the RSPCA sponsored an advertisement in several national newspapers and magazines through a body called the General Election Coordinating Committee for Animal Protection.

The advertisement urged the public to write to MPs and parliamentary candidates to seek their views on animal welfare, attend political meetings, put forward their views, find out where the local party stood in that respect and make their views known through the ballot box.

The RSPCA, the commissioners say, exists to promote kindness and prevent or suppress cruelty to animals. It has the power to arrange for the proper conduct of educational and parliamentary activities in furtherance of those objects.

"Whilst it is, in our opinion, open to the RSPCA to press for legislation to prevent cruelty to animals, we took the view that it was *improper for* them to support a direct attempt to influence voters."

The RSPCA had acted on legal advice, but that advice had not taken adequate account of the commissioners' guidelines on such activities. It had sinceagreed with the commissioners' view and said it would seek guidance in future cases.

The case was one of several that case tothe commissioners' notice in its review of charities' political activities, to determine "whether they had overstepped the mark of what is permissible in law".

In another case, they looked at a letter sent by the Howard League for Penal Reform about a forthcoming debate in the House of Commons on the death penalty. The fact that the league was seeking to persuade MPs not to change the law did not make the action any less political, the commissioners say.

But the commissioners conclude that the courts never said that no political activity might be carried out by a charity. The question was whether the activity was ancillary to the promotion of a charitable purpose. In the case of the Howard League, the political action was of that nature.

During the year the number of complaints about charities was small, the commissioners say. In rare cases where property of a charity has been lost, trustees may be considered liable and have to make good that loss or part of it.

When such cases do occur, it is often because trustees have allowed one of their number, or a charity officer, to assume effective control, either because he had a dominating personality, or because they had complete faith in his honesty, or both.

"Such trustees run a grave personal risk themselves, and put temptation in the way of the individual concerned, particularly if he is faced with personal financial difficulties."

During the year the commissioners registered 3,299 organizations which applied for charitable status. Several were for the relief and prevention of poverty caused by unemployment.

Report of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales for the year 1979, HMSO £2.50.

Censorship denied in D-notice system

By Peter Hennessy

Mr Windsor Clarke, group editorial consultant to the Westminster Press and vice-chairman of the Defence, Press and Broadcasting Committee, told MPs yesterday that some fellow journalists, in a semi-serious vein, had accused him of being "an Uncle Tom" for leading the press side of the body, which supervises the system of voluntary self-censorship on defence and intelligence.

He told the Commons Select Committee on Defence, which is examining the content and application of the 12 D notices, that the system could be discredited within a year if sufficient journalists set out to criticize it. That was most unlikely, as the arrangement enjoyed wide support in the press.

American journalists did not understand the system and did *not want it for themselves*. European and Japanese journalists with whom he had talked, envied it and wished they had a system of advice like that provided by the secretary of the D-notice committee.

He defended the nomination of press members to the committee by bodies like the Newspaper Society and the Newspaper Publishers Association. An investigative journalist "would not have a great deal to contribute" to the committee because editors took decisions on what was published.

With one exception, the press members felt that there was little that could be done to improve the system. Although he did not name him, the lone dissenter is Mr David Chipp, Editor in Chief of the Press Association.

Mr Clarke was against a two-tier arrangement for D notices, whereby some would be published but those containing genuinely sensitive material would remain confidential. The notices kept confidential would only add to the impression of *misguided individuals* who suspected the committee of engaging in a cover-up.

The system was preferable to a new, rough secrets law. Mr Clarke, who had sat on the committee for 15 years, said there was a danger that an annual report might breach the confidentiality of editors who sought advice from the committee secretary. A carefully worded description of the system, however, might allay some of the fears that it engaged in censorship.

Rear-Admiral William Ash, secretary of the committee, also expressed doubts about an annual report. It was not the kind of body that lent itself to that form of accountability.

In his first six months in the post, he had dealt with about 30 inquiries, none of which had given him serious trouble. He had suggested a change in wording or that a "slightly different line" might be taken.

In the past editors who had inadvertently breached a notice had almost always "been helpful and apologetic". He denied that the system smacked of self-censorship and a willingness by the press to accept Whitehall's definition of sensitivity.

Figures show that 108,700 youngsters are out of work and without training help

Bleak and demoralizing step from school to the jobs qu

By Michael Horsnell

Nancy Green, a bright 16-year-old from Stepney, east London, lost her zest for singing and dancing last year even though she had seven months to practise her chief delights. That was the time she spent "on the dole" after leaving school.

"I spent the time just moping around at home. It was boring and demoralizing—a horrible time. I was permanently broke adn I did not know what to do with myself. I applied for job after job and went from interview to interview. But nothing ever happened. People just do not know what it is like."

Nancy is one of 76,500 school-leavers earning £23.50 a week from a place on the Manpower Services Commission's youth opportunities programme. This provides training courses and work experience for unemployed youngsters.

She is still technically unemployed and she does not know whether her training as a secretary at the Target training workshop in the East End of London will lead to a job when she leaves. But she is one of the lucky ones.

Figures released yesterday show that another 108,700 boys and girls under 18 are out of work, and without a place yet on the commission's programme.

Swelled by Easter school-leavers, the figure compares with 73,300 for the same time last year. By the end of the summer, 820,000 youngsters will have left school this year.

Photograph by John Manning

Doran Edwards, aged 17, in a training workshop.

If the current unemployed are added to those on the programme, nearly one in four school-leavers is out of work at any one time. But the bleak picture does not end there. In the 18 to 19 age group there are 136,900 unemployed compared with 117,400 last year, and in the 20 to 24 group, 277,900 compared with 238,200.

Of the 1.4 million in Britain unemployed, 30 per cent of men and 50 per cent of women are aged under 24. The figures worry police chiefs as much as *they do the Department* of Employment.

There are no Home Office statistics to support the contention that crime is mainly committed by the unemployed. But inquiries by *The Times* in London, Bristol, Cardiff and Liverpoo l show that those young people on the unemployment register are responsible for up to 90 per cent of crime committed in their age groups.

Mr Ian Oliver, Chief Constable of Central Scotland and a leading expert on juvenile crime, said: "You do not need to be a genius to know that idle hands end up committing crime. If you get high unemployment of course the crime rate goes up. There is a strong connexion."

Inquiries by *The Times* show that in Liverpool more than 90 per cent of youths coming before magistrates are unemployed, and the probation service said appearances of youths who are employed are rare.

In Bristol, the scene of the recent riot, out of a total of 82 appearances in court No. 1 before the magistrates over three days last week, 38 were by people under 21. Of those, 26 were unemployed, one was on a youth opportunities programme and only three had been in full-time employment since leaving school. Fourteen of the 38 were aged 17.

In Cardiff over three days last week 110 defendants appeared before magistrates. Of those 48 were under 21, and of those only 12 were employed

In London, where unemployment affects only 3.8 per cent of the population compared with 7.6 per cent in Liverpool, the proportion of c mitted by unemploy people drops signific

Monitoring of cou don last week showed 59 per cent of peopl appearing were unem

Projections on ju employment by the c which will spend £1 year and offer pla youth programme 260,000 school-lea gloomy. It forecasts than 400,000 you under 19 could be by next January.

So far seven out places on the youth ties programme are on leaving. But S O'Brien, the chairm commission, says young people will after completing th

The statistics ter the agony of the Miss Penny Jenning from Bristol, left sc O levels. She now l a secretary but only on the unemployme "I was genuinely d money but the seemed to think I w ger".

Doran Edwards, from Forest Gate, joined a youth workshop after a bo ployment and is l pentry and engineer tasted unemployme bad, believe me . . . a job when I lea gramme? I do not hope so. It is essen

Rabies warning to pet smugglers

By Hugh Clayton
Agriculture Correspondent

Holidaymakers must be prepared to report anyone who brings a pet into Britain, Lord Ferrers, a Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who is responsible for animal welfare, said yesterday at the start of the Government's latest campaign against rabies.

"This may seem a rather un-British thing to do", he said. "But it would take only one person smuggling one infected animal to introduce the horrifying disease to this country. Because we have not got it here, people in Britain say, 'Oh, this is something that will not happen'."

Lord Ferrers was speaking after the first showing of a new film about rabies made by the ministry at a cost of £40,000. The 16 minute film shows the brain being cut from an infected fox in a French laboratory. It won a gold award in this year's British Industrial and Sponsored Film Festival.

"Some people may find it disturbing", he went on. Last year there were 561 illegal landings of animals, including a shipment of 400 monkeys.

Despite the widespread display of ministry posters at *Continental* ports and airports, many holidaymakers are unaware that pets may not enter Britain without spending six months in quarantine at a cost of as much as £500 to the owner.

Lord Ferrers said that the rule applied to British owners of boats with pets who allowed their animals even the briefest exercise in a harbour or on a beach abroad. "When they come back they have got to go through the whole rigmarole", he said.

Public vigilance was essential because the British authorities could not possibly inspect every boat, car and aircraft which arrived in this country.

Mr William Small, an assistant secretary in the animal health division of the ministry, said: "You cannot press the thing too hard in France or in some other countries because they think we take the thing too seriously anyway".

Rabies is a highly infectious disease of the nervous system in mammals which is transmitted through the saliva of infected animals. Once the disease enters the brain, death soon follows after alternate periods of lucidity, pain, anger and fear of water.

"Whales can get rabies, too, so if you come into contact with a whale you had better look out", Lord Ferrers added.

Many drivers igno safety recalls

By Peter Waymark
Motoring Correspondent

Figures issued yesterday by the Department of Transport show that in many car and truck recall campaigns fewer than half the owners affected bothered to take their vehicles into garages for safety checks.

Mr Norman Fowler, the Minister of Transport, said that level of response was worrying. Those who chose not to respond to a recall notice were a potential hazard not only to themselves but to other road users.

The department would continue to monitor all campaigns and where the response was poor might have to consider taking further action. Owners of commercial vehicles would run the risk of having their vehicles prohibited from use.

Mr Fowler said that while some defects might look trivial at first glance, recall campaigns were ordered only if a vehicle's safety was involved. He appealed to owners to respond as soon as a recall letter was received.

He went on: "This is not a case of the manufacturer failing to tell the public of a defect. He has made a real attempt to do so. It is the failure of the vehicle owner."

Changes of vehicle ownership and of address should be notified immediately to the driver and vehicle licensing centre at Swansea so that there was no risk of an important recall notice going astray.

Among several low response rates ment notes that on of 65,600 BL Sherp returned for the spring plate; 14, 34,536 Talbot Alp brake hose check out of 29,220 Ford Cortinas for a ch latches.

Since the introd code of practice o calls last July, the 62 campaigns inv than 370,000 cars

Mr Fowler also preliminary resul spection by his v iners of 969 R three-wheeled car *cisms made on the* sion programme

The investigatic reports that work defect in the c mechanism was l out in a way that age brake or fue

In most cases present an immi hazard but 10 badly chafed fue seven had poorly badly fitted supp ets.

Mr Fowler said structed all vehicl tions to check pip ets on Reliant Rob ticular care. He Robin owners to cars inspected b dealer or other r age.

Wider powers urged for the police in demonstrations

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

The police should be given wider powers to disperse disorderly gatherings, the Greater London Council recommends in a submission to the Government.

It is one of a series of proposals for tougher controls to combat violence at protest marches, demonstrations and meetings.

In response to a Green Paper reviewing the Public Order Act, 1936, the GLC calls for a police code of conduct on the organization and conduct of marches.

The police should consult the council on marches in London, it says.

Powers governing the direction or banning of marches should be extended to other protest gatherings, such as demonstrations and meetings. In addition three days' notice should be given to the police of a march or procession, but there should be provision for spontaneous protest demonstrations.

The GLC says that the control or banning of marches should continue to be left to the police and the Home Secretary. There should be no ban on the existence of any individual organization and local authorities should not be empowered to prohibit election meetings in council premises.

Mr Richard Brew, leader of the policy and resources committee, said yesterday that the GLC was concerned at the violence at some demonstrations. "In London, the shame of Southall, Lewisham and Red Lion Square are still vivid reminders of how the boot and the fist are not longer used just for marching and holding banners."

A change in the law was urgently needed to help the police cope. "We would certainly be very wary of any erosion of the individual's freedom of speech or right to protest, but those freedoms have to be balanced against the rights of other citizens, whatever creed, colour or conviction."

Young soldier dies in pistol incident in guardroom

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

A teenage soldier who was too young to be allowed on the streets of Ulster died in a guardroom incident in Londonderry late on Monday night, a month after he arrived in the province, police said yesterday.

Fusilier George Foxall died from a Verey pistol, a signalling gun which fires a flare. Police said a number of soldiers were in the guardroom at Magilligan Camp cleaning weapons when the pistol discharged, and he *was hit in the neck*. Investigations were continuing.

Fusilier Foxall, from Birmingham, was just over the minimum age of 17½ at which a soldier is allowed to be posted to Northern Ireland. He would not have been allowed on operational duties until he was 18 in a few months.

He was a member of the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, which arrived in Ulster on an 18-month tour in November.

The centre of Belfast was disrupted all afternoon yesterday by 10 hoax car bombs. Intense police and army activity took place from lunchtime until the beginning of the evening rush hour as the cars were discovered, forcing the police to seal off several main roads and set up diversions.

It is the second time in recent weeks that such a highly disruptive ploy has been used.

Labour Party study: A Labour Party study group, established under the authority of the National Executive, is planning to visit Northern Ireland for three days from June 27 to meet trade unionists and political parties (the Press Association reports).

It appears that neither Mr Merlyn Rees nor Mr Roy Mason, two former Secretaries of State for Northern Ireland, will be in the delegation. Both are members of the study group and will discuss the delegation's report later.

Mr Stanley Thorne, MP for Preston, South, a member of the delegation, said yesterday: "We want to establish what Labour Party policy on Northern Ireland should be.

"*The bipartisan approach* between Conservative and Labour at Westminster has not been notably successful. We are hoping to meet all sections of opinion in Northern Ireland. This will be purely a visit for listening to views.

"We intend to table an interim report for this year's party conference, but next year hope to make recommendations."

£70,000 appeal for village craft workshops

By Arthur Osman

Northamptonshire Rural Community Council is to appeal for £70,000 to build four "nursery" factories or small workships at their headquarters near Northampton, it announced yesterday. Work should start on the project in September and should *be completed by next spring*.

It is hoped that the workshops will provide training facilities, including some for traditional crafts, for workers who will return eventually to their villages to establish workshops of their own.

The community council said that in conjunction with the Council for Small Industries in *Rural Areas it wanted to en*courage industries to be set up in villages and small towns where the difficulties of finding suitable premises were often insurmountable obstacles.

Northampton Development Corporation has promised £10,000 to the appeal which is directed mainly towards industrialists in the county and charitable trusts and foundations.

GLC backs Maplin as cheaper third airport

By John Young
Planning Reporter

The Greater London Council yesterday published detailed proposals for a third London airport at Maplin which, it claims, would be cheaper and quicker to construct than the planned expansion of Stansted.

The Planning and Com*munications Policy* Committee will be asked today to approve submission of the report to the Stansted public inquiry, expected to begin early next year.

Whatever the Government's view of the proposals, and they are certain to be opposed strongly by the British Airports Authority, they will undoubtedly command considerable support. A council official said: "For once, we feel we are on the side of the angels".

The report envisages that only the runways and essential operational facilities would be located at Maplin. The main passenger terminals would be in London, at Liverpool Street and possibly at a second site in the docklands, and would be linked to Maplin by a *modernized and expanded rail* service.

Mr Alan Greengross, the committee chairman, said that it was the council's intention to form a consortium of public bodies and private developers to finance the scheme.

The council's main reason for wanting the airport at Maplin was the economic benefit it would bring to the East End of London and to depressed areas of south-east Essex. It was also in the national interest, both environmentally and economically.

The Government's preference for Stansted was based on incorrect information. Not only would the two-centre Maplin scheme be cheaper, an estimated £845m at today's prices, compared with £995m, but it could be operational within six years, and not 17 years as the Government had been told.

It was economic and planning madness to develop an airport where it would destroy agricultural land, when an alternative could be constructed on reclaimed land, with far greater economic advantages.

More alarming was the possibility that, because of the extent of public opposition, the Stansted scheme would never see the light of day. The alternative of further large-scale development of Heathrow and Gatwick, would spell "environmental suicide" for London.

The report's proposal was a completely new approach to *airport design. All the necessary* customs, immigration and baggage formalities would be conducted on the trains, which would be in effect part of the airport complex.

Up to 70 per cent of passengers could be expected to use public transport. British Rail had so far been enthusiastic and Essex County Council had pledged total support.

Fumes poison policemen

By a Staff Reporter

Five policemen were overcome by poisonous fumes, believed to be from strychnine, when investigating the death of Mr Giles Winford-Alington, aged 31, of Manor Farm, Chilton Candover, Hampshire. Police do not suspect any crime, and a post mortem examination is to be held. The officers, who were wearing protective clothing but not masks, were treated at Basingstoke General Hospital. One was detained over night.

On-the-spot planning decisions

By John Huxley

From next month inspectors hearing appeals against local planning decisions will be empowered to give instant judgments in certain cases. The Department of the Environment believes that about a quarter of planning cases can be disposed of in this way.

Giving details of the change, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, said: "When the parties ask for such a procedure and the case falls within the appropriate guidelines, the inspector will give an indication of his decision right after the inquiry.

"This will enable the appellant and the local authority to know where they stand weeks before they otherwise would."

A department official added that the option of an instant decision would be available in local cases where written representations were not involved.

The change is one of a number intended by Mr Heseltine to streamline planning procedures. Office development permits have been abolished, and the department is examining the system of building controls. A voluntary agreement has also been reached on the time taken by statutory undertakings, like the gas and electricity boards, to reach their conclusions with local planning authorities.

Mr Heseltine also decided to *publish statistics which show* how long it takes planning authorities to reach decisions, and how long the Department of the Environment takes to decide on appeal.

The minister believes that many of the administrative and legislative hurdles obstructing the expansion of the construction industry are being tackled. However, industry leaders are concerned at the decline in public-sector construction work, and the threat of a moratorium on council spending being considered by Mr Heseltine.

Religion no bar to cus of child, court rules

A father's legal fight for the right to bring up his young son rather than let the boy go to his mother, a devout Jehovah Witness, failed in the High Court yesterday.

The father, a bank clerk aged 30, who lives in Essex, said that the beliefs of the Jehovah Witnesses would be against the best interests of his son, aged five.

He was worried about the sect's refusal to accept blood transfusion or recognize occasions such as Christmas and birthdays, or allow children to take part in school assemblies, Nativity plays and religious education lessons.

He feared his son would be isolated from other children by his mother's religious beliefs.

On undertakings from the boy's mother, aged 26, that she would not observe those religious rules in respect of her son, two Family Division judges ruled that the child should go to her.

Mr Justice Hollings and Mr Justice Sheldon reversed an earlier decision by magistrates that the father was the right person to look aft

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Sailor killed by fall

A man aged about 40 was killed in a fall on the training ship, Sir Winston Churchill, yesterday off Margate, Kent.

Colorado beet

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Urgent military retraining on new maps needed

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

A large number of soldiers will be going back to school *soon for a refresher course in* map reading. The matter is rather urgent since the Military Survey is turning out many new types of map to which few officers are accustomed.

They are for commanders who need to know how to use earth-orbiting satellites and electronic measuring aids, rather than taking a compass bearing on the nearest church spire, to determine their whereabouts.

Training will be given at a new school of Military Survey at Hermitage, near Newbury, which the Queen will open later this month. A preview was provided yesterday of *some of the inventions develop*ed for field survey work, photogrammetry and air survey, computing and cartography. The operation produces five million maps a year for the Armed Services.

Historically the Royal Engineers started mapmaking *after disasters to companies* of soldiers in the Highlands in the Jacobite rebellion.

The requirement for greatly improved precision came because of the needs of weapons systems such as strategic aircraft, submarines and cruise missiles. Until recently the launch position and weapon orientation of some of those had not been known with sufficient accuracy to make effective use of their capabilities.

Major-General E. W. Barton, Director of Military Survey, said that in the past 25 years surveying techniques had changed from measuring distances with steel tapes to measuring with microwaves and lasers at the flick of a switch, to the measurement of the shape of the earth by satellites, through advanced photogrammetry to the use of multi-spectral satellite photographs that showed roads, overhead powerlines and other details.

International cooperation was more advanced in survey than in many other fields. In Nato it was the only way the enormous quantities of maps and charts, required for use in peacetime and stockpiled for war, could be produced and kept up to date.

Earth-orbiting navigation satellites enabled a geographic position to be fixed to an accuracy of one to two metres. Electronic distance measurements by microwaves and lasers was possible of such precision from a distance of up to 100 kilometres.

Although the main task of the organization was to provide geographic support for Nato forces, other survey work was done. A position fix on Rockall, an island in the Atlantic, west of St Kilda, *showed that the* rock was only 100 metres out of the position given in an earlier survey. Another example of a satellite fix was for Coëtivy Island in the Seychelles; that measurement showed that the island was six kilometres from its previously calculated position.

The Military Survey was involved in calculation of the position of the platform in the Frigg gasfield in the North Sea to determine how close it was to the median line between the United Kingdom and Norway. Other measurements were continuing in the Nordth Sea.

Navigation via the stars will be superseded in the later 1980s by the near-earth star navigation system, Navstar, being developed by the United States in cooperation with nine Nato nations.

It consists of a network of more than 20 satellites to give instant positions to an accuracy of 10 metres for fast aircraft, *and will also give pilots* their velocity to an accuracy of 15 centimetres a second and time to better than one millionth of a second.

September trial of TV chief

A date has been set for the hearing against Mr Peter Cadbury, aged 61, chairman of *Westward Television, and his* wife Janie, who are accused of wasting police time by knowingly making a false report alleging council corruption to Graham Jinks when he was Lord Mayor of Plymouth.

The Director of Public Prosecutions confirmed yesterday that the case is provisionally fixed for September 8, 9, and 10 at Barnstaple Magistrates' Court, north Devon. The case has twice been adjourned by Plymouth magistrates.

Murder committal

Stephen Martin Pitt, aged 17, of Winifred Street, Dowlais, Merthyr Tydfil, was yesterday committed for trial, charged with the murder of Ann Cuesta, a teacher, aged 36, on January 29.

Food for thought over snack lunches

By Lucy Hodges

A campaign opened yesterday to wean the British away from sandwiches made of ready-sliced, white bread to a more exciting and nutritious lunch.

Now that local authorities are not obliged to provide meals for most schoolchildren any longer, Sainsbury's has developed a range of packed lunches. The company held a seminar on the subject in London yesterday, at which food specialists said that they were worried that councils would begin to put commercial considerations above nutritional ones.

Miss Sylvia Robert-Sargeant, of the British Nutrition Foundation, said that children needed to have more care taken over their diets than adults because they were growing and might be less adaptable. Moreover, lunch might be the only meal of the day for a child since 10 per cent of children went to school without breakfast.

The company said it was its responsibility "as the leading food retailer in the country" to do what it could to see people ate well and properly. To that end it has produced a pamphlet *Packed Lunches for Children*, giving suggestions for snacks.

One suggestion for a packed lunch costing 35p for a child aged five to eleven is: one crusty brown roll with margarine, cold crispy bacon and tomato, a piece of Corn Crisp, one banana, and half a pint of diluted lemon squash.

At the other end of the market the company has devised a gourmet picnic for Glyndebourne thearregoers, consisting of chilled almond and chive soup, Ardennes pâté with French bread and butter, chilled piquant chicken, mixed green salad and potato and chive salad, strawberries and cream, Brie with wheat c sparkling Saumur

Recipes for thos pear in Sainsbu books and some o were prepared y the gathering of jo nutrition specialis Peter Davis, assista director of Sains tucking into his gette soup: "T Glyndebourne rath schoolchildren."

The company h suade workers to packed lunch b Sainsbury's. Partic mended are melon a new round po greengage flavour Next month the yo flavoured with Kiw

To wash down t stores are selling t Cabernet Sauvigno slav Riesling wine litre bottles.

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Sunshine and showers at Ascot

Photographs by Brian Harris and David Jones

holics challenge withdrawal of : transport to church schools

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Correspondent

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Education Act, 1944, states that "a local education authority shall make such arrangements for the provision of transport and otherwise as *they consider necessary or as* the minister may direct for the purpose of facilitating the attendance of pupils at schools . . . and any transport . . . shall be provided free of charge".

The only enlightenment on that is provided in section 39 which deals with the duty of parents to secure the regular attendance of their children at schools at which they are registered pupils.

Section 39 says that a parent would have a defence against prosecution if he can prove that his child is a registered pupils at a school which is not within walking distance of his home (two miles for primary pupils, and three for secondary pupils) and that no suitable arrangements have been made by the local authority for his transport or to enable him to become a registered pupil at a school nearer to his home.

Local authorities, aided by guidance from the Department of Education and Science, have interpreted that to mean that they must provide free transport to the nearest suitable school for children who live beyond the statutory walking distance, but that they have no such legal obligation to children who choose to attend church schools or other schools *farther from their homes.*

However, until now, virtually all local authorities, including Oxfordshire, have provided free transport for pupils attending church schools where they live beyond the statutory walking distance from those schools, even though there may be a suitable denominational school nearer to their home.

Canon Peter Reilly, secretary of the Roman Catholic schools commission for the Birmingham diocese, said yesterday that they would be asking the minister to exercise his powers under section 55 of the Act to direct Oxfordshire to provide free transport for pupils at denominational schools.

If he would not do so, then they would take the case to the High Court. The church believed that section 39 placed a duty on local authorities to provide free transport for pupils at denominational schools; and that, when the parental choice clause of the new Act came into force, local authorities would have a duty to provide free transport within reason to any school chosen by parents.

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ools provide are increasingly valued by parents today."

He said that the Government had gone to considerable lengths in the Education Act, 1980, to ensure that the position of voluntary schools, in particular their valuable degree of independence from local authority control, was protected.

The new Act ensured that the voluntary interests responsible for aided denominational schools had a clear majority on the school's governing body. It also enabled denominational schools to retain control of their own admissions of pupils, including the annual level of intake, without the possibility of interference by a local authority.

At a time of falling pupil rolls, that was a crucial provision which enhanced the opportunities for parents *to choose* a denominational school for their children, he said. The Act also made it easier for parents to choose a school outside their own local authority area by providing for the automatic recoupment of the cost by the home authority.

'Sus' law reform gives cause for alarm, study says

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

There is a danger that the "sus" law (which allows a suspect to be detained under the Vagrancy Act) will be replaced by new legislation broadening the powers of the police, according to a study of policing in Lambeth, south London, published yesterday.

The study, by the All-Lambeth Anti-Racist Movement, says that a departmental working party under the last Labour government was given the task of "putting the offence in modern terms". It recommended that a new law was required to deal with "anti-social behaviour which reveals an intention to commit an offence, but which has not yet reached a stage where it amounts to an attempt to commit that offence".

Such new legislation could be an opportunity to create an offence tailor-made for use by the police in inner-city streets, the study says.

A Cause for Alarm is available from ALARM, 506 Brixton Road, London SW9 50p (including 15p postage).

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llam, aged 48, of St
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reland, is suing Mr Casey, the Newcastle Chronicle and Journal Ltd, and Miss Susan Durkan, a reporter, for libel, and Mr Casey for slander.

The action arises over a 1973 interview with Mr Casey in the *Newcastle Journal* and his speech to a Middlesbrough union meeting in 1974.

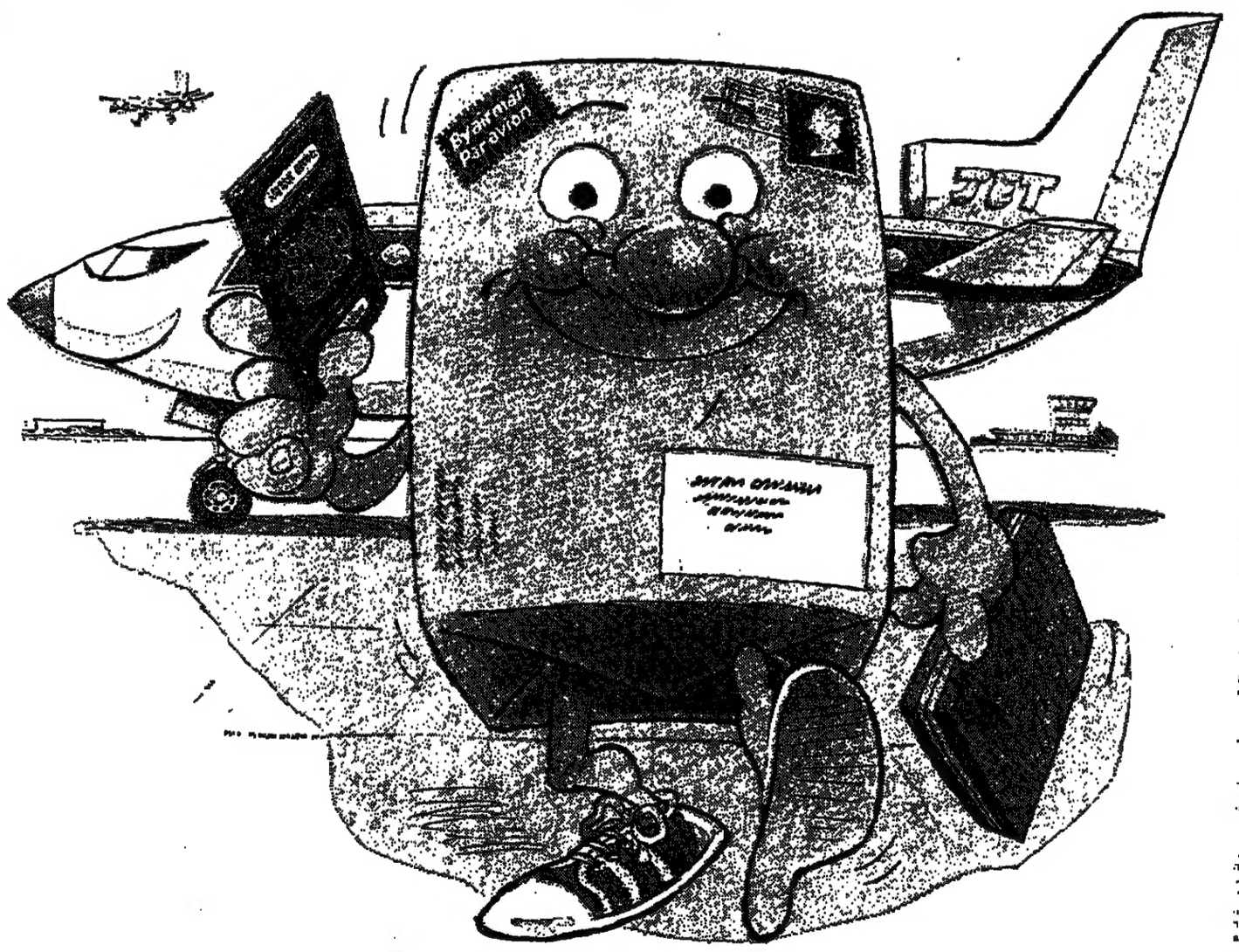
Mr Richard Hartley, QC, Mr Fullam's counsel, said that Mr Fullam left his parish in February 1964, to marry a parishioner in a register office. He was appointed deputy headmaster of the Sacred Heart School, Redcar, in 1973.

Mr Hartley had alleged that Mr Casey had conducted a cruel and malicious campaign against Mr Fullam because Mr Joe Faye, who had been deputy headmaster before the school was reorganized as a comprehensive, had not been appointed.

Mr Casey told Mr Hartley that he wanted information about Mr Fullam's past sent through the Catholic Education Council to the governors in the hope that they would give some explanation for not appointing Mr kind. I wanted justice for Faye."

Mr Hartley: "You wanted Mr Fullam banned from the job didn't you?" Mr Casey: "I didn't want anything of the kind. I wanted justice for Faye".

The hearing was adjourned until today.



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HOME NEWS

DPP ready to be sued for release of Operation Julie assets

By Stewart Tendler
Crime Reporter

Sir Thomas Hetherington, QC, the Director of Public Prosecutions, yesterday announced that he will not hand back assets seized after the Operation Julie LSD case without a fresh legal battle. Last Thursday the House of Lords ruled that the assets, worth more than £500,000, were seized unlawfully, but made no order for their return.

Making the announcement, a spokesman for the DPP said: "We will wait to see if we are sued". Legal advisers for the three defendants who appealed to the Lords have indicated that they will consider issuing a writ if the assets are not returned.

Sir Thomas made his decision after a conference on Monday evening with Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General. The argument behind the refusal seems to be that since the Lords made no order there is no compulsion to return the assets, and the defendants will have to sue in the civil courts.

Inland Revenue representatives were present at the meeting on Monday and that may give some indication of the way the DPP intends to block handing back the assets. There are reports that the Inland Revenue is considering prosecutions for tax offences. If that is decided the DPP could claim he is holding the asets pending further proceedings. Such proceedings and conviction could led to heavy fines.

The successful use of that tacassets but also the need for fresh legislation to block the tic might not only save the feiture in conspiracy bases loophole in the law on for- highlighted by last week's judgment.

The assets at issue in the Operation Julie case, tried at Bristol by Mr Justice Park, amount to between £500,000 and £750,0000.

Most of that belonged to Mr Henry Todd and Mr Brian Cuthbertson who were the organizers of an LSD laboratory in Hampton Wick, London.

Shares, gold and currency were stored in Swiss bank accounts and have been seized by the Swiss under local legislation. The assets held by the DPP and Wiltshire Police, headquarters for Operation Julie, amount to £100,000 in cash, plus goods.

Should those eventually be returned there may be a claim for legal costs, since those costs were met from public funds.

Trimming of Civil Service hierarchy grades sought

By Peter Hennessy

The Government is to review the length of the Civil Service hierarchy to see if grades can be abolished, thinned out or put to better use as a result of a suggestion from Sir Derek Rayner, joint managing director of Marks and Spencer and the Prime Minister's adviser on the elimination of government waste.

Pilot studies are to be undertaken in the schools division of the Department of Education and Science, the housing, water and central finance directorates of the Department of the Environment, an international division of the Customs and Excise, a disablement division of the Department of Health and Social Security, and an unemployment benefit office of the Department of Employment.

A regional office of the Departments of Trade and of Industry will also be examined. Separate studies will be made of the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre of the Department of Transport at Swansea and the office of the Department of National Savings at Lytham.

Main studies, drawing lessons from the pilot operations, will be started in the late summer or early autumn, according to a letter from the Civil Service Department to Civil Service unions.

Writing to Mr William Kendall, secretary general of the Council of Civil Service Unions, Mr Sandy Russell, a Civil Service Department under-secretary, asks the unions to submit their views and says the studies "will need to be as soundly based and as representative as possible".

He continues: "In each case the work-flow will be carefully examined and the value added by each level in the hierarchy assessed. The aim will be to draw out from these studies general lessons on whether, and if so how, the number of levels in the hierarchy can be reduced so that work is undertaken more efficiently and communications between different levels in the chain of command speeded up and improved".

Increase in judges planned after 600 sittings were lost last year.

More courts open to cut custodial remands

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Twenty-three new crown courts, built in the past 18 months, will have opened by the end of the year in London and the South-east as part of an attempt to reduce the length of time people are being held in custody on remand.

The total number of crown courts will have increased by a further 27 by the end of 1982. This year as many as 56 judges are transferring to the South-east from other circuits, to sit for about a month each. Several appointments of circuit judges in London and the South-east have also been made, the Lord Chancellor's Office said.

The need for action became urgent when more than 600 court days were lost last year because there were not enough judges to sit in the South-east, that figure is expected to drop this year. There would have been even greater difficulties last year had it not been possible to call on recorders and deputy circuit judges.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, MP, chairman of the All Party Penal Affairs Group, has written to Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, calling for an urgent review of the custody of people on remand for long periods, in several cases for more than a year. In London, there are more than 9,000 cases awaiting trial, for the rest of the South-east the number is 6,000.

Increased pressure was put on the court system and on prison accommodation by the increase between 1978 and 1979 in the average time spent between committal by magistrates and trial. In England and Wales it rose from 14 weeks to 17.2, in the South-east from 17.6 to 21.9 and in London from 26 to 29.1.

The average waiting time from committal to trial throughout England and Wales in March was 11.1 weeks for those in custody and 19 for those on bail. Figures for the South-east were 13.6 in custody and 27.1 weeks on bail. In London people in custody had to wait 18.6 weeks and those on bail 32.9 weeks.

Those figures include some of the more lengthy case histories quoted by Mr Kilroy-Silk, which include 566 days spent on remand in Brixton prison by a man charged with conspiring to rob and unlawful possession of an offensive weapon.

Apart from providing more courts and judges, attempts are being made to shorten the length of trials, through making more use of pretrial procedures, more selective charging of defendants, and urging judges and barristers to be less verbose.

Mr Kilroy-Silk says 900 people were first received into custody on remand more than 110 days before trial. In Scotland section 43 of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1887, provides that once a person has been fully committed for trial, he must be brought to trial within 110 days and his trial concluded within that period, unless he is released from custody.

If those limits are not kept, he must be released and declared free from all process for the crime with which he is charged. The only exceptions are delay caused by illness of the accused, illness or absence of an essential witness, on any sufficient reason for which the prosecutor is not responsible. The 110-day period can be extended at the request of the defence.

The National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (Nacro) says that the ruling is strictly enforced, placing a great deal of pressure on the prosecutor to ensure that proceedings are brought expeditiously.

Nacro recommends that a similar provision be introduced into the law of England and Wales, and says that the Home Office should set up a working party to conduct "an urgent review of the factors affecting time spent awaiting trial or sentence".

The Home Office says that the average weekly cost in the financial year 1978-79 of keeping a man in a local prison or remand centre was £104; the cost for a woman was £140.

One of the more absurd statistics is that 29.1 per cent of offenders committed in custody by magistrates to the Crown Court are given a non-custodial sentence.

Reasons given for the greater difficulties faced by the South-east include fewer guilty pleas, possibly because London criminals know that about 40 per cent of those who plead not guilty in the South-east are acquitted.

One reason given yesterday for the high rate of acquittals was greater scepticism shown towards police evidence following publicity about corruption cases.

Four airlines will compete on London-Hongkong route

By Our Air Correspondent

Four airlines are to be allowed to compete on the London-Hongkong route under an "open skies" policy announced in the Commons yesterday by Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade.

Mr Nott altered a decision announced in March by the Civil Aviation Authority to allow only British Caledonian Airways to compete with British Airways, the established airline on the route, by giving permission to both Cathay Pacific and Laker Airways to open services.

Cathay, a British-owned airline in which British Airways has a 15 per cent interest, but which is based in Hongkong, has been backed by intense political and economic pressure from the colony in its attempt to gain a share of the route.

Cathay said yesterday it intends to start its service on July 17, while British Caledonian will follow two weeks later.

Laker Airways will begin on September 1 as part of Sir Freddie Laker's long-term plan to operate a Skytrain service around the world, although the airline will have to obtain permission from the licensing board in Hongkong first.

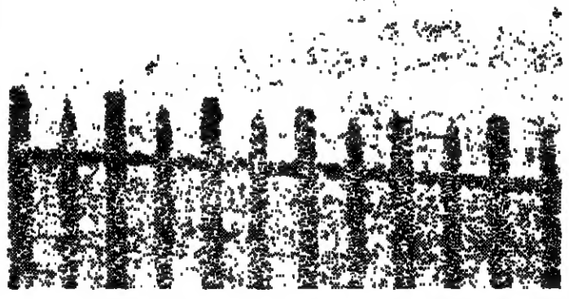
"I think I have a million pound winner," Sir Freddie said from Ascot yesterday.

In a fierce response to the minister's decision, Mr Adam Thomson, chairman of British Caledonian, said last night that his airline would certainly operate on the route, "the most important which has ever been awarded to an independent airline", even in its emasculated form.

It would start with four services a week and would apply for daily service rights. It would offer the lowest fare, at £100 single, and it would ask Mr Nott to look closely at Cathay's close ties with British Airways, including BA's 15 per cent shareholding, its place on the Cathay board, and the strong commercial agreement between the two airlines.

"We won the route fairly and squarely from both British and Hongkong licensing authorities, and we did not expect a reversal of that decision", Mr Thomson said.

"We have allocated two DC10s to the route at a cost of £20m each, and crew training has already begun."



A police marksman moves into position outside the hostel.

Man to be charged after six-hour hostel siege

From Our Correspondent
Nottingham

Police said yesterday that a man would be charged today following the six hour siege at a house in Waterloo Crescent, Nottingham.

More than 30 officers surrounded the house, the Macedonian Christian Centre, a charity hostel. A shot was fired and Detective Constable Keith Whilde, aged 39, was injured. He was taken to hospital but was discharged after treatment.

Mr John Charles, aged 25, a transport manager, who has lived at the hostel for three weeks, said he was awakened by a bang at about 3.30 am.

Later, when he looked out of a rear window and saw a police officer armed with a rifle crouching by a gate, he realized something was wrong.

"I got dressed and went round knocking on all the doors of other rooms waking the others up. I then telephoned the police to tell them that all the others were accounted for and they gave me instructions on how we should get out of the building."

Mr Charles and six other residents gathered on the landing and were able to walk out of the front door while covered by police marksmen.

About 30 police from the Special Operations Unit were used. Armed with handguns and rifles, police marksmen took up positions behind trees and bushes which surround the hostel.

Woman taken to hospital after bungalow deaths

From Our Correspondent
Llandudno

Detectives are waiting to question a woman aged 57 whom they believe may be able to help their inquiries into the fatal shooting of a man and wife at an isolated bungalow at Pantperthog, Gwynedd.

The dead couple were: Mr Roger Hartland, aged 47, a former subpostmaster, and his wife, Josie, aged 33, who had lived in the bungalow for about two years. After the incident late on Monday the woman was taken 50 miles to hospital at Bangor, apparently suffering from an overdose. Last night she was "progressing".

Her husband went to Dolgellau police headquarters to assist detectives. The couple had been living in the Machynlleth area but it is understood they had owned the bungalow before emigrating to Australia.

Post-mortem examinations were conducted at Bangor yesterday by Dr Donald Wayte, a Home Office pathologist. One theory being investigated is a possible dispute over possession of the bungalow. Police have taken possession of a 12-bore shotgun.

More freedom is demanded by country group

By Our Planning Reporter

A demand for greater independence from government is made by the Countryside Commission in its annual report published yesterday.

"The fact that our staff are civil servants drawn mainly from the Department of the Environment, whose Permanent Secretary is also our accounting officer, can lead to the assumption that we should act as though we were part of a government department", the report states.

"The fact is that we are not a government department. We are an independent statutory agency

"We seek to clarify our independence; to appoint our own staff; to manage and be accountable for the Treasury resources allocated to us"

The report refers in particular, to representations by the Department of the Environment about the commission's appearance at public inquiries. It quotes part of a letter from an official at the department, suggesting that the commission should not employ counsel or consultants "save in really exceptional circumstances".

The commission observes that it does not seek confrontation at inquiries. But some times a proposal is of such a nature that it would be failing in its statutory duty if it did not appear.

WEST EUROPE

More French barrie on lamb imports anger EEC partner

From Michael Hornsby
Luxembourg, June 17

France was criticized today for widening still further its restrictions on imports of lamb despite the agreement reached by the Nine last month, at French bidding, on a new system of support for Community sheep farmers.

At the beginning of this month the French announced that, in addition to the total ban on lamb imports from Britain, they were also cutting back imports from Belgium, Holland, West Germany and Ireland to 70 per cent of the tonnage imported in May.

At today's meeting here of EEC Agriculture Ministers, vigorous protests were voiced by the Germans and the Dutch, who described the French move as a violation of the Community's free trade rules. Mr Finn Olav Gundelach, the EEC Commissioner for Agriculture, said he was "very disappointed".

Mr Peter Walker, the British Agriculture Minister, sarcastically offered to act as a "consultant adviser" to his Dutch and German colleagues on how to deal with the French, while Mr Ray MacSharry, the Irish Minister, dipolmatically held his peace.

Mr McSharry had earlier had a private meeting with M Pierre Mehaignerie, his French counterpart, at which the two men were widely suspected of having done a bilateral deal on Irish access to the French lamb market.

Defending the French curbs, M Mehaignerie claimed that the French market had been flooded by "back door" lamb imports from East Europe channelled through other EEC countries. This, coupled with climatic factors, had reduced market prices by 15 per cent.

The French Minister attributed the "administrative delays" in issuing import licences to the che out by customs offic provenance of lam ments.

Mr Gundelach w pressed by this expl did not think the on the French marke nor did he kno evidence for diversi European lamb. He pressing the Frenc draw their curbs.

It is presume that restrictions will be the new sheepme comes into force. the outcome of with the New Ze which they are bei accept voluntary re their exports of l EEC (mainly to Br turn for a reductio per cent Commun tariff.

Mr Gundelach is visit New Zealand conclude these nego will also take wit proposals on the le Zealand butter exp EEC after the end

New Zealand's b quota this year tonnes, but no an yet been agreed for years. Mr Walker leagues agreed tod a special committe officials to look int

The Commission suggested that the ter imports from should be reduce years years to 9 and then maintai volume. This woul half the volume Zealanders were the time of British

In a separate Ministers rejected of cost an Italian goatmeat to be inc sheepmeat regim which enters the E ary 1 next year, ha goats, more than f many as any of th

Schmidt call for li on payments to EE

Bonn, June 17.—Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor of West Germany, gave warning today that a limit might have to be imposed on member countries, payments to the EEC if the Community failed to ensure a balanced budgetary system.

In a speech to the Bundestag he said West Germany would not support another compromise like last month's Brussels agreement on reducing Britain's budget payments.

To applause from deputies, Mr Schmidt said he had made it plain at the EEC summit in Venice last week that there were limits to the financial burden that West Germany would shoulder.

If projected changes in the budget system failed to stop countries facing unacceptable net payments, "the question will arise whether an overall upper limit should not be set for a member country's net burden", he said.

"In Venice I found quite some understanding for this attitude, which incidentally is taken not only by the federal government."

Mr Schmidt said the question would also arise of whether a limit should not be imposed on countries' net receipts.

He did not identify the countries that sympathized with Bonn's view but h ently referring to France, which he a the other net co

The Chancellor the Brussels com necessary so that a could help safegu a time of internati

Mr Schmidt sai many insisted tha income should re limits calculated of 1 per cent of revenues from vat

"This means the farm spending mu or it will soon cl munity's entire later exceed them,

The Chancellor, a session marking seventh anniversa uprising in E repeated an earlie the budget imba resolved by 1982 munity also ow Greece, Portugal future members, b

Mr Schmidt did President Giscard suggestion that Portuguese membe 1982, might be del said that the com expand successfull had overcome str lems.—Reuter.

Leading ar

Big strikes 'shook Sweden'

Paris, June 17.—King Carl Gustaf of Sweden conceded today that his country's image as a model of social stability and peaceful labour relations had been badly shaken by the recent big strikes.

The King, speaking at a lunch given by M Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, at the Foreign Ministry said he would like to think that the strikes and their settlement were the exception proving the rule that both sides could reach agreement without too violent a conflict.

Lorry driv block borc

From Our Own Cor
Paris, June 17.

The border bet and Spain was bl by hundreds of S drivers in retalia hijacking yesterda their colleagues' ve ing fruit and ve French farmers. were set on fire.

An offer from police of escort p cross the borde refused, the Spania consider it demean

The nine lorrie stopped at road French farmers, become increasing

Dutch find it difficult t select Jenkins successo

From Robert Schuil
Amsterdam, June 17

A large majority in the Lower House of the Dutch Parliament, including the ruling Christian Democrats who are the senior partners in the centre-right coalition with the conservative Liberals, want the next president of the European Commission to be a Dutchman.

There is considerable anger at the Government for having let the presidency slip through its fingers after it was offered to The Netherlands as one MP put it practically on a silver plite at last week's European siummit in Venice.

Before going to Venice, Mr Andries van Agt, the Prime Minister, had indicated that it had not been possible to find a suitable Dutch candidate for the presidency of the Commission to replace Mr Roy Jenkins who steps down at the beginning of next year. It is the turn of the Benelux countries to provide the next president.

Dutch candidates who refused to be considered for the post are reported to have been Mr Barend Biesheuvel, a former prime minister and one of the three "wise men" who reported on the functioning of the Community's institutions, and Mr Jelle Zijlstra, the Central Ban Netherands and former prime mini are Christian Democ

It was reported that Herr Helmut S West German Chan took the initiative c the name of Dr Wil berg, Finance Mini former Labour don ernment of Mr Jo But Mr van Agt ref cuss the matter wit beyond saying that berg had not been as a candidate by Government.

It now appears t Uyl, leader of the position, proposed der Stoel, a form minister, to Mr va weekend as candid presidency of the Commission. But strong indications t Agt is reluctant candidates from t tion.

Mr van der Stoe ment to the presid also afford the Lab way of getting rid his moderate views with the influent wing of the party.

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T EUROPE

ialists' demand for European liament to be based in ssels could maroon officials

l Wood
June 17

must be the single e European Parlia- Socialist, the largest , and the only one bers from all the decided. The French lone dissented. Mr ne and other group nd to precipitate a en the Parliament's bureau meets here .

onservatives in the Democratic group members of the emocrat and Liberal e on the principle. hey differ on the group's aggressive re is scarcely any n a vote Strasbourg he way of Luxem- e cut out as a seat uropean Parliament all France's efforts as the EEC capital. private group meet- Socialists and the nservatives almost aces. The parlia- association, largely aged, are waging a r a share of the ions to be held in , where they are ave their families.

ne, the Belgian up leader, and his aid today that the staff could not be dictate to MEPs Parliament's site. Mr James Scott- e European Demo- found his group sitive about the officials who would have to sell their homes in Luxembourg on a falling market and buy new homes in Brussels on a rising market.

Those British MEPs who are most deeply involved in private enterprise industry were the first to say that staff interests must be properly considered and safeguarded.

Apart from a special meeting later this month on the delayed 1980 budget, the Socialist group in effect, refuses to attend another plenary parliamentary session in Luxembourg again. Socialists argue that all normal sessions for the rest of 1980, in spite of staff opposition, should be held in Strasbourg and that in 1981 at least two plenary sessions should be held in Brussels for the first time to let the Council of Ministers know that Parliament will be its own master.

The Council of Ministers so far has blocked any attempt to find a single convenient working site for the Parliament and under Article 216 of the Rome Treaty, Parliament has a right to express an opinion.

French members apart, nearly all MEPs have had their fill of excessive travel and the expense of using Strasbourg, Brussels and Luxembourg, as well as national capitals, and they have become far more concerned about the prestige of Parliament itself than the prestige of the French or the Luxembourgers.

Mr Glinne said today: "A very large number of members of the Socialist group, increasing from one meeting to another are simply fed up with all this travelling around. MPs should surely be given priority on their view about where they work.

"It is not just the various lobbies and prestige. That should not prevent a decision being taken in the interests of Parliament and its members."

Last year it cost about £4m to have a peripatetic European parliament and the figure will be higher this year. But some MEPs accept that to move lock, stock and barrel from Luxembourg, now the staff headquarters, to Brussels would cost a large sum in compensation to parliamentary staff.

They add that Nato headquarters moved from Paris to Brussels and the cost was not an issue. What Nato could do the Parliament should do.

Among the difficulties is the fact that the Belgian Government is apparently not keen to become even more the Community capital than it is—the seat of Parliament as well as the Council of Ministers and the Commission and a double diplomatic centre with embassies accredited to both Belgium and the EEC.

Nevertheless, the Brussels campaign opening on Thursday will almost certainly in the end succeed. That will leave Strasbourg, with its ambitions to be the capital, with several hundred half-built parliamentary offices on its hands and leave Luxembourg with a grandiose parliamentary building on the Kirchberg Plateau for which nobody has a use.

End of a siege: Hostages being rescued from a doctor's surgery in Graz, Austria, after the gunman who had held them for 21 hours was shot dead by men of an anti-terrordist police commando unit. The ordeal of the 23 hostages started at midday on Monday, when Josef Kis Lukac, a Yugoslav immigrant worker, burst into the doctor's waiting room armed with a double-barrelled hunting rifle (Sue Masterman writes from Vienna).
The gunman, a welder who had become redundant and faced expulsion from Austria, refused to free three children among the hostages. In the course of negotiations the gunman made a series of demands—among them meetings with politicians and foreign correspondents—but subsequently retracted them.
Shortly after 8 am yesterday, one of the hostages attacked the gunman from behind. A stray shot from the gunman's hunting rifle gave the Cobra anti-terrorist police squad their signal to attack. They shot the 35-year-old Yugoslav dead. However, some of the patients were slightly injured as the police stormed the surgery.

Mr Huang urges Danes to oppose aggression

From Christopher Follett
Copenhagen, June 17

Mr Huang Hua, the Chinese Foreign Minister, has urged the Danes to oppose armed aggression and defend world peace.

"Dark clouds are hanging over the globe and peace in many parts of the world has been undermined", Mr Huang said last night in a speech at a state banquet here given in his honour by Mr Kjeld Olesen, the Danish Foreign Minister.

In his speech, at the end of the first day of his three-day official visit to Denmark, Mr Huang added: "We need a peaceful international environment, but a number of independent states have fallen victim to armed aggression and occupation and countries following a policy of peace are being subjected to serious military threat. An urgent task facing us is to oppose aggression and defend world peace."

According to Foreign Ministry sources, the afternoon talks between the two foreign ministers concentrated on the crises in Afghanistan, Kampuchea and the Middle East, the North-South dialogue and relations between Denmark in particular and the European Community in general and China.

The sources said that Sino-Soviet relations were also broached during the four-hour talks, with Mr Huang calling for more resolution against the Soviet Union and warning against that country's policies as exemplified in the intervention in Afghanistan.

Today, Mr Huang had talks with Mr Anker Joergensen, the Danish Prime Minister, before leaving on a strenuous tour of Danish agricultural and industrial plants.

Mr Huang has urged Denmark to assist China in its modernization plans, particularly in the fields of industry, agriculture and electronics.

Mr Huang, who spent last week on official visits to Sweden and Norway, leaves Denmark on Thursday for a three-day visit to Bonn.

Check on 'Last Supper'

From Our Own Correspondent
Rome, June 17

Signor Oddo Biasini, the Italian Minister for Culture and the Environment, today called a series of meetings in the next two weeks in Rome and Milan to examine the reported deterioration in Leonardo da Vinci's painting, "The Last Supper." Depending on the findings of experts at the meetings, the minister said, he could consider immediate action.

The fading masterpiece, in the Church of Santa Maria delle Grazie in Milan, is open to visitors as usual. The assistant superintendent on duty said recent reports of fresh damage were exaggerated. There was no new crack, but recently a glass detector placed in an existing 6ft crack in the rear of the wall carrying the fresco had broken. This, in his view, was probably due to traffic vibration, although further study was evidentll necessary.

grows as French taste for horses

urray
17

orse butchers are ruse consumption of in the country has 15 per cent in the onths and they fear nue to drop.

ry conference here e butchers blamed us and slanderous hrough the media, ht to prove that rted for slaughter ated during their rance.

s year a television was screened in a justified warning ctures could cause children and the isposed. It showed arrived at the er a journey in died from broken in which some ven mad by thirst , turned to canni

animal protection ve been redoubling signs against the and the effect has oid fall in consump-

ith Italy and Bel- of the few remain- s where horsemeat he normal diet. It a cheap food, with lower than those nd pork (although lower than the cur- r mutton).

horsemeat is part gular diet of the tradition which is back to the terrible Moscow by Napo- hich is more prob- the fact that horses ne to the tubercu- us and thus were safe food.

the reasons, the sumption has been 00 tons, 80,000 of imported. Of this und 25,000 tons are as livestock to the ttoirs and the vast the animals come Soviet block. Other pliers include the ates, Canada and

es brought in from block countries, to the television film, . Old and weak be- begin the journey, e to death or suffo- r other dying horses.

Connoisseurs claim the meat from these animals is much inferior—a further reason for the fall in consumption.

The import of large quantities of horsemeat into France is a relatively recent phenomenum. Until 1950, domestic producers could keep pace with demand, but the mechanization of farms since then has meant that the French "stable" has fallen from about 2,500,000 animals 30 years ago to about 350,000 today.

The 800 horse butchers, abattoir hands and transporters in conference yesterday passed a motion calling on the Ministry of Agriculture to use its influence to stop news which "under the cover of protecting animals, has allowed untrue interpretations on the supply of horses".

M René Val, president of the importers' group, said that French breeders, who wanted to see imports limited so that they could sell their own animals, were behind the campaign. "We would like to help French breeding, but only on condition that it can meet demand", he said.

Bardot fine: A Marseille court today fined Brigitte Bardot, the actress, and two weekly magazines, *Paris-Match* and *VSD*, 2,000 francs (£208) for defamation of Professor Henri Sarles, director of the National Institute of Health and Medical Research.

The case arose from an interview with Mlle Bardot published in the magazines in which she accused the professor of being a "torturer who made dogs suffer for his fame". A defence witness, Dr Jasques Kalmar, said he had visited the laboratories and found that "in this confined space the animals were suffering".

He went on: "We noted nine cases of dogs in distress. The research of Professor Sarles means nothing since the results are false due to the state of the animals".

Professor Bernard Cristo, a Health Ministry inspector, said that his visit to the laboratory had shaown that nothing was being done in contravention of the penal code. Professor Sarles agreed that the dogs had had their vocal chords cut "to stop the animals from barking, not from pain, but at each noise that they hear near the kennel, especially at night".

ute from Britain to ro of the Resistance

Own Correspondent
17

mory of the quiet white silk scarf was today in the Pan- t resting place of rance's greatest men, ceremony over which ald Hibbert, the ambassador, had been preside.

in the white scarf Moulin, Prefect of eader of the French and fond admirer who died in 1943 re on board a train to a concentraion

Marin, the last sur- e French Resistance adcasting from Lon- Français parlent aux —explained why Jean re the white scarf, a og back to June 17,

day as a prisoner of an Army he had e fragments of glass oor of his cell and ut his throat rather giving way under tor- signing a letter the French Army of Later he escoped to training before being to France to lead the . He always wore a f to cover the dreadful is neck.

fortieth anniversary of that event, Sir Reginald said it was "a particular honour that, given these special overtones, I as a British voice, speaking as the British representative in France, should be invited to pay tribute to Jean Moulin, to the French internal resistance."

Jean Moulin, he said, "kept alive the soul of France on the soil of France." Although there were many at the time who thought it was more important "to preserve institutions and their relative continuity, Jean Moulin and those who worked with him rightly saw that it was more important to preserve the spirit of the French people, to assert their freedom and independence in defiance of the invader and occupier."

The Ambassador said that in honouring Jean Moulin "we salute also the members of the French internal resistance and all the Free French who kept alive the spirit of France and fought alongside Britain, the United States and other allied countries".

The underlying theme of the Ambassador's address was, in fact, that in spite of present arguments France had "re-established herself again in peace, not simply as our ally but also nowadays as our partner".

"Energy crisis?

What energy crisis?"

As Britain becomes self-sufficient in oil, the energy crisis may seem comfortably remote. Such complacency is dangerous.

North Sea self-sufficiency won't last forever. And unless new fields are found and developed, it will barely outlast the decade. Meanwhile, the nation's oil consumption is a moving target: the faster UK demand rises, the harder it will be to keep up with.

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That means using substitutes for oil wherever possible — burning more coal, for example, in industry and power generation.

It means concentrating oil on the jobs it does best; as transport fuel, chemical feedstock and lubricant. That's why Mobil is investing over £200 million at its Essex refinery to increase by 60 per cent the petrol that can be made from each barrel of crude.

It also means developing and investing in alternative energy sources, to begin the transition away from society's present oil dependence.

But efficiency and innovation alone won't keep the crisis at bay. Britain must find and develop more of its own oilfields. The Government's proposal to release 90 more areas for exploration should be just the start of a concerted and consistent policy for further North Sea development. A second generation of North Sea fields is essential to ensure that Britain's energy self-sufficiency doesn't become a thing of the past.

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OVERSEAS

Mr Lule says he will not meet Uganda's conditions for return

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, June 17

Mr Yusufu Lule, who was President of Uganda for 68 days last year, was unable to return to Uganda as he had planned today. Speaking to journalists after spending seven hours at Nairobi airport, he said he was unable to meet the conditions which the ruling Military Commission in Uganda had laid down for his return.

He said Mr Paulo Muwanga, chairman of the commission, wanted him to deny statements which he had made after he was ousted last year, and to disown statements made by Ugandan politicians who supported him.

"If I renounced those statements it would mean I approve of the present policies of Tanzania in Uganda — and I don't," he said.

Mr Lule had been waiting at the airport for a statement by Kampala that he could return.

Earlier, Mr Muwanga said in the capital that Mr Lule did not need permission to fly back. But he said the commission had rejected requests that everyone accompanying Mr Lule would be immune from arrest.

Kampala was seething with excitement as thousands of people thronged the route along which Mr Lule was to have travelled from Entebbe airport. Celebrations in advance of his arrival had begun at the weekend—with members of the Baganda tribe in particular making no secret of their support for Mr Lule—and continued in spite of the reported killing of more than 20 Lule supporters by soldiers.

Business in the Ugandan capital came to a virtual halt today as workers left their posts to join the crowds which gathered to welcome Mr Lule. He was to have travelled from Entebbe airport to the Anglican Cathedral at Namirembe before addressing a rally of his Democratic Party in Kampala.

When the time for his arrival passed, some of the crowd dispersed, but others remained as conflicting rumours about the reasons for the delay swept the city. Radio Uganda had announced the timetable for Mr Lule's return today, but had not added that he was still waiting in Nairobi.

He said here that he was returning to Uganda as a citizen, as a former president, and as a member of the Democratic Party. There is no doubt, however, that he expects to be chosen as his party's candidate for the Ugandan presidency at the party's conference in Kampala on Thursday. Delegates have started arriving for the conference.

Mr Lule told *The Times* here yesterday that he had requested assurances from Kampala on his safety in Uganda, and had asked for permission to return. He said: "I did not leave the country voluntarily (last year), and I must get clearance to go back."

Today, after considering statements by Mr Muwanga, he said he thought that President Nyerere of Tanzania had instructed Mr Muwanga to lay down preconditions which he (Mr Lule) could not meet.

He expressed concern at the effect these events would have on the people waiting in Uganda for his return. "I hope there will not be bloodshed," he said.

He added: "Today is a day of disappointment for these people. I am disappointed I cannot go home. This is entirely unexpected. Although my body is here, my soul is with them."

After Mr Lule was ousted last year there were riots and business came almost to a halt in and around Kampala. Demonstrators erected road-blocks and markets were empty because no supplies were taken from the countryside to Kampala.

Last year's demonstrations were mainly in the area of the former Kingdom of Buganda, which has a population of about three million, a quarter of the country's total.

The Military Commission in Uganda today gave the first news of Mr Godfrey Binaisa since he was ousted on May 13. It announced that he was "safe and in good health", living in a furnished house with servants and security guards.

The announcement did not disclose where Mr Binaisa is being held, but said he could receive visitors, including members of his family, could choose his food, and had access to reading matter, radio and television.

The announcement, broadcast by Radio Uganda, said Mr Binaisa was being held until allegations of his involvement in illegal monetary transactions and other irregularities had been investigated. If he was cleared, he would be able to contest the elections due later this year, the radio added.

Three political parties are now campaigning hard for the elections: The Uganda People's Congress, led by Dr Milton Obote, the former President, who returned from exile in Tanzania three weeks ago; the Democratic Party, whose acting chairman is Mr Paul Semogerere, a veteran politician; and the newly-formed Uganda Patriotic Movement, led by Mr Yoweri Museveni, vice-chairman of the ruling Military Commission.

Husain visit is not seen as entry to Camp David

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, June 17

King Husain of Jordan arrived at the White House this morning for talks with President Carter that officials here insist will not lead to Jordan participating in the Palestinian autonomy talks.

Mr Carter said last week that he will use all the power of persuasion he has to induce King Husain to take part in the peace process, but officials say that they do not expect any startling breakthrough this week.

King Husain used to come to Washington every year, a habit that was broken when President Sadat of Egypt went to Israel and signed the peace treaty with Israel. Despite strong American pressure, Jordan has refused to support the treaty, or to ake the place reserved to it in the Camp David agreements on the negotiations for Palestinian autonomy.

The King was welcomed by the President with full honours on the south lawn of the White House. In short speeches, both men mentioned differences between the two governments and said that they shared a firm commitment to peace.

President Carter said: "As is the case with free, independent nations, there are sometimes some differences of approach about how to deal with tense crises". He went on to say that American differences with Jordan were not over objectives, but over the best route to peace.

King Husain said "there is much we share and regardless of the differences of outlook and approach, we are trying to achieve the same objectives. We do believe that there is a firm commitment on the part of both our governments to resolve the problems" if the Middle East.

The King's talks with American officials, beginning with President Carter this morning, will last for two days. There is a state dinner at the White House tonight, the King is having a working lunch with Mr Edmund Muskie, the Secretary of State, tomorrow, and will make a speech to the National Press Club on Thursday.

In an interview with The Times in April, the King expressed deep pessimsm about the course of events in the Middle East since the Camp David agreements were signed in September, 1978. He said the area was in "a state of turmoil, confusion, a state of growing anger, and fast approaching a time when hope would finally be lost.".

He denounced the Camp David agreement again, saying that its error was to ignore the Palestine issue. He said that Camp David gave Israel time to "alter the shape of reality to the point where the obtacles in the way of any real attempt to find a lasting solution would be monumental".

Nothing that has happened since then can have changed his mind. In the smae interview, he called on the European nations to pursue the idea of amending United Nations Resolution 242, to give room for the Palestinians' right to self determinagoes some way in that direction, though not as far as he wanted and would not encourage him to change his opposition to the Camp David formula.

The autonomy negotiations between Israel, Egypt and the United States, which should have been concluded by May 26, were adjourned by the Egyptians shortly before the deadline, on the ground that Israel was negotiating in bad faith.

Egyptians and Israeli negotiators are coming here early next month in an attempt to get the talks restarted. The State Department spokesman said yesterday that "there is no-one in this town who expects Jordan to join the Camp David process as a result of this visit".

He said the talks between King Husain and American officials would be a full exchange of views, not just on Camp David, and in his welcoming remarks President Carter mentioned wider political and strategic problems facing the region.

The United States has supplied Jordan with arms over the years though not on so lavish a scale as Egypt and Saudi Arabia. It is expected that King Hussain will raise the matter, again facing America with the dilemma of whether to supply countries still hostile to Israel with weapons that could be used against Israel.

The Saudis and Egyptians are both pressing the Americans for more offensive weapons. President Sadat is no longer content with the F4 fighters he was given in 1978, and the Saudis have just asked to buy equipment which would extend the range of their F15s.

They were allowed to buy 60 of these aircraft in 1978, after a long and acrimonious dispute in Congress, during which Israel's friends argued that these most advanced weapons should not be given to its enemies. One of the conditions of the sale was that the aircraft would be based far from Israel's borders and another that they would not be supplied with extra fuel tanks and bomb racks. Their range would thus be limited to about 450 miles.

King Husain of Jordan and President Carter during the White House arrival ceremonies yesterday. With them (from left) are: Prince Faisal, Prince Abdullah, Queen Nur and Mrs Rosalyn Carter.

French v cooperat over Ne Hebride

From Ian Murray
Paris, June 17

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Egypt ready to retaliate if Libyans make a move

From Our Correspondent
Cairo, June 17

Egypt reimposed martial law along its frontier with Libya today in what President Sadat said was a "preventive measure" after a sabre-rattling speech by Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, the Libyan leader.

The 390-member Egyptian Parliament approved the President's proposal for martial law today. Western diplomats saw this as an indication that Egypt's armed forces would retaliate strongly to any Libyan act they considered provocative.

Mr Sadat told reporters in Alexandria that no incidents had occurred on the Libya-Egypt border so far, but his decision was prompted by a recent Gaddafi speech which referred to Libyan guns pointed at Egypt.

Jewish slum dwellers establish illegal settlement in protest

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, June 17

The Israeli government is facing a political and security challenge from a Jewish settlement which has sprung up on a barren hillside on the southern outskirts of Jerusalem.

Illegally established nine days ago, the settlement is inhabited by 40 families of Jewish slum dwellers who are using novel tactics to try to force the Government to provide much-needed housing in Israel instead of diverting its scarce funds to settlements in the occupied territories.

By early tonight, attempts to mediate a peaceful evacuation apeared to have failed and there were fears of a confrontation between the settlers and the security forces.

Israeli radio reported that police reinforcements had been brought into the city in preparation for a move against the settlement, which is on land owned by the Israel Lands Administration. At the site, groups of settlers huddled around transitor radios and claimed that hundreds of supporters from slum areas had pledged assistance to resist eviction.

"We intend to stay here and fight. We have fought for Israel in two wars and received nothing in return—so this has become our battelfield now", Mr Joseph Belety, aged 33, a Moroccan Jew, said. "We came here from North Africa to start a new life, but the Israeli Government still treats us like blacks."

Unshaven and looking tired, Mr Belety added: "As a sign of our contempt for the Government's policies, 30 of the families have decided that if nothing is done soon to enable us to buy homes we will convert to Christianity to emphasize our protest. Many of the men and women are also planning to return their Israeli identity cards and their army recruitment cards".

The 80 adult protestors are Sephardic or Oriental Jews, who constitute more than 50 per cent of the country's population. Support from Oriental Jews was the main factor which brought Mr Menacher Begin to power in 1977.

This afternoon I counted at least three men in Israeli Army uniform among the squatters and was told that there were others. "Many of us have guns, so we are not really afraid of the police", said one.

The squatters have adopted tactics similar to those used by the right-wing Gush munim group to set up settlements on land seized from the Arabs in 1967. These settlements are proving a drain on Israel's unhealthy economy.

The new settlement, renamed Ohel Morey, was carefully planned. Recruits with useful trades were chosen and the settlement was set up under cover of darkness.

"This land has sat here unused for 32 years. We want to bring home to the world the fact that the Government is neglecting its own people," Mr Ronnie Elouz, aged 25, said. "Jews abroad should know the money they sent here goes only to the rich".

Much of the money to set up the settlement was provided by Mr Elatto Sharon, a millionaire member of the Knesset.

Guards commander resigns in Iran power struggle

From Tony Allaway
Tehran, June 17

The comander of Iran's most powerful interal security force resigned today, in what appeared to be a new round of the Struggle over who should control the country's revolutionary organizations.

Mr Abu Sharif, appointed commander of the Pasdoran, or Revolutionary Guards corps, by President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr a month ago, blamed "monopolism, sectarianism and existing tendencies" for his decision. A spokesman for the President's office said later that so far the resignation, had not been accepted.

The move came after extreme criticism of the Revolutionary Guards for their intervention in clashes between a radical and fundamentalist Muslims at a political rally in in Tehran last Thursday. One person was shot dead and hundreds injured.

The Interior Ministry said the ordinary police were responsible for security and the guards should not have intervened. The guards said they were trying to prevent the demonstrators from attacking the occupied American Embassy nearby.

At a special ceremony marking "Pasda Day" outside the embassy yesterday, a message from Ayatollah Khomeini ordered the guards to obey the President, who is their commander in chief, as a religious duty.

But sources today reported differences between Mr Sharif, whose real name is Abbas Zamani, and other corps commanders over the organization's administration. The differences appeared to boil down to the influence exerted by the Islamic Republican Party (IRP), which is strongly opposed to the President, in the organization.

Many members of the corps are affiliated to the "Crusaders of the Islamic Revolution", a group regarded as the military wing of the IRP.

In his decree appointing Mr Sharif commander, the President said it was the result of the almost unanimous vote of other corps commanders. The decree ordered him to "put an end to group confrontations which have frustrated everybody".

But a Tehran newspaper today quoted an unnamed Revolutionary Guard as denying the President's claim of a vote. "There was no voting and that is why Abu Sharif has not been able to reach agreement with other commanders," he said.

Control of the Pasdaran is of crucial importance in Iran's power structure. Formed after the revolution, from men fanatically loyal to Ayatollah Khomheini, the corps is responsible for much of the country's internal security, including the constant battle against "counter revolution".

The Army and police, distrusted hangovers from the previous regime, suffer from low morale and have been badly depleted by successive purges.

Mr Sharif is credited with much of the work of organizing and training the group, leaning on his experiences in Lebanon as a guerrilla with the Shia Amal group.

Executions a puzzle for Afghans

Continued from page 1

broken-backed Government now that the President has taken such savage action against his party opponents.

The division within the People's Party—between Mr Karmal's Parcham supporters and the Khalq members who once rallied around the deposed President Hafizullah Amin—has reached the stage where some ministers are said to be in imminent danger of their lives.

Mr Karmal has ordered the execution of 13 former Khalq functionaries and there are many more prisoners in the Polechowkari prison who could meet the same fate in the coming weeks. Some of those sentenced played only minor roles in President Amin's undoubtedly brutal regime: Mr Sidaq Alamyar, for example, was President Amin's Planning Minister, and Mr Saeb Jan Sehrai was merely in charge of "Border Affairs". Both were charged with "hatching conspiracies against the state".

But others destined to face the firing squad were security policemen in President Amin's Secret Service, men for whom few will shed tears in Kabul.

Yet what has astonished Afghans is the cynicism of the executions. For the one man held by the population to be directly responsible for many of the brutalities of the Amin Government is Mr Assadullah Sawari, the present Deputy Prime Minister, who (though one should not say so too loudly in Kabl thse days) used to be the head of President Amin's Secret Service.

Like his former colleagues, whom he helped to convict, Mr Sawari is a Khalq member who once believed that Mr Karmal had deviated from the revolutionary path laid down by Tarraki, Afghanistan's first socialist dictator. Yet he now holds the second most important post in the country, ostensible proof that the old rift between Parcham and Khalq members has been healed.

It is a pretty conundrum for the Afghan people to sort out, and perhaps for those Tadjhikistan party officials as well. One theory is that Mr Sawari is the only man able to hold the allegiance of the old Khalq supporters of President Amin, on the ground that he has enough evidence to expose them as "anti-revolutionary" if they do not obey Mr Karmal's orders. Others believe that the Russians are insisting on Mr Sawari's retention as a possible alternative to Mr Karmal if the President can maintain his control no longer.

If division can be measured by the increasing exhortations to unity by the official media, the Afghanistan Government's problems are serious enough. It was not by chance that Saturday night's announcement of the impending execution of the three former ministers was followed by martial music and a man's voice repeating over and over again: "No power on earth can overcome the unity of the party."

The irony is that the 13 sentenced men have not been seen alive for many months and popular suspician is that they were put before a firing squad weeks ago—in which case, Mr Karmal is formalizing their extinction in a particularly disturbing way.

Joyride on Sabbath puts call-up dodger in jail

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, June 17

A woman, who obtained exemption from military service on religious grounds but was later caught o na Sabbath eve joyride, was jailed for six months today.

Gila Daniel, aged 20, was convicted of fraudulently obtaining her exempiton from compulsory military service.

Her Sabbath eve indiscretion was witnessed by a private detective engaged by the Army's recruitment office who camped outside her home. He saw her get into a car and light a cigarette, both flagrant transgressions of Sabbath religious restrictions. As she turned her smiling face toward the car window, a flashbulb popped and the evidence was recorded.

Miss Daniel, a clerk employed by a trade union sick fund, had obtained her exemption in 1978 after declaring before a magistrate that she was religious, refrained from Sabbath travel and observed the dietary laws.

Judge Haim Dvorin sentenced her to 18 months in jail, 12 of them suspended. When she is released, Miss Daniel will have to serve in the armed forces for the regulation two-year period.

The judge said he was not imposing a stiffer sentence because the law enacted by the Knesset was a "temptation" to women wishing to avoid military service an dencouraged them to make false declarations.

Until recently women claiming military service conflicted with their religious principles had to appear before boards and satisfy them that their claims were geninuine. According to Defence Ministry statistics about a quarter of women conscripted obtained exemption

But the ultra orthodox Agudat Yisrael Party calimed the boards were hostile to religious girls and had sometimes traped them with tricky questions. After the 1977 parliamentary eelctions, when the party's support was vital to enable Mr Begin, the Prime Minister, to set up a ogevernment coalition, the party's conditions for joining the government included abolition of the recruitment boards.

Under the reform enacted the following year, women could obtain automatic exemption by declaring before a judge that military service was incompatable with their religious convictions. They also had to declare they ate only kosher food and refrained from Sabbath travel.

Judge Dvorin, in passing sentence, noted the inequities of some women attending college and starting jobs while others who served lost years of study and income.

Mr Eliahu Lodsky, representing Miss Daniel, pleaded that his client was not a habitual criminal and should not be sent to jail. But the judge said the semence had to be deterrent.

Miss Daniel said in her defence that she had not intended to drive on the Sabbath, but on the night she was caught she had been feeling depressed and a girlfriend had persuaded her to do so.

Tear gas used by police near Cape Town

Johannesburg, June 17.—Police used tear-gas grenades to disperse hundreds of people building barricades in coloured areas near Cape Town today, while foreign journalists were barred from black townships across South Africa after two days of widespread disturbances.

In another development, security police detained three white students. One of them was Mr Andrew Borawe, president of the National Union of Sotuh African students and the son of an opposition member of Parliament.—Agence France-Presse.

Jail after £21m breac UN arms embargo

From Michael Leapman
New York, June 17

Two officials of the Space Research Corporation in Vermont were sentenced yesterday to a year in prison, six months of it suspended, for breaking the United Nations arms embargo against iSouth Africa.

They had pleaded guilty to supplying the South Africans with 53,000 long-range howitzer shells, plus bombs, radar vans and technological equipment. Much of it was shipped via Canada and Antiqua, a British colony in the Caribbean.

The value of the arms sold was estimated at 550m (£21m).

The corporation has now been cha Industries, was fi the charges, in $20,000 for filing ments.

The officials se Dr Gerald Bull, t the corporation Rodgers Gregory president. Dr Bu Canadian but now American, is a ro

Alegations agai search states in 19 ber of that year "Panorama" prog castin investigatio the company's act

Spokesman for Charter 77 held in Prague

Prague, June 17.—Rudolf Battek, a spokesman for the Charter 77 human rights movement, has been detained by Czechoslovak police, dissident sources said today.

Mr Battek, an economist, was held on Saturday and questioned about leaflets which call for the disruption of next week's Spartakiad, a mass sports and gymnastics festival held every five years.

The sources reported that two other Charter signatories—Vavrinec Korcis and Karel Freund—were picked up
Reuter.

Flights cancelled

Copenhagen, June 17.—The Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) today cancelled all Danish domestic flights until 3 pm, because of a shortage of air traffic controllers.

Prince to visit New Zealand

The Prince of Wales is to visit New Zealand next spring, Buckingham Palace announced yesterday. He will go on to Australia to open the fiftieth anniversery convention of the Apex clubs of Australia at Geelong, on April 17.

When a youth, Prince Charles spent a school term in Australia at Timbertops, the outdoor section of Geelong Grammar School.

British woman dead in Thailand

Bangkok, June 17.—Miss Fiona Clare Allan, daughter of Brigadier W. F. Allan of Sandhurst Military College, has been found dead in Chiang Mai, north Thailand, a British Embassy official said today.

She had been in Thailand on holiday for about six months. Police said they did not suspect foul play.—Reuter.

Leningrad hijackers' plight

By Michael Scammell

This week marks the tenth anniversary of the attempted "Leningrad hijacking" on June 15, 1970, one of the most notable events in the struggle of Soviet Jews for the right to emigrate.

Seven of the 11 participants were released in a blaze of publicity in April, 1979 (the only woman participant having been freed still earlier) but three others have been unaccountably kept back. One is rumoured to be close to death.

To draw attention to this injustice, Mr Anatoly Altman, one of the seven who were released last year, travelled to London this week from Israel.

The putative hijacking was, in fact, little more than a desperate publicity stunt, designed to draw attention to the frustrated desire of Soviet Jews to emigrate.

Taking advantage of the world-wide concern over hijackings of that period, the Soviet authorities staged a show trial, sentencing most of the participants to prison terms of 10 to 15 years and condemning two of them—Edward Kuznetsov and Mark Dymshitz—to death. The death sentences were later commuted to 15-year prison terms, and last year, both Mr Kusnetsov and Mr Dymshitz were among the seven released and flown to America.

Mr Altman's chief mission in London is to draw attention to this anomaly and to highlight the tragic of case of Iosef Mendelevich, whose health has been undermined by nine years imprisonment in strict regime camps and prisons, like Vladimir and Chistopol.

For over six years now he has been deprived of visits, and for the past 18 months even letters from his family have been stopped. The aim, it seems, is to isolate hi from any form of and to undermine

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If Jean is to have a roof over her head -we need all the help we can get.

The British Home and Hospital for Incurables was built 90 years ago to provide specialist care and attention for patients with progressive and incurable illnesses. It has fulfilled its objectives magnificently over these years thanks to the generosity of a wide circle of kind friends, for it receives no Government aid.
Now, against a background of constantly rising running costs, we find we have to replace the whole of our roof, some sixteen miles of tiles, at a cost of over £250,000.
Help us to continue to give our residents the care and security they need. £2 will put a new tile in place — if you can spare more it will be most gratefully received. Please make your cheque payable to B.H.H.I. Roof Appeal.

BHHI Roof Appeal

More than a hospital — much more than a 'Home'

PATRON: HM QUEEN ELIZABETH, THE QUEEN MOTHER

The British Home & Hospital for Incurables, Crown Lane, Streatham, London SW16 3JB.

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RSEAS

tle joy among the first 500 Khmer refugees inning repatriation trek into Kampuchea

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og, Thailand, June 17
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room for doubt in the minds of these poor farmers and peasants, who make up 60 per cent of the 130,000 camp population, as to whether they had a choice.

For three or four days after the announcement of the repatriation programme a loudspeaker van toured the camp declaring in Khmer: "Don't dream that you have a chance of being settled in third countries. It's time for you to go back." The broadcast promised they would find peace in Kampuchea and that they would be given rice, clothes and cooking utensils before they left.

But it did not quite work out like that. Most of the refugees who left today took only the rice they had managed to save.

Most going back were of poor ethnic Khmer stock with little education, very little money and no connexions outside the country which are essential for resettlement in third countries.

From interviews with refugees conducted by *The Times* the decision to return was born of desperation to see family members again, or to see Kampuchea once more or out of economic necessity to take the opportunity to resume trading on the border.

The chances are, however, that some at least will go into new refugee camps inside Kampuchea for refugees "from the enemy side". According to a Khmer intellectual in the camp such people in the past have been separated from the rest of society and not allowed to work.

Most probably, despite the hard-line statements from both Hanoi and Phnom Penh, this first wave of refugees will be allowed to make its way back with no more than usual hazards

Things may well be different tomorrow when the first refugees return from a second refugee holding camp at Sa Kaeo. It has been plain from the start that a main element of the Thai repatriation policy was to try to get more fighters into the field against the Vietnamese

Boy and pet duck too: scene at Khao I Dang refugee camp as the repatriation to Kampuchea gets under way.

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own Correspondent
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e is far too gentle to say so, such bureaucratic niceties do not carry quite the same weight eight miles from the Kampuchean border, with the prospect of forcible repatriation to a country where he will certainly be killed. Nor does Mr Kassi have a very high opinion of governments at the moment.

The last government in his own country only missed liquidating him because of his skill in retelling stories heard on the BBC World Service. Last year the Thai Government moved him and his family, including his mother of 75, back to Kampuchea from a remote part by firing M16 rifles at them. Fifty-nine days, about 500 miles through the centre of Kampuchea and one new-born baby later, the family struggled back across the border into Thailand and the Khao I Dang refugee camp. And the British Council complains that Mr Kassi does not have a government.

Mr Kassi and about 500 other educated Khmers in the Khao I Dang camp represent almost all that remains of the elite of the Khmer people and for them, whether they have a government or not, the only hope is to get out to a third country. If they went back to Kampuchea, which none of them wants to do, they would face disaster.

As Mr Kassi put it: "If we go back we will see our immediate death. Heng Samrin and the Vietnamese will never accept us because they consider us traitors and spies

"The Khmer Rouge will crush our bones immediately. I'm on their black list already, and the Khmer Serei (right wing nationalists) will also kill me because I have refused to help them."

Apart from anything else Mr Kassi would like the chance to repay his debt to the BBC: "They saved my life by giving me English knowledge and story-telling skill. I can never forget that. Wherever I am I think of the BBC".

After his arrest, Mr Kassi was taken to a prison in Kach Roteh, about 20 miles from Phnom Penh, where he became friendly with the youngest of the teenage Khmer Rouge soldiers detailed to guard them. He told them stories. Each night the young guard would come and ask him to tell them a story, stories he told from memory that he had heard on the BBC World Service in a series called *Stories from Asia*. He even remembers the title of the first in the series: "The Siamese Cat".

Night after night the two soldiers who happened to be on night duty came to listen to their favourites: "The Ungrateful Son", "The Crow and the Crocodile" or "The Eagle and the Buffalo". It became a routine. They would come and wake him and for an hour he would tell stories. For half an hour he would have food to eat and then he would have half an hour's sleep before the next detail came on.

Then the soldiers heard that the camp was to be "cleared" of its 37 inmates because 17 new prisoners were coming. The young guard said: "Let's get him out because we need him. He's very good at telling stories."

They slipped him out round the back of the hut and hid him.

"For me the BBC is god, they saved me. Nothing else could have saved me. I would like to work for them if I got the chance". Mr Kassi said. "There's no place in Kampuchea for me now." And besides, his wife, Pularithy, is expecting their third child.

Seoul names 329 with a fortnight to give up

From Jacqueline Reditt
Seoul, June 17

South Korea's martial law authorities announced today that 329 people, including two members of Parliament, were on a wanted list and had until the end of the month to give themselves up.

Most of the people on the list were students who were allegedly involved in the massive campus demonstrations last month. Twenty men, the suspected ringleaders of the student demonstrations, already carry a 1m won (about £720) price on their heads.

General Lee Hui Song, the martial law commander, said the people on the new list would be treated more leniently if they gave themselves up within the next 13 days. But he warned students who did not come forward in the "surrender period" that they would be expelled from their universities or colleges. He gave no further details of the penalties those on the wanted list were likely to incur.

Of the 26 people detained when nation-wide martial law was declared on May 17, 16 are still held. None of the eight journalists arrested last week has so far been released.

The new list includes Mr Lee Yong Hee, a deputy of the opposition New Democratic Party (NDP), who is wanted on suspicion of subversive activities, and Mr Oh Chi Sung, former deputy of the Democratic Republican Party (DRP). Mr Oh is accused of abusing his political powers in order to amass wealth illegally. The same reason was given by the martial law command for the detention of Mr Kim Jong Pil, the DRP leader.

In addition to the 276 students and two members of Parliament, the new wanted list names 14 politicians, eight university professors, two journalists and two clergymen.

The son, chief secretary and a number of associates of Mr Kim Dae Jung, the well-known dissident and one-time presidential candidate, are also included in the list. Mr Kim was one of the first to be arrested on May 17 and has been formally accused of financing student leaders, inciting riots and having Communist North Korean sympathies.

The authorities claimed that most people on the list were suspected of having played important roles in last month's student demonstrations. Others were suspected of anti-Government activities, of spreading subversive literature, of being connected with the recent popular uprising in the south-western town of Kwangju and of controlling disturbances from "behind the scenes".

The martial law command also announced today that 81 people had been provisionally charged in a court martial with leading miners in a violent riot last April. The miners, demanding wage increases, staged a riot at South Korea's largest privately-owned coal mine, near the eastern town of Sabuk, which resulted in the death of one policeman and many injuries.

Brother with law

Bogotá, June 17.—A brother of General Luis Camacho Leyva, Colombia's Defence Minister, was arrested by military intelligence agents who found more than 2lb of cocaine in his suitcase.

Japan's military role a key election issue

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, June 17

The world's second largest industrialized democracy will take no significant step either to the left or right when up to 80 million Japanese voters go to the polls on Sunday to elect new Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament.

This is the finding of the country's latest opinion poll which indicates that the average voter will opt for moderation and a broad coalition government will be formed if Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party fails to secure a majority.

The poll, conducted by the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK), indicates that the sudden death of Mr Masayoshi Ohira, the Prime Minister, might nudge the enfeebled conservatives back into office in their own right on a vote of sympathy.

Although the poll indicates that 45 per cent o fthe electorate still supports the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, the election will probably reflect a deep-seated urge towards moderate political change.

The survey goes on to show that most Japanese would like to see an end to three decades of conservative rule if it can be replaced by a centre of the broad coalition government, comprised of the Liberal Democrats, the moderate Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) and the Komeito, the political wing of the neo-Buddhist sect, the Sokagakai.

Only 10 per cent of those questioned said they would prefer to see the ruling conservatives replaced by an alliance of the Japan Socialist Party, the Komeito and the DSP. An alternative alliance of the Japan Socialist Party (the country's second largest political force) and the Communists was supported by only 4.5 per cent of the electorate, NHK declared.

The first concrete plans for a coalition government were mooted yesterday when Mr Ryosaku Sasaki, the leader of the DSP, said he was willing to enter into a national coalition government with the conservatives.

The respected Japanese newspaper, *Yomiuri Shimsun*, reported today that leaders of the DSP met members of the conservative hierarchy in secret last night.

Today Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, a conservative leader who could emerge out of a power struggle as Japan's new Prime Minister claimed that an alliance between the DSP and the Liberal Democrats would provide Japan with strong government.

In recent weeks Japan's three non-communist opposition groups have made vain attempts to forge the basis of an alliance which might replace the conservatives in office. But in each case the proposed left-wing alliance has foundered on sharp differences over the future of Japan's security pact with the United States and the shape of Japan's armed forces, euphemistically described as the self-defence forces.

In sharp contrast to the policies of other opposition groups, the Japan Socialist Party has called for the abrogation of Japan's security treaty with the United States. The Socialists also want to disarm Japan's self-defence force under their policy of "unarmed neutrality".

The Communist Party, the fourth political force in Parliament, stands by its policy of "armed neutrality". In other words the Communist Party is determined to end Japan's strong military and political ties with Washington, but at the same time Japan would retain its self-defence force at the existing level of 180,000 men.

The more moderate DSP, which advocates strong ties with the West, is also closer to the Komeito and the ruling conservative camp on the question of defence

The delicate and emotional issue of defence harks back to the rise of Japan as an aggressive military power more than 40 years ago. Today the United States has attempted to persuade Japan to increase its spending on defence and the debate has emerged as a key issue

The defence issues which confront Japan today are perhaps put more succinctly by a DSP candidate, General Hiroomi Kurisu, the former chairman of the Joint Staff Council who was forced to resign for publicly criticizing official curbs on the role of the defence force.

Taking a swipe at the Socialists' policy of "unarmed neutrality", General Kurisu said: "No country has ever adopted such a policy. It would be dangerous for Japan."

Taj Mahal losing its sheen to pollution

From Trevor Fishlock
Delhi, June 17

A campaign was launched today to stop pollution damage to the Taj Mahal. Acid from industrial gases is taking the shine off the dazzling white marble tomb and "stone cancer" has been detected.

"There is a tragedy in the making is action is not taken quickly", said Mr Som Chib, vice-president of the Indian Heritage Society, recently formed to take up the cause of the Taj Mahal and other national treasures.

"The Taj is not simply an Indian treasure, it is one of the glories of the world and more than a million people come to see it every year", Mr Chib said.

"If we take preventive measures now we can stop it being disfigured. The damage being done is, so far, on a relatively small scale, but the discolouring, pitting and coarse patches, especially on the upper levels, are a warning to us".

The Taj Mehal, on the banks of the Jumna at Agra, about 120 miles south of Delhi, was built between 1630 and 1652 and is a king's memorial to a beloved wife. During the past 30 years there has been a growth of industry in Agra and damage to the Taj Mahal has been caused by sulphur dioxide.

The main sources of air pollution in the city are two power stations about a mile from the memorial, railway marshalling yards where coal burning locomotives are employed and about 250 foundries.

In response to growing concern about disfiguring of the Taj and other beautiful buildings in Agra, the Government has decided that locomotives should change from coal to diesel fuel and that the power stations should be moved further away. No date has been set.

An area has been set aside five miles away for foundries and some have moved. But there is resistance among foundry owners to a wholesale move and the process of relocating foundries is expected to be a long one.

Even if the power stations and foundries are eventually sited elsewhere there remains, in the view of those concerned for the Taj Mahal, another threat. About 20 miles north of Agra an oil refinery is being built which is expected to start working at the end of this year. For many months of the year the prevailing wind will carry emissions from the refinery towards Agra.

Having failed to get the refinery built in another place, the environmental group is now trying to ensure that the plant is fitted with equipment to prevent sulphur dioxide escaping in damaging quantities.

The Indian Oil Corporation believes that sulphur dioxide levels will not be raised appreciably by refinery emissions and that safeguards will be adequate. The environmentalists are not satisfied and want an independent assessment of the pollution risk and the safeguards. Meanwhile, pollution monitoring equipment, a gift from Japan, has been installed at the Taj.

"It is not just the refinery that poses a threat", Mr Chib said, "around it will grow ancillary industries which will cause pollution and the road to Agra will become more congested and polluted.

"We know that the other side of the argument is that the area needs the jobs and economic growth that will be part of the refinery development. But I am afraid that consciousness of the environment in India is low.

"With good planning we could have our industry and keep our treasures safe. The Heritage Society is drawing attention to the Taj because it is a world famous building but we also aim to make people more aware of threats to other architectural and art treasures, and to our wildlife and forests".

Hongkong and China work together to halt exodus

From Richard Hughes
Hongkong, June 17

Hongkong and Chinese security authorities are collaborating, if "unofficially", in investigating the shooting by a Chinese gunboat of three Hongkong residents suspected of smuggling illegal immigrants into Hongkong.

It is the first time that a Chinese naval vessel has shot to kill in such circumstances.

Previously Chinese naval patrol vessels have fired only to warn, halt and turn back boats carrying illegal immigrants from Macau.

In this incident, which occurred in the early hours of Sunday, two of the three Chinese on board a Hongkong speedboat near the China coast were killed by gunfire. The third, wounded in the chest and arm, managed to swim to a Hongkong island and told police he had been "accidentally injured".

Hongkong authorities have identified the three residents, who had connexions with a syndicate on the Chinese side of the border which Chinese security officials are now trying to track down. There is speculation that the Chinese may seek extradition of the survivor for trial in China, which would impose an embarrassing decision for Hongkong.

The People's Liberation Army has now been ordered to shoot suspected leaders of groups of escapers and firing is constantly heard at night on the Chinese side of the border. The number of deaths or casualties is not known, but according to unofficial reports reaching Hongkong, more than 600 illegal immigrants are being captured daily by the Chinese Army.

Hongkong patrols are arresting and forcibly returning more than 270 refugees a day and it is estimated that at least the same number evade detection and find sanctuary with relatives, friends or criminal triads (secret societies) in Hongkong.

In the first five months of this year, 26,874 were caught and returned. In the same period, the number of legal — but unwanted — immigrants, with approved exit visas, totalled 22,784.

As previously reported, pressure is mounting inside Hongkong,—and would undoubtedly be supported in China — for revocation of the continuing indulgent acceptance of illegal immigrants who manage to escape border capture, arrive in Hongkong and obtain residential identity cards.

The exodus crisis, ironically, is strengthening the unofficial cooperation between China and Hongkong.

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ador, June 17.—The
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rlos Ernesto Morales,
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unced yesterday that
joining the leftist
beration Forces. His
José, joined the
movement a few
go.—Agence France-

New life forms can be tethered to a patent

From Clive Cookson
of *The Times Higher Education Supplement*
Washington, June 17

New forms of life can be patented, the United States Supreme Court has ruled. The landmark decision is likely to give an important new stimulus to the commercialization of recombinant DNA research—or genetic engineering, as it is popularly known.

The court decided yesterday by a 5-4 majority that the General Electric Company could patent a new strain of bacteria created to break down oil spills. It is genetically engineered to digest several different components of crude oil, unlike natural bacteria which can deal with at most one compound.

The United States Patent Office had refused the company's application, on the ground that American patent laws do not specifically include living organisms, except plant varieties. But the Supreme Court disagreed, holding that the law, which says any "manufacture" or "composition of nature" is patentable, should include all new forms of life.

The Government had urged the court to reject General Electric's application and leave Congress to extend the patent laws to specifically defined categories of living things.

The resolution of the General Electric case, which has followed a tortuous path through the federal courts since 1973, will open the way for the inventors of other new micro-organisms to be granted patents. Their applications have been piling up at the Patent Office, awaiting the Supreme Court's decision.

Spokesmen for the rapidly growing biotechnology industry welcomed the ruling, saying that it would give them an incentive to accelerate their recombinant DNA research and its applications.

Medicine is likely to be the first field to benefit. Commercial and academic laboratories throughout the United States are beginning to "splice" genes from humans into bacteria, which can then produce large quantities of potentially useful drugs such as insulin and Interferon, the anti-viral (and probably anti-cancer) agent that everyone has suddenly become so excited about.

Universities, which have filed several patents for the products of recombinant DNA research by their faculty members, were also pleased by the ruling. It could bring them a much-needed infusion of funds during a decade of austerity.

But others expressed disquiet about the verdict, fearing that the profit motive might begin to exert too much influence on the direction of basic research. There was also some concern that considerations of safety might be neglected during the stampede to create new forms of life for use in medicine, agriculture, mining and the energy industries.

Although most scientists now believe that the dangers of creating a deadly "super-bug" by genetic engineering were greatly overdrawn in the popular debate about recombinant DNA three or four years ago, not everyone agrees.

It is possible, however, that the importance of the General Electric case has been exaggerated. The techniques of genetic engineering would have been patentable even if the Supreme Court had ruled the other way, and some experts believe that patenting specific new production methods may be more important commercially than patenting the actual organisms.

Tripura villages stormed by tribesmen

Delhi, June 17.—Food riots broke out today in the troubled state of Tripura, north-east India, when thousands of tribesmen stormed villages in search of food, reports reaching here said.

An estimated 40,000 Christian tribal people are believed to have gone into hiding in forests to evade arrest. Last week they were involved in clashes with settlers from Bangladesh that left at least 1,000 dead, thousands injured and 200,000 homeless.

It was reported today that about 500 tribal people had been found starving and thousands more were facing the same fate. *The Times of India* quoted Mr Nripen Chakraborty, Tripura's Chief Minister, as saying that the 500 people discovered starving were found in a forest area.

The newspaper said many tribesmen and their families had been in the jungle for some days and could not have carried much food with them.

Mr Chakraborty told journalists yesterday in the state capital of Agartala that he had appealed to the central Government to drop 1,000 tonnes of rice from aircraft to the tribespeople.

The Times of India said the Government was trying to win back their confidence, badly shaken by the violence. Tribal people form 30 per cent of the state's 1.5 million population. Immigrants from Bangladesh are in the majority.

The newspaper said many Bengali-speaking settlers had refused to sell grain to tribespeople.

Tribal militants have been blamed for the killings which came after a wave of anti-immigrant protests in north-east India. — Agence France-Presse and Reuter.

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SPORT

Football

A draw will not be good enough for Italy

Rome, June 17.—Italy and Belgium conclude the European championship group matches here tomorrow night with an unexpectedly tense encounter. Most experts had tipped either England or Italy to reach next Sunday's final but with the English already out, Italy now need a clear win over the Belgians to go through.

Lacking the firepower of their banned striker Paolo Rossi, the Italians have struggled for goals. They have scored only one in the tournament so far. It means that Belgium, with a 1—1 draw against England and a 2—1 victory over Spain, need only a draw to win group two.

"At the beginning, everyone undervalued us", said their manager, Guy Thys. "Even I did not think we would get so far". Mr Thys today announced a team virtually unchanged from that which beat the Spaniards. Only young Erwin Vandenbergh loses his place to Raymond Mommens, who impressed as a substitute last time. But Vandenbergh is almost certain to get his chance during the game when the aging midfield schemer Wilfried van Moer runs out of steam in the second half.

Enzo Bearzot, the Italian manager, faces sterner problems with his team, who were lifted to victory over England by a 65,000 crowd in Turin last Sunday. But their record of being unbeaten in mainland Italy since 1961 includes many draws, and a draw will not be enough tomorrow.

Although England foundered against the famed Italian defence, Italy's forwards Causio and Bettega did not impress and Graziani was a poor substitute for the brilliant Rossi. It was left to midfielder Marco Tardelli to score the goal, which cannot have encouraged Mr Bearzot.

Despite the doubts, Mr Bearzot is relying on the same pool that provided the team that faced England, without specifying who would play. Asked if he planned different tactics against the Belgians, the eternally dour Italian manager replied: "There aren't any. We shall have to play the game as we can." And he cooled off some of his countrymen's euphoria by observing: "It is always nice to beat England, but we aren't in the final yet".

BELGIUM: J.-M. Pfaff; E. Gerets, M. Millecamps, W. Meeuws, M. Renquin, J. Cools, R. Vandereycken, W. Van Moer, R. Mommens, F. van der Elst, J. Ceulemans. Subs: T. Custers, W. Martens, R. Verheyen, E. Vandenbergh, R. Martens.

ITALY (probable): D. Zoff; G. Oriali, C. Gentile, R. Benetti, F. Collovati, G. Scirea, F. Causio, M. Tardelli, F. Graziani, G. Antognoni, R. Bettega. Subs: I. Bordon, G. Barresi, M. Bellugi, R. Zaccarelli, A. Altobelli.—Reuter.

Three Sheffield United directors resign

Three long-serving directors of the board of third division Sheffield United have resigned. Two of them said they had been asked to go because they refuse to go along with board policy in giving guarantees to the bank.

Bert Jackson, a director since 1969, Professor Frank O'Gorman, a director for 17 years, and Ken Lee a director for the last 18 years, leave the board. They are replaced by Mike Watterson, promoter of the world snooker championships in Sheffield for the last three years, Tony Barrington and Reginald Brealey.

Margin of victory most important

From Norman Fox
Football Correspondent
Salerno, June 17

Three months ago England beat Spain by 2—0 in Barcelona and dismissed them as a side of somewhat uncouth tactics and poor co-ordination. Tomorrow in Naples a Spanish team not vastly different could leave them last in the second group of four sides contesting the European championship. The countries stand on level terms in Group Two with something more than a narrow victory required to guarantee an appearance in the third place playoff which will be held on Saturday, also in Naples.

The margin of victory will be important as both leaders of the group, Belgium and Italy, who meet in Rome later tomorrow night, already have advantages of goal difference. Quite simply England need to win well. For the operation Ron Greenwood, the manager, has decided to choose a team complemented by the sensitive touch of Hoddle and alert opportunism of McDermott. In fact he has almost completely changed the construction of the side, making six changes from the team beaten by Italy on Sunday.

Watson and Thompson stay firm in the middle of the defence but *elsewhere no positional stone is unturned.* Clemence returns to goal. Anderson becomes right back after an absence of eight matches, replacing Neal who took the brunt of criticism for allowing Italy's goal. Mills, more or less recovered from a fractured wrist, takes over from Sansom at left back. The midfield four are Hoddle, McDermott, Wilkins and Brooking, an imaginative group. Keegan and Woodcock are at the front trying, as Mr Greenwood said, to "regain *a partnership that we have missed* without Francis".

This is both an attractive and potentially successful team, but the fact that so many changes have been made and that 19 players will have been used in three matches here in Italy causes confusion. Mr Greenwood after conducting training here this morning argued that within a "squad" system of 22 all were equal, apart from "one or two positions". That may or may not be so, but surely the purpose of such a system is to allow slight tactical and enforced adjustments to be made to a consistent team without destroying the overall pattern. A drastic restructuring during an important championship smacks of uncertainty.

Given that England could not expect to beat Italy on Italian soil, they ought now to look upon tomorrow's match as the most important since it offers them the chance of fulfilling their seeding as fourth best team or proving themselves better than that by finishing third. Consequently one would not expect the manager to think in terms of "another opportunity to build up what will be a successful World Cup side". He may well have struck upon a better team than what was said to be the definitive version but this seems a late hour to produce it.

Mr Greenwood, after suggesting that he was able to make so many changes, because other teams, including Italy, could not match England for strength in depth, said he hoped the side would capitalize on his view that Spain had deteriorated towards the end of their 2—1 defeat by Belgium after holding Italy to a goalless draw.

Spain came to Italy in a state of uncertainty, having tried a policy of youth and decided they could not survive here without the more well established players. However they clung on against Italy before being found defensively less adequate against Belgium whose neat close passing going into the penalty area often exposed them. In England's favour Asensi, one of those brought back by the Spanish manager, Ladislao Kubala, will not be available to challenge England's midfield, but Cardenosa returns. Watson once more may be England's most valuable defender if he can stop Santillana getting to the high ball in the penalty area where he is dangerous.

The Spanish central defenders, Alesanco and Olmo are also strong and the goalkeeper Arconada, one of the best in the world. The unexpected from Hoddle and McDermott could win the game for England, provided there is the desire. One can be sure that Mr Kubala, managing his last Spanish team before taking a coaching appointment with Barcelona, will want to leave on a high note.

ENGLAND: R. Clemence; V. Anderson, D. Watson, P. Thompson, M. Mills, G. Hoddle, T. McDermott, R. Wilkins, T. Booking, K. Keegan, A. Woodcock.

SPAIN: J. Arconada; A. Uria or M. Tendillo, J. Alesanco, J. Olmo, R. Gordillo, E. Saura, J. Zamora, J. Cardenosa, R. Daniel or J. Juanito, C. Santillana, F. Carrasco.

Referee: E. Linemayr (Austria).

Dutch masters of mayhem and Czech malicious intent

From Nicholas Harling
Milan, June 17

Netherlands 1 Czechoslovakia 1

Between them these two teams achieved the one result here yesterday that would ensure West Germany's presence in Sunday's European championship final in Rome even before the 1976 runners-up had started their third group one game in Turin later last night.

So Czechoslovakia, with a superior goal difference, go forward to Saturday's match in Naples to decide third and fourth place, an occasion that is invariably an anticlimax but, for all the malicious intention of both sides in the last half hour, might have had a great deal at stake.

It was then with the scoring completed that both sides seemed more concerned with doing each other physical damage than of putting any pressure on the Germans to gain at least a draw from their match with Greece.

Netherlands, runners-up in the last two World Cups, had started off as if their lives, or at least an extremely fat bonus, were at stake. Yet the closest their early pressure came to paying off was in the fifth minute when Thijssen struck an upright after being released by Nanninga.

Having withstood the early onslaught, Czechoslovakia, the defending champions, took the lead following their first sustained attack. Jurkemik started the move with a strong diagonal run from right to left, leaving Masny and Virek to create the opening from which Nehoda slipped the ball in at close range from a position that looked suspiciously like offside.

The Dutch continued to attack on a far broader front but their raids were ponderously constructed compared to the speed with which the Czechs, chiefly through Kozak and Panenka, transferred the ball from one end of the field to the other.

Twice in two minutes they almost emphasized the point. Had Jurkemik been less hesitant with his final pass on the first occasion, Masny might have stood a far greater chance of rounding van der Korput. Then Masny accepted a shrewd reverse pass from Vizek, to show his skill once more, running on to drive the ball just past a post.

Thijssen, the Ipswich Town player, who was in the Netherlands starting line-up for the first time in Italy, was prominent in most of the Dutch raids. He pushed a pass from Wijnstekers into the path of Kist, a substitute, and Netherlands nearly equalized. Netolicka stuck out a despairing foot to deflect the ball and accomplished a more orthodox save two minutes before half-time, diving to save low down from Nanninga.

Having brought on Kist for the injured Rene van de Kerkhof, the Netherlands made another substitution in the second half, replacing Nanninga with Haan, who made an immediate impact.

HOLLAND: P. Schrijvers; H. Wijnstekers, M. Van der Korput, H. Hovenkamp, R. Krol, J. Poortvliet, R. Van der Gijlhof, W. Van der Kerkhof, J. Rep, D. Nanninga, F. Thijssen.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: J. Netolicka; J. Barmos, L. Jurkemik, A. Ondrus, K. Gogh, J. Kozak, A. Panenka, M. Masny, Z. Nehoda, R. Nehoda, L. Virek.

REFEREE: H. Ok (Turkey).

Government will not support Hampden Park project

The Government will not give a grant towards the redevelopment of Hampden Park football ground in Glasgow. They had considered giving about £8m towards the estimated cost of about £20m.

The decision came in a Commons written answer to Mr Allan Stewart (East Renfrewshire, C) from George Younger, Secretary of State Scottish Office. "I have reviewed the Government's intention to support the proposed redevelopment of Hampden Park football ground", Mr Younger replied. "Particularly in the light of the latest estimates of the costs involved, I have come *reluctantly* to the *conclusion that* the Government would not be justified in putting resources into this project at a time when our overriding priority must be to contain public expenditure."

The Government will meet "an appropriate share" of the expenses already incurred by Hampden Park Ltd—estimated at about £1m for planning, design and architectural fees. The money which the Government would have spent is to be used instead to help in promoting "the regeneration of the West of Scotland".

Alexander Fletcher, Under-Secretary of State at the Scottish Office, told a press conference that the sort of project the Government had in mind was the development of an exhibition and conference centre at Queen's Dock, Glasgow. "The Hampden project had been reviewed several times in the past year by Ministers in the Scottish Office, and the final decision we reached was based on the overriding public expenditure constraints", he said.

Glasgow District Council have already pulled out of the project. Mr Fletcher said that most Scottish clubs and other major Scottish cities were "lukewarm, to say the least" towards the scheme. Mr Fletcher envisaged internationals becoming played in other Scottish cities, although this was a matter for the football authorities.

"The possibility of internationals being played in other parts of Scotland might take some of the aggro out of the situation," he said. "Strathclyde police bear the burden of all this, and they might not mind spreading it round."

Ken Hutchison, secretary of Hampden Park Ltd, said the project could not go ahead without the Government grant. He accused the Government of reneging on a pledge they had made only two weeks ago. "It seems absolutely inconceivable that, a fortnight after having told us in writing that they were backing it at the inflated cost, they should now renege and break their pledge.

"I don't see how they can just change their mind like that. It must call into question the whole credibility of the Government, saying one thing in writing and, two weeks later, when the situation hasn't changed, going back on it.

"One talks about the regeneration of the West of Scotland being important. This project would have provided 300 jobs over the *next few years in an area that* very much needs it."

The Scottish Football Association condemned the decision as "an act of betrayal". Ernest Walker, the SFA secretary, said: "It is evident that the SFA has made a serious error of judgment in assuming that, because it was dealing with representatives of government, it could be expected to be treated honourably.

"No later than two weeks ago the Government confirmed in writing its intention to contribute its promised share of the cost to the Hampden Park redevelopment. To suggest that anything has happened since then to justify the Government's act of betrayal is absurd and serves only to cast doubts upon the intelligence of those concerned."

Southampton signing

Southampton have signed Mike McCartney, a left back from Carlisle United, for £50,000, and the third division club will receive more if the player establishes himself in the first team. The deal is subject to a medical which McCartney, aged 25, takes when he returns from a holiday.

Derby tour Belgium

Derby County are to play in Belgium and the Netherlands next month. They will play Beringen, of the Belgian first division on July 27; the Dutch second division side, Fortuna, on July 31 and then return to Belgium to play Waregem, on August 3.

SWISS LEAGUE: Grasshoppers Zurich 3, Basle 1; Sion 3, Servette Geneva 1; Lucerne 0, Zurich 3.

LEAGUE LEADERS

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Servette	6	4	0	2	11	5	28
Grasshoppers	6	3	2	1	8	5	24
Basle	6	3	2	1	11	7	23
Zurich	6	2	3	1	9	6	23
Sion	6	2	2	2	7	6	22
Lucerne	6	0	1	5	1	15	17

Rugby Union

South Africans have incentive to do well

From Richard Streeton
Johannesburg, June 17

Tomorow's game is the hardest yet outside the international matches to be faced by the Lions.

Every one of the Junior Springboks is on the fringe of full Springbok honours. With Afrikaans oficials hopeful they will be needing to select a 30-strong party for a tour of New Zealand later in the year, the players have every incentive to do well. They have already had 48 hours of private practice together under the South African national coach, Nelie Smith, and the Lions, can expect no quarter.

Several of the Junior Springboks are already familiar to the British players. Wynand Claassen, the No 8, will be leading a side against these Lions for the third time: only last minute tries prevented Natal from drawing with the Lions and the South African Invitation XV from beating them, each time under his leadership. At tight head prop is Hannes du Toit, the Western Province forward, who was one of the five white forwards included by the South African Rugby Federation in that unsavourry game at Stellenbosch. They have had to make one late change. Thys Burger, having won a Springbok cap as a replacement last Saturday, is no longer available for this fixture. His place goes to Eben Jansen, an Orange Free State flanker, who caught the eye when the Lions played the Province earlier in the tour.

Others in the pack include Schalk Burger and Visser at lock, both of whom have previously shown their mettle against the touring team, while Burger Geldenhuys on the flank has been suggested by many South Africans as a better worker in the rucks than Stofberg, the present incumbent in the South African team. Cowley, who so impressed the Lions for Eastern Province in the tour's first match, is at stand-off, and both Beck and *Gerber in the centre are considered* certain international players of the future. Cocks, the full back, is one of the breed that runs the ball. South Africa's new open approach that has brought them victory in the first two internationals could well be utilized again in this game.

The Lions have chosen as strong a side as possible, remembering the need to rest some players for Saturday. They had to make one change themselves today, an ankle injury first sustained by Tucker at Springs a week ago, has mended more slowly than hoped and his fellow Irishman, O'Driscoll, plays in his place on the flank. There should be plenty of lineout balls won by the Lions with Colclough and Martin playing together. Behind the pack, Ward and Robbie, Ireland's pair, play together for the first time this tour and form a combination several countries would welcome. Dodge presumably only has to show an inkling of his best form and the selectors will wish to bring him on with a view to including him in the third Test at centre, probably for Gravell.

All 68,000 tickets available in advance for the Lions game with Northern Transvaal on Saturday at Caps Loftus Versfeld have been sold in advance, the first time this has happened at the stadium regarded as the "high temple" of springbok rugby. Incidentally, there was better news today of Beaumont's swollen knee: he has had fluid drained from the limb twice and seems certain to be fit for the third international on Saturday week and might even be available on Saturday.

JUNIOR SPRINGBOKS: T. Cocks; D. Botha, D. Gerber, C. Beck, D. Jeffereys; D. Cowley, C. Visagie; J. Oberholzer, E. Malan, H. du Toit, V. de Visser, A. Burger, B. Geldenhuys, W. Claassen (captain), E. Jansen.

LIONS: H. O'Donnell; H. Rees, J. Renwick, P. Dodge, A. Irvine; A. Ward, J. Robbie; P. Orr, A. Phillips, C. Price, M. Colclough, A. Martin, J. Squire (captain), J. Beattie, T. O'Driscoll.

REFEREE: S. Strydom (Orange Free State).

ALL BLACKS TEAM: New Zealand have named four new caps in their team to play Australia in the first Test at the Sydney Cricket Ground on Saturday. The team is unchanged from the side which beat New South Wales 12—4 in the mud at the Sydney Sports Ground last Saturday. Strong performances from the hooker Hika Reid, wing forward Mark Shaw, fly-half Wayne Smith and fullback Brett Codlin against New South Wales have earned them Test debuts.

The side is: B. Codlin; M. Watts, G. Cunningham, S. Wilson, M. Taylor; W. Smith, D. Loveridge (capt); J. Ashworth, H. Reid, G. Knight, L. Rutledge, A. Haden, J. Fleming, M. Shaw, M. Mexted.

Golf

Miss Lock is put off her stroke

Jane Lock (Australia) shares the lead with the 16-year-old Scottish schoolgirl Jane Connachan. Ireland's Mary McKenna and the long hitting Swedish international Liv Wollin in the British Women's Championship at Woodhall Spa. Miss Lock is certain to fill one of the 32 places available for the match play stages, after the second and final qualifying round today.

The 23-year-old Australian champion and runner-up in this event last year, was two under par after 12 holes and in the middle of her swing at the 13th when a child shouted out: "You are going to miss it". She might as well have done, for she lunged the ball into a bunker, ran up a six

LEADERS: 73—Miss J. Connachan (Royal Musselburgh); Miss J. Lock (Australia); Miss M. McKenna (Donabate); Miss L. Wollin (Sweden).

74—Miss R. Ayres (Lansdown); Miss C. Morgan d'Algue (France); Miss E. Bonjean (Colombier); Miss E. Bertet (France).

75—Miss M. Garry (Ballyliffin); Miss C. Golmyth (USA); Miss B. Ernesäng (Sweden).

Cycling

A limit on funds costs Martin

By Michael Coleman

Neil Martin, the only home rider able to hold on to the Russians in the recent Milk Race and who nearly won the national road title, in the Isle of Man on Monday, has been left out of the Olympic team.

Lack of funds has forced Jim Hendry, the director of racing, to restrict his selection to those riders able to tackle both the Moscow road race and the 100 kilometre team time trial.

Chosen for the road team are: Bob Downs (GS Strada), Des Fretwell (Keighley RC), Joe Waugh (GS Strada), Steve Jones (Beacon Roads CC), John Herety (Altrincham RC) and Jeff Williams (Manchester Wheelers).

The track team will be: Terry Tinsley (Manchester Wheelers) for the kilometre and sprint; and David Akam (Gemini BC), Tony Doyle (Clarence Wheelers), Malcolm Elliott (Rutland CC), Glenn Mitchell (34th Nomads), and Sean Yates (34th Nomads) for the team and individual pursuits.

Cricket

Frustrat[illegible] Brearley forfeits innings

Frustration at anot[illegible] rain, and a declaratio[illegible] his side a bonus p[illegible] Middlesex captain, Mi[illegible] forfeit his side's secon[illegible] the Oval yesterday [illegible] unusual decision resul[illegible] ing but the expected [illegible] Surrey.

Play was possible [illegible] games today—but at t[illegible] had to wait until lat[illegible] Then Surrey's overn[illegible] pair, Jackman and Ric[illegible] 30 in 45 minutes [illegible] Richards and next m[illegible] were out, Surrey de[illegible] eight wickets down. [illegible] mediately forfeited [illegible] innings and set Surre[illegible] sible task of making 1[illegible] the last 20 minutes [illegible] overs.

The match finished [illegible] five for two from 6[illegible] afterwards Brearley [illegible] Roger Knight was [illegible] to make his declara[illegible] feited our second inn[illegible] there was always [illegible] chance of forcing a [illegible] Surrey captain, Knigh[illegible] think that Mike's act[illegible] have been frustration [illegible]

Essex were able t[illegible] mum bowling points [illegible] game against Warw[illegible] washed out. Spinner [illegible] for 75) and Acfield ([illegible] forced Warwickshire [illegible] last seven wickets fo[illegible] opener David Smith [illegible] and carried his bat f[illegible] minutes out of W[illegible] first innings 230.

The four counties [illegible] yesterday consolidate [illegible] tion at the top of t[illegible] Middlesex leading w[illegible] 10 more than Surrey.

Surrey v Middle[illegible]

AT THE O[illegible]

Surrey (4 pts) drew [illegible] (5).

MIDDLESEX: First [illegible] (J. M. Brearley 91; [illegible] for 221).

SURREY: First [illegible]

A. R. Butcher, l-b-w, [illegible] Bill

G. S. Clinton, retired [illegible]

D. B. Pauline, b Van [illegible]

*R. D. V. Knight, c [illegible] Van der Bill

D. M. Smith, l-b-w, b V[illegible]

G. R. J. Roope, c Go[illegible] der Bill

Intikhab Alam, c Van [illegible]

R. D. Jackman, not ou[illegible]

A. H. Richards, c [illegible] Emburey

S. T. Clarke, b Edmor[illegible]

P. J. Pocock, not ou[illegible]

Extras (b 2, l-b 2, w [illegible])

Total (8 wkts dec. [illegible])

FALL OF WICKETS: [illegible]

8—115

BOWLING: Van der [illegible] 34—5—Daniel 14—[illegible] 5.5—2—10—0; Emb[illegible] 14—1; Edmonds, 3—[illegible]

Second inn[illegible]

R. D. Jackman l-b-w, [illegible]

A. H. Richards, l-b-w, [illegible]

A. R. Butcher, not ou[illegible]

D. B. Pauline, not ou[illegible]

Extras (b 3)

Total (2 wkts [illegible])

FALL OF WICKETS [illegible]

BOWLING: Van der [illegible] 6—0—Edmonds [illegible] burry, 6.4—3—0—1[illegible]

Umpires: W. E. Al[illegible] Meyer

Essex v Warw[illegible]

AT SOUTH[illegible]

Essex (4pts) drew [illegible] shire (1).

WARWICKSHIRE: [illegible]

D. L. Amiss, c Smith, [illegible]

P. D. Smith, not ou[illegible]

A. I. Kallicharran, [illegible]

J. A. Claughton, b Ess[illegible]

P. R. Oliver, c Hardie [illegible]

G. W. Humpage, b Ess[illegible]

C. Maynard, c Smith, [illegible]

A. M. Ferreira, c Fleto[illegible]

R. G. D. Willis, c Pon[illegible]

N. J. Rouse, l-b-w, b [illegible]

D. R. Doshi, b Sal[illegible]

Extras (b-4, l-b 3, w [illegible])

Total [illegible]

FALL OF WICKETS: 3—160, 4—180, 5—[illegible] 7—201, 8—215, 9—[illegible]

BOWLING: Lever, Phillip, 6—0—18—0; [illegible] 14—1; Acfield, 35—1 [illegible] 75—1.

ESSEX: First [illegible]

G. A. Gooch, not ou[illegible]

M. H. Denness, not ou[illegible]

Extras [illegible]

Total (No wkt) [illegible]

BOWLING: Willis, [illegible] Ferreira, 0.2—0—1—[illegible]

Umpires: D. J. Hall; Constant.

Kent v Har[illegible]

AT TUNBRIDGE [illegible]

Kent (4 pts) drew [illegible] (2).

HAMPSHIRE: First [illegible] (K. B. S. Jarvis four [illegible]

KENT: First [illegible]

N. A. Woolmer, c She[illegible] Graf

C. J. C. Rowe, c She[illegible] Jesty

C. J. Tavaré, not out [illegible]

C. S. Cowdrey, c Rail[illegible]

*A. G. E. Ealham, c J[illegible]

J. W. Johnson, not ou[illegible]

Extras (b 3, l-b 1)

Total (4 wkts) [illegible]

FALL OF WICKETS: 3—51, 4—72.

BOWLING: Graf, Stephenson, 11—4—1[illegible] 7—0—4—0.

Umpires: N. L. Bude[illegible]

No play yester[illegible]

SWANSEA: Glamorgan [illegible] shire—no play. Rain.

BATH: Somerset v [illegible] play. Rain. Match d[illegible]

OXFORD: Oxford U[illegible] four v Leicestershire. [illegible] drawn.

BRISTOL: Gloucester[illegible] shire. No play. Rain.

NORTHAMPTON: N[illegible] 86 for three dec. Not[illegible] for 0 wkt. Rain. Mat[illegible]

Today's fixtur[illegible]

COUNTY CHAMPIONS [illegible] (11 unless stated):

SOUTHEND: Essex v N[illegible] (2.30).

CARDIFF: Glamorgan [illegible]

BRISTOL: Gloucestersh[illegible] (11 to 6.30).

TUNBRIDGE WELLS: [illegible] (11 to 6.30):

LEICESTER: Leicester[illegible] NORTHAMPTON: Nort[illegible] Derbyshire.

BATH: Somerset v Han[illegible]

BRADFORD: Yorkshire [illegible] (11 to 6.30)

OTHER MATCH:

CAMBRIDGE: Cambrid[illegible] Nottinghamshire (11).

SECOND ELEVEN CH[illegible]

DERBY: Derbyshire v [illegible]

OLD TRAFFORD: Lanc[illegible] Northants.

UXBRIDGE: Middlesex [illegible]

TAUNTON: Somerset v [illegible]

HASTINGS: Sussex v [illegible]

LEDBASTON: Warwicks[illegible] gan:

WORCESTER: Worcester[illegible] Gloucestershire.

MINOR COUNTIES CH[illegible]

Papworth: Cambridge v [illegible]

Bourne: Lincolnshire v [illegible]

For the record

Cycling

ISLE OF MAN: 50.1 [illegible] time trial: 1, France [illegible] Hignon, 1h [illegible]; 2, Netherlands (J. Van [illegible] P. Swijls [illegible] for 11th Belgium (D. Goossens, W. Peeters) [illegible] the 12th Kirby [illegible] J. Dalzell [illegible] K. Lowe, 1hr [illegible] 23.

CATANZARO (Italy): Seventh stage (163 [illegible]): Giovannetti, 1, 6 Mins [illegible] (Spain) [illegible] 2, 6, Marcelli [illegible] 3, G. Pollo, 12sec [illegible] (France), same time [illegible] same time; 6, J. Wa[illegible] 21sec; Overall: G. Fedri [illegible] 2, E. Bombini [illegible] 3, A. Verza, all same [illegible] Montelli, 32sec behind [illegible] (Yugoslavia), 2.06sec.

Athletics

[illegible]

Tennis

Quirky turn to Feaver's wheel of fate

By Sydney Friskin

John Feaver, who is due to play Brian Gottfried, the third seed, in the Surrey grass court tennis championships at Surbiton, found time yesterday to talk about the strange quirk of fate which has brought him and Ilie Nastase, of Romania, together in the first round at Wimbledon.

After his stormy Davis Cup match against Nastase at Bristol on Monday, Feaver got back to London at 1.0 yesterday morning and went to bed at 2.0. Some hours later, when driving to Queen's Club to practise, he was shocked to hear on his car radio that he was drawn against Nastase. "I almost drove into a lamppost", he said.

"This is a bad draw", he added. "I was hoping for an easy match so that I could settle down and meet strong opposition later. Nastase is still a great player. I came within two points of winning and I feel that, if I serve as well as I did on the last day at Bristol, I must have a chance of beating him.

"At Wimbledon we should be able to play tennis because the discipline there will be much stricter and we should be playing under championship rules". Asked to what extent Nastase's boorish behaviour at Bristol had upset him, Feaver said: "If I missed my first serve, he would start talking before I played my second serve. He was just ruining my concentration.

"I want to get at him again because I know I can beat him. I bear him no ill will; we are not enemies. He is very charming and very friendly off court. I was half expecting him to do what he did. I hope I never find myself in similar circumstances again." Feaver thought that the referee should have been much firmer than he was.

"Yesterday's play at Surbiton be gan late because of bad weather. The first round match between two Australians, Brad Drewett and Geoffrey Masters, was interrupted by a violent thunderstorm, with Drewett leading 5-1 in the first set. With canny lobs and fierce passing shots, Drewett achieved breaks of service in the second and fourth game.

"As a left-handed player, his heavily sliced service into the left-hand court was highly effective, sometimes unreturnable. When play was resumed, Drewett served out the first set and ran through the second with three more breaks of service to win 6—1, 6—1. Play will start today at noon.

VIENNA: Grand prix tournament: B. Fritz (France) beat S. Birner (Czechoslovakia) 6—3, 6—3; R. Bonaudiere (Colombia) beat A. Zugarelli (Italy) 6—2, 6—4; J. Hrebec (Czechoslovakia) beat R. Vizaca (Ecuador) 5—6, 6—2, 6—1; G. Urpi (Spain) beat R Deminer (Austria) 6—1, 4—6, 6—0; A. Giménez (Spain) beat C. Drevon (France) 1—6, 6—4, 6—4; F. Luna (Spain) beat C. Dowdeswell (Switzerland) 6—4, 7—5.

Fibak in the shadow of the heavyweights

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

Wojtek Fibak and Ivan Lendl, a Pole and a Czechoslovak, do not play their best tennis on grass. They were first-round losers in last year's Wimbledon championships, but both have been seeded this time: because they are two of the best players in the world on surfaces that give them more time to think. Having nothing better to do (it was raining) they strolled into the press restaurant at Wimbledon yesterday to find out what the draw had to say to them. The *news was not good.*

Fibak drew Mark Edmondson, a beefy and intimidating man who looks as if he could break most opponents in two with his bare hands if the rules encouraged him to try. Edmondson beat Ken Rosewall and John Newcombe to win the 1976 Australian championship and won the first two sets from Bjorn Borg at Wimbledon in 1977. Beyond Edmondson lurk the even larger shadows of Fritz Buehning and Andres Gomez. Assuming the Polish middleweight keeps out of trouble and beats the heavyweights on points, he should then spend an hour or two in the company of Vitas Gerulaitis.

Lendl, who looks too young and mild—mannered to be put out to graze amid the violence of Wimbledon, must play Marty Riessen, who made Jimmy Connors work awfully hard last year. Over Riessen's shoulder Lendl can see the well-muscled figures of men like John Sadri, Colin Dibley and Adriano Panatta, who can all inflict terrible punishment on tennis balls when their timing is right.

For Fibak and Lendl and other seeds with dubious grass-court credentials (now excluding Harold Solomon who has dropped out because of injury) the draw could hardly be anything but threatening. The first round promises only thinly scattered riches, but from Britain's point of view there will be three matches of particular interest.

Ilie Nastase must again play John Feaver who took him to five sets in the deciding match of last weekend's Davis Cup tie at Bristol. Christopher Mottram plays John Lloyd. These were Britain's Davis Cup singles players until Feaver replaced Lloyd at Bristol. Virginia Wade, beaten by Ivanne Madruga in four consecutive matches on clay, has been hoping that one day she would confront the Argentine across 26 yards of grass. That wish has been granted.

For those who want to see grass-court tennis mown down to its roots-inducing rapid fire spiced by a form of Russian roulette — such matches as Victor Amaya v Hank Pfister and Alexander Mayer v Dick Stockton should suffice. Another example, in prospect for the third round, would be Stan Smith v Brian Gottfried. John McEnroe v Butch Walts and Jose Luis Clerc v Vijay Amritraj are among the first round pairings that offer a sharper contrast in playing methods. So does the possible second round match between the leading Italians, Panatta and Corrado Barazzutti.

Cliff Drysdale a "wild card" entrant, has drawn another South African, Byron Bertram. Two more South Africans, Yvonne Vermaak, and Tanya Harford, will clash in the first round of the women's event. Americans of both sexes, will be playing their compatriots all over the premises. There are so many of them about that this was inevitable. The youngest Andrea Jaeger, 15 years and two weeks old, has an encouraging draw and may justify her seeding.

Evonne Cawley, once champion and three times runner-up, has two particularly interesting matches in prospect: against Betty Stove, the 1977 runner-up and Hana Mandlikova, aged 18, who is so enviably gifted that she will reach the peaks if her will insists on it. Of the seeds Greer Stevens has cause for apprehension about her likely second-round match with Bettina Bunge, who has packed an unusually cosmopolitan background into her 17 years.

Vilas recuperates: Guillermo Vilas is to remain in hospital in Paris for observation until tomorrow or Friday after his operation for acute appendicitis. The Argentine, world No 4, will then convalesce on the Cote d'Azur in the South of France with the aim of playing for his country in the Davis Cup in September, sources close to the player said.

Men's singles

B. BORG (Swe) v qualifier S. Glickstein (Is); v R. Ramirez (Mex); P. Hjertquist (Swe) v R. J. Frawley (Aus); R. D. Schoenfield (US) v T. Graham (US).

Qualifier v W. Scanlon (US); M. Cox (GB) v G. Moretton (Fr); B. Taroczy (Hun) v C. Delaney (US); T. H. Walitke (US) v V. NOAH (Fr).

J. LENDL (Cz) v M. C. Riessen (US); J. Sadri (US) v W. W. Martin (US); C. S. Dibley (Aus) v T. Leonard (US); G. Masters (Aus) v R. J. Moore (SA).

Qualifier v G. Barazzutti (It); J. G. van Dillen (US) v A. Panatta (It); C. Mayotte (US) v A. M. Jarrett (GB); E. Deblicker (Fr) v G. MAYER (US); V. GERULAITIS (US) v S. Simonson (Swe); R. W. Drysdale (US) v qualifier; F. Gonzales (US) v R. L. Case (Aus); B. Manson (US) v Tom Gullikson (US).

Qualifier v A. Gomez (Ec); F. Buehning (US) v J. C. Krick (SA); D. Bedel (Fr) v R. J. Simpson (NZ); M. R. Edmondson (Aus) v W. FIBAK (Pol).

S. R. SMITH (US) v A. J. Pattison (US); qualifier v P. Feigl (Aus); qualifier v B. E. Gottfried (US); C. Lewis (NZ) v P. Slozil (Cz).

P. C. Dent (Aus) v R. Tregolo (SA); J. R. Smith (GB) v B. M. Mitton (SA); A. Giammalva (US) v J. Kodes (Cz); M. Mitchell (US) v V. PECI (Par).

R. TANNER (US) v J. Hreber (Cz); T. Koch (Br) v qualifier; qualifier v P. McNamee (Aus); R. Van't Hof (US) v F. Truyens (US).

J. M. Lloyd (GB) v G. J. Mottram (GB); qualifier v N. Saviano (US); E. C. Drysdale (SA) v B. M. Bertram (SA); V. Van Patten (US) v P. DUPRE (US).

V. C. AMAYA (US) v H. Pfister (US); qualifier v R. C. Lutz (US); Tim Gullikson (US) v S. Pralous (Ch); B. J. E. Boileau (Bel) v K. G. Warwick (Aus).

J. G. Alexander (Aus) v H. P. Gunthardt (Switz); P. McNamara (Aus) v W. Maher (Aus); S. E. Stewart (US) v P. Rennert (US); R. A. Lewis (GB) v J. S. CONNORS (US).

P. FLEMING (US) v C. Dowdeswell (Switz); T. W. Gorman (US) v S. Birner (Cz); J. W. Feaver (GB) v I. Nastase (Rom); A. A. Mayer (US) v R. L. Stockton (US).

P. Portes (Fr) v qualifier; qualifier v G. Battiter (Arg); qualifier v R. Fritz (Fr); V. Amritraj (India) v J. L. CLERC (Arg).

Qualifier v qualifier; T. Smid (Cz) v R. Drewett (Aus); M. Mir (Sp) v S. Krulevitz (US); I. Wilkinson (US) v B. Teacher (US).

T. S. Okker (Neth) v J. James (Aus); qualifier v P. Dominguez (Fr); R. TAYLOR (GB) v T. J. Roeseyt (Aus); B. Walts (US) v J. P. McENROE (US).

Women's singles

MISS M. NAVRATILOVA (US) v Miss L. S. Kiley (SA); Miss R. A. Fox (US) bye; Miss R. Casals (US) bye; Miss T. J. Harford (SA) v Miss Y. Vermaak (SA).

Miss M. Carillo (US) v Miss P. A. Teeguarden (US); Miss M. A. Wexler (NI) bye; Miss K. McDaniel (US) bye; Miss K. Y. Seds (US) v MISS K. JORDAN (US).

MISS S. HANIKA (WG) bye; Miss H. Eisterlehner (WG) v Miss P. H. Shriver (US); Miss B. K. Jordan (US) bye; Miss D. F. Gilbert (US) v Miss K. J. Brasher (GB).

Miss A. K. Kiyomura (US) v Miss Y. Brzakova (Cz); Miss P. Louie (US) bye; Miss J. DuVall (US) v Miss A. E. Smith (US); MRS L. W. KING (US) bye.

MRS J. M. LLOYD (US) bye; Miss N. D. Georgia (US) v Miss M. Jaeger (Switz); Miss L. E. Morse (US) bye; Mrs B. Teacher (US) v Miss R. Tomanova (Cz).

Miss D. C. Harrison (US) bye; Miss I. Budarova (Cz) v Miss N. U. Bohm (Sw); Miss J. C. Russell (US) bye; Miss S. Simmonds (It) v MISS V. RUZICI (Rom).

MISS A. JAEGER (US) v Miss A. P. Cooper (GB); Miss M. Redondo (US) bye; Miss J. Stratton (US) bye; Miss S. L. Collins (US) v Miss D. Desfor (US).

Miss B. Nagelsen (US) bye; Miss K. D. Latham (US) v Miss G. L. Coles (GB); Miss H. Anliot (Swe) bye; Miss Madruga (Arg) v MISS V. S. WADE (GB).

MISS W. M. TURNBULL (Aus) bye; Miss E. Eklom (Swe) v Miss L. E. Allen (US); Miss S. L. Acker (US) bye; Miss M. L. Piatek (US) v Miss D. A. Jevans (GB).

Miss D. H. Lee (Korea) bye; Mrs M. Tobin-Evans (Aust) v qualifier; Miss L. Gerves (GB) v Mrs P. G. Dent (US); MISS S. BARKER (GB) bye.

MISS H. MANDLIKOVA (Cz) bye; Miss W. E. White (US) v qualifier; qualifier bye; Mrs R. D. Fairbank (SA) v Mrs T. A. Lewis (US).

Miss J. E. Hobbs (GB) bye; Miss B. F. Stove (Neth) v qualifier; qualifier bye; Miss S. A. Walsh (US) v MRS R. CAWLEY (Aus).

MISS D. L. FRO

هكذا من الأصل

sse takes revenge on the Goodwood trail

Seely
at Royal Ascot yes-
ted sheer class. There
Hern's magnificent
Shoot A Line in the
Stakes and Ela-Mana-
Prince of Wales's
t Eddery's superb
Posse to beat Final
ast Fandango in the
's Place Stakes was
ess piece of work.
in achieved the
eat of winning three years in succession at this meeting when romping home by three lengths in the Queen Anne Stakes. Guy Hrwood showed us a two year old of infinite potential in Recitation, who hammered his twelve opponents into the ground in the Coventry Stakes.

Shoot A Line's six-length victory provided a welcome tonic for Major Hern. For only yesterday morning his Oaks heroine, Bireme, slipped on the road at West Ilsley and injured her leg. Dick Hollingsworth's filly will now have to miss the Irish Oaks, although it is hoped that she will recover in time for the Yorkshire Oaks at the Ebor meeting. But what an able substitute will Shoot A Line make for her injured stable companion at the Curragh. Arthur Budgett's half sister to More Light showed her Epsom running to be all wrong by galloping on resolutely to slaughter a useful field.

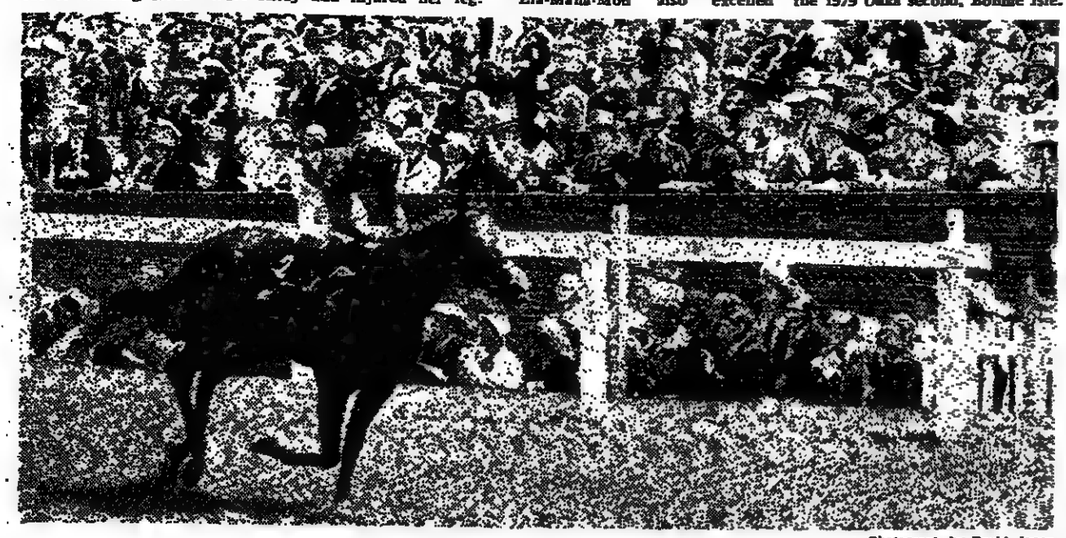
Ela-Mana-Mou also excelled himself in his victory over Moomba Masquerade and Bonnie Isle. Lester Piggott tried his usual cat-and-mouse tactics of waiting in front on Bonnie Isle. But Willie Carson and Ela-Mana-Mou joined issue rounding the final turn and soon forged clear for a decisive win. At first sight this appeared to be merely a workmanlike performance. But Ela-Mana-Mou was giving 7lb more than weight for age to the runner up and 10lb to the 1979 Oaks second, Bonnie Isle. And the meeting between Ela-Mana-Mou and Sea Chimes in the Joe Coral Eclipse Stakes will be worth going a long way to see.

The St James's Palace Stakes was the highlight of the day. This group two race proved a triumph for classic form and also for the judgment of both John Dunlop and Eddery. In the Irish 2,000 Guineas Posse had been cantering over his rivals two furlongs from home only to falter in the closing stages. Afterwards both the jockey and trainer were adamant that Posse would be better suited by the turning mile at Ascot. And how magnificently did Posse prove them right.

Dalsaan was made an absurdly short-priced favourite at 5-4 on. Piggott sent the Aga Khan's colt into the lead once in line for home. At this point Last Fandango was trapped in a box with nowhere to go. Dalsaan was soon mastered by his table companion, Final Straw. But Posse was lobbing just behind the leader. Quicketing smoothly entering the last furlong, the American bred colt beat Final Straw by one and a half lengths with Last Fandango three parts of a length away, third.

Last Fandango would undoubtedly have given Posse a closer fight for his money if Steve Cauthen had been able to extricate the three-year-old earlier, but victory still went to the best horse. Posse is now on target for the Sussex Stakes at Goodwood. This group one race is also the likely objective for the European champion miler, Kris.

Recitation's win in the Coventry was a real eye-opener. Well bought for $35,000 by Harwood and James Delahooke at the Keeneland Fall Sales, the Elocutionist colt won as though an extra furlong would suit him even better.



: right note : Blue Refrain goes solo to gain his third win at Royal Ascot.

Photograph by David Jones

Cairn Rouge may find Our Home to be an unwelcome opponent

By Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent

The two races confined to fillies look the most interesting at Ascot today on this, the second day of the Royal Meeting. The field for the Coronation Stakes contains the winners of the English and Irish 1,000 Guineas not to mention the runner-up in the Newmarket classic. That should be a fascinating confrontation. Earlier in the afternoon, there promises to be a sizzling sprint for the Queen Mary Stakes between those fast two-year-olds, Ancient Regime, Ashbrittle, Labista, Nasseem, Pushy, Sybaris and Welshwyn, to name but seven of a strong field.

Having beaten Millingdale Lillie and Mrs Penny more easily at the Curragh than Quick As Lightning did at Newmarket, Cairn Rouge looks the logical choice to win the Coronation Stakes. Understandably there is an abundance of confidence behind this bargain filly — she cost only 3,000 guineas when she was sold as a yearling by Goffs — and I expect her to give Tony Murray another exhilarating ride.

However, I must warn anyone who is intent on taking a swipe at the bookmakers that it is easy to detect the same brand of confidence in Our Home's camp and that whereas Cairn Rouge should beat Quick As Lightning without too much fuss, she is likely to have to pull out all the stops when pressed by Our Home.

Our Newmarket correspondent told me yesterday that Our Home had been going a treat on the gallops recently and that he was sure that she could emulate her elder sister, Roussalka, who won the same race in 1975. Our Home receives 4lb from Cairn Rouge and that is a big consideration. Yet I still prefer the Irish filly who won her classic more easily than the judge's margin of two and a half lengths might suggest.

Quick As Lightning will be fitted with a pair of blinkers for the first time in public in an attempt to persuade her to put her best foot forward again. John Dunlop, her trainer, is clearly of the opinion that she did not exert herself to the full when she finished only fourth in the Oaks. But in my opinion, it may be asking a shade too much to expect her to revert to a mile successfully so soon after running over a mile and a half.

Ancient Regime, the French challenger for the Queen Mary Stakes, is out of a mare called Caterina who was fast enough to win the Nunthorpe Stakes at York in 1966. Clearly her daughter has inherited a fair measure of her speed judged on the way that she won her only race so far at Evry. But with no lines linking the form of the two countries, it is impossible to know whether Ancient Regime is better or worse than those trained in England or Ireland for that matter.

What is clear though is that they will all have to go a bit to catch the Aga Khan's flying grey, Nasseem, who streaked away with her only race so far at Salisbury. Since then the two who finished closest to her that day, Chateau Dancer and Palumba, have both paid their conqueror a glowing tribute by winning at Newbury. It could easily be in Nasseem's favour that she has been drawn virtually in the middle of the field. That will enable her rider, John Reid, to choose which way to tack, unlike those on the flanks who will have no option.

Apart from the French filly, Sybaris and Welshwyn are the two that I can envisage giving the supporters of Nasseem the most cause for concern. The bookmakers enjoyed an additional bonus yesterday when Imperial Ace, the intended mount of Lester Piggott in the Royal Hunt Cup and the second favourite in most ante-post lists was withdrawn. Piggott has now switched to Ringgit, who was trained by his brother-in-law Robert Armstrong.

John Sutcliffe has never been averse to a tilt at the ring before this particular race and twice he has brought off spectacular gambles, initially with Tempest Boy in 1972 and again five years later with My Hussar. In an attempt to win it a third time, Sutcliffe is now relying upon Tender Heart, who has been my idea of the probable winner ever since I saw him run with a degree of promise in the Jubilee Stakes at Kempton last month.

Phillip Waldron attempted to make all the running on Tender Heart that day at what was a ludicrously fast pace—a sprinter's gallop almost—and not surprisingly he had nothing left when House Guard, Blue Refrain and Piaffer all challenged in the straight. Provided that Joe Mercer, who takes over today on Tender Heart, is more restrained my selection should have plenty of energy left to stage a fast finish.

STATE OF GOING: Beverley: Good to soft. Royal Ascot: Good. Tomorrow: Hamilton: Good.

Ascot programme

BBC 2): 2.30, 3.05, 3.45 and 4.20 races)

STAKES (Group 3 : 3-y-o : £12,992 : 7f)

Royle Crusher (D) (C. Wiggins), E. Reaves, 9-6 .. E. Hide 1
Snapper Point (A. Maxwell), Maxwell, 9-6 ..... A. Murray 3
Etoile De Paris (C. St Lawrence), M. Kaunitz, 9-3 P. Eddery 4
Hard Fought (Hue Holiday), M. Stoute, 9-3 ..... L. Piggott 13
Abington (C) (E. Moller), H. Wragg, 8-10 .... R. Taylor 10
Charming Native (E. Abdulla), J. Tree, 8-10 .... S. Cauthen 2
Chrysippos (M. Peratikos), C. Harwood, 8-10 .. G. Starkey 11
Entre Fancy (W. Fennin), Fennin, 8-10 ..... B. Rouse 14
Irish Emperor (J. Smith), R. Sheather, 8-10 ..... R. Street 5
Suavity (P. Burrell), H. Cecil, 8-10 ..... J. Mercer 6
Sunfield (G. Ward), R. Houghton, 8-10 ..... J. Reid 4
Luck of the Draw (C) (Sir M. Sobell), W. Hern, 8-7 ..... W. Carson 12
Ringswoody (D) (G. McClure), P. Prendergast Jun, 8-7 ..... G. McGrath 8
Pykestaff (A. Richards), C. Austin, 8-5 ..... P. Cook 7
ight, 11-2 Luck of the Draw, 6-1 Ringswoody, 13-2 Etoile De
pion, 8-1 Chrysippos, 10-1 Snapper Point, 12-1 Suavity, 14-1
, 16-1 others.

MARY STAKES (Group 2 : 2-y-o fillies : £16,608 :

Ancient Regime (R. Scully), J. Fellows, 8-8 M. Philipperon 1
Aridie (D) (T. Saud), R. Boss, 8-8 ..... W. Carson 7
Ashbrittle (D) (Mrs R. Kennard), W. Wightman, 8-8 ..... G. Starkey 3
Bold Wood (D) (R. McAlpine), J. Hindley, 8-8 .. A. Murray 13
Gandolfo (D) (A. Poulton), W. O'Gorman, 8-8 ..... — 16
Labista (D) (Duchess of Roxburghe), S. Hobbs, 8-8 E. Hide 17
Nasseem (D) (H. H. Aga Khan), R. Houghton, 8-8 J. Reid 10
Pushy (D) (Lord Tavistock), H. Cecil, 8-8 ..... J. Mercer 15
Queen of Prussia (B. Irwin), W. Hern, 8-8 .. J. Matthias 12
Rising Tide (C. St Lawrence), M. Kaunitz, 8-8 .. P. Eddery 14
Stats Emmar (D) (Mrs W. Powell), R. Price, 8-8 E. Talyor 4
Sterridge Valley (C. Hill), Hill, 8-8 ..... — 11
Sybaris (D) (R. Sangster), Hills, 8-8 ..... S. Cauthen 9
Think Ahead (D) (N. Wachman), Thomson Jones, 8-8 ..... P. Cook 5
Unashamed (D) (L. Gatto-Rotisardi), L. Cumani, 8-8 ..... J. Waldron 8
Vienna Miss (D) (Mrs C. Norris), Thomson Jones, 8-8 ..... L. Piggott 11
Welshwyn (D) (E. Hill), C. Benstead, 8-8 ..... B. Rouse 16
11-2 Ancient Regime, 7-1 Pushy, 8-1 Stats Emmar, 10-1 Queen
thwyn, 12-1 Bold Wood, Aridie, Sybaris, 14-1 Ashbrittle, Vienna
g Tide, Think Ahead, Labista, 20-1 others.

HUNT CUP (Handicap : £13,727 : 1m)

Lord Rochford (C) (S. Shine), B. Swift, 8-10-8 ..... W. Swinburn 20
Baronet (D) (F. Harris), C. Benstead, 8-10-0 .. B. Rouse 15
Darwood (D) (P. Sand), N. Callaghan, 4-9-10 .. P. Eddery 6
Uridstack (J. Levy), G. Harwood, 4-9-8 ..... G. Starkey 5
Jolly (D) (F. Ben Saul), S. Hills, 3-9-4 ..... S. Cauthen 1
Fine Blue (F. Bole), P. Makin, 7-9-3 ..... P. Cook 9
Golden Elder (Mrs R. Newton), T. Waugh, 5-9-3 A. Murray 14
Bold Owl (D) (N. Wachman), H. Wragg, 4-9-2 .. R. Taylor 11
Ringgit (U. Wilsvardenes), R. Armstrong, 4-9-2 .. J. Piggott 2
Swinslet (D) (G. Ward), R. Houghton, 5-9-1 ..... J. Reid 17
Northleach (D) (Mrs M. Loquime), J. Dunlop, 5-9-1 ..... W. Carson 8
Double Maslaq (D) (Mrs J. Murrell), A. Bailey, 4-9-0 ..... R. Cochrane 5 4
Tender Heart (D) (Esal Commodities Ltd), J. Sutcliffe, 4-9-0 ..... J. Mercer 21
Aldeburgh Festival (R. Bulfield), D. Whelan, 4-8-9 ..... T. Lowe 19
Iron Lad (D) (Bonnemark Ltd), P. Cole, 4-8-8 P. Waldron 16
Blue Bridge (CD) (Mrs M. Jones), F. Durr, 4-8-8 ..... P. Robinson 7
King's Ride (D) (D. Clark), W. Wightman, 4-8-6 G. Duffield 10
Skin Deep (O. Zawawi), A. Johnson, 7-8-5 .. T. Rogers 12
Conflict (D. Major), I. Walker, 4-8-4 ..... P. Colquhoun 22
cot selections
g Correspondent
ought. 3.5 Nasseem. 3.45 Tender Heart. 4.20 CAIRN
ecially recommended. 4.55 Piece of Lundy. 5.30 Barley
arket Correspondent
ught. 3.5 Pushy. 3.45 Golden Elder. 4.20 Our Home. 4.55
Sunset Ray.
selections
eely
secret. 2.45 Horncastle. 3.15 Riva Be Good. 3.40 Bri-Eden.
. 4.40 Swizzle.
arket Correspondent
Blue. 2.45 Horncastle. 3.15 Seajan. 3.40 St Terramar. 4.10
.40 Roysia.

334 4-12046 Chaplin's Nightclub (D) (Fencegrade Ltd), W. Guest, 9-8-0 ..... R. Cumani 13
335 3-41043 Dromah (D) (J. Buchanan), G. P.-Gordon, 8-7-12 ..... M. Rimmer 5 18
336 0440-33 Tugoflove (D) (Mrs B. Harcourt-Wood), D. Laing, 4-7-12 ..... E. Johnson 3

11-2 Tender Heart, 7-1 Northleach, 8-1 Aldeburgh Festival, King's Ride, 10-1 Oldstack, Smartslet, 12-1 Darwood, Golden Elder, 14-1 Jolly, Blue Bridge, 16-1 Fine Blue, 20-1 Lord Rochford, Baronet, 25-1 others.

FORM: LingfeIld, June 9, 7f 140y, firm: Lord Rochford (9st 11lb) won ½l, ½l from Northleach (9-1) and Grand Conde (7-13), with Golden Elder (5-1) 5th, hd further 3½l, 8 ran. Ascot, Apr 30, 1m, firm: Oldstack (8-9) 3rd, btn nk, ½l, to Kampala (9-3) and Blue Refrigit (9-6), with Golden Elder (8-1) 5th, btn further ½l, 16 ran. Chester, May 6, 7f 122y (firm: Darwood (10-0) 3rd, btn ¾l, ¾l by Salter (8-11) and Staffordshire Knot (7-0), with Skin Deep (8-7) 9th, btn further 1l. 13 ran. Epsom, June 4, 1m 2f, firm: Jolly (9-4 5th, btn hd, nk, by Sacrilege (8-8) and Dromah (8-7), 8 ran. Yarmouth, June 10, 1m 2f, firm: Ringgit (10-5) won hd, ½l, from Jubilee Prince (8-3) and Grade Well (7-9) 6 ran. Newbury, Apr 19, 1m, firm: Northleach (7-11) won ½l, ½l, from Pfaffer (8-11) and Darwood (8-7), with Smartslet (7-2) 5th, btn further ½l, Tender Heart (8-2) 7th, btn further 1½l, Blue Bridge (7-8)

4.20 CORONATION STAKES (Group 2 : 3-y-o fillies : £20,710 : 1m)

401 011-011 Cairn Rouge (D) (D. Brady), M. Cunningham, 9-4 ..... A. Murray 8
402 131-314 Quick As Lightning (CD) (D. Phipps), J. Dunlop, 9-4 ..... W. Carson 6
403 30-140 Bustlewind (M. Scott), R. Sheather, 9-0 ..... R. Cochrane 1
404 3440-00 Rockland (W. Gredley), C. Brittain, 9-0 ..... L. Piggott 3
407 2121-4 Light of Realm (D) (P. de Moustier), J. Cunnington Jun, 9-0 ..... M. Philipperon 4
410 41 Orange Leaf (R. Sangster), B. Hills, 9-0 ..... S. Cauthen 1
421 23-23 Our Home (P. Phillipps), M. Stoute, 9-0 ..... G. Starkey 5
414 7312-01 Stamped (D) (A. Villar), B. Hobbs, 9-0 ..... P. Cook 7

9-4 Cairn Rouge, 11-4 Quick As Lightning, 5-1 Our Home, 11-2 Stamped, 7-1 Orange Leaf, 12-1 Light of Realm, 20-1 others.

FORM: Curragh, May 24, 1m, firm: Cairn Rouge (9-0) won 2½l, hd from Millingdale Lillie (9-0) and Mrs Penny (9-0). Epsom, June 7, 1m, firm: Quick as Lightning (9-0) 5th ½l, 3½l, btn 8l, to Birame (9-0). Previously Newmarket, May 1, 1m, good: Quick as Lightning (9-0) won nk, ½l, from Our Home (9-0) and Mrs Penny (9-0) with Bustlewind (9-0) 30th, btn further 22l, 33 ran. Longchamp, June 1, 7f, heavy: Light of Realm (8-9) 4th of 12, btn 7½l, to Baptisan (9-7). York, May 15, 1m 2f, firm: Our Home (9-0) 3rd, nk, ½l, to House Guard (9-4) but promoted to 3rd on disqualification of winner. Epsom, June 7, 1m 10y, firm: Aldeburgh Festival (9-7) 2nd, btn 1l, by Grand Conde (8-8). 5 ran. Previously Lingfield, May 10, 7f 140y, firm: Aldeburgh Festival (9-4) 8th, btn 23½l, to Golden Elder (9-8). 9 ran. Doncaster, May 5, 1m 2f 50y, firm: King's Ride (7-13) 3rd, btn 2½l, by Sea Chimes (9-10) and Red Rufus (9-12). 6 ran. Previously, Epsom, Apr 23, 1m 2f, good: King's Ride (8-5) 5th, btn ¾l, to Sea Chimes (10-0), Joleo (9-3) and Red Rufus (9-10). 8 ran. Kempton, Mar 22, 1m, yielding: King's Ride (8-12) won sh hd, ½l, from Blue Bridge (8-13) and Be Better (9-12), Smartslet (9-12) in rear. 18 ran.

Royal Ascot results

3.30 QUEEN ANNE STAKES (Group III: £11,916: 1m)
BLUE REFRAIN, ch c, by Majority Blue—Refrain (Mrs L. Wood), 4-9-0 ..... B. Rouse (8-1) 1
Navy Berry, br c, by Star Captain—Red Berry (D. Bradstock), 4-9-5 ..... P Eddery (11-2) 2
Peyerne, b c, by Pitcairn—Camlan Bay (Capt M. Lemos), 4-9-0 ..... W. Carson (11-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 9-4 Jay Habitude, 7-2 Baptisan, 10-1 Welsh Chanter, 11-1 Hardgreen (4th), 25-1 Just Amber, Tie Anchor, 100-1 Patricks Fair, Tom Strauss. 11 ran.
TOTE: Win, £1.06; places, 24p, 19p, 20p. Dual F: £2.97. CSF: £4.99. C. Benstead, at Epsom. 3l, 2l. 1min 48.61sec.

3.5 (3.7) PRINCE OF WALES'S STAKES (Group II: £18,965: 1¼m)
ELA-MANA-MOU, b c, by Roberto—Hatoof (Weinstock), 4-9-4 ..... W. Carson (100-30 fav) 1
Moomba Masquerade, b c, by Gay Fandango—Purposed Dancer (R. Sangster), 5-7-10 ..... E. Johnson (5-1) 2
Bonnie Isle, b c, by Petingo—Buddy Duck (A. Struthers), 4-8-8 ..... L. Piggott (5-4 on) 3
ALSO RAN: 8-1 R.S. Queens, 6-1 Red Knight (4th), 9-2 Cracking Form, 11-1 River River, 20-1 Playboy Jubilee, 28-1 Fluellen, 40-1 Bold Theme. 10 ran.
TOTE: Win, 38p; places, 12p, 22p, 17p. Dual F: 88p. CSF: £1.00. W. Hern, at West Ilsley. 2l, 1l. 2min 10.57sec.

3.45 (3.46) ST. JAMES'S PALACE STAKES (Group II: 3-y-o: £22,383: 1m)
POSSE, ch c by Forli—In Hot Water (O. Phipps), 9-0 ..... P. Eddery (11-2) 1
Final Straw, ch c by Thatch—Last Call (J. Wigan), 9-0 ..... G. Starkey (9-1) 2
Last Fandango, ch c by Gay Fandango—Welsh Guard (Major Sheard), 9-0 ..... S. Cauthen (4-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 4-5 Dalsaan (4th), 16-1 Marathon Gold, 25-1 Lafonquine, 50-1 Crusader, 66-1 Pumpkinny, 1½l, 2½l, ½l, ½l, 8l. 8 ran. Dunlop Arundel.
TOTE: Win, £9p; places, 18p, 19p, 12p. Dual F: £1.77. CSF: £2.90. J. Dunlop at Arundel. 1½l, 2½l. 1min 36.[illegible]

4.20 (4.23) COVENTRY STAKES (Group II: 2-y-o: £17,688: 6f)
RECITATION, b c by Elocutionist—Irish Ferry (A. Bodie), 8-11 ..... S. Cauthen (11-1) 1
Motavato, br c by Apalachee—Lovelight (R. Sangster) 8-11 ..... S. Cauthen (2-1 fav) 2
Bel Bolide, ch c by Bold Bidder—Lady Greenspark (W. Abdulla), 8-11 ..... W. Carson (5-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 15-2 Another Realm (4th), 8-1 Cap Coral, 12-1 Great Thrust, 10-1 Tom the Traveller, 11-1 Light Hero, 14-1 Master Thatch, 20-1 Lord Wimpy, 33-1 Hargreaves Star, I'll See You, Oxbury Boy. 12 ran.
TOTE: Win, £1.36; places, 32p, 16p, 19p. Dual F: £1.85. CSF: £2.44. G. Blewett at Pulborough. 5l, 3l. 1min 18.22 sec.

4.55 (4.56) RIBBLESDALE STAKES (Group II: 3-y-o fillies: £19,560: 1¼m)
SHOOT A LINE, b f, by High Line—Death Day (R. Sangster), 8-11 ..... W. Carson (5-2 jt fav) 1
North Forland, gr f, by Northfields—Greenback II (R. Sangster), 8-11 ..... S. Cauthen (5-1) 2
Fairway Hill, b f, by Levmoss—Pidget (R. Clay), 8-11 ..... M. Piggott (5-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-1 jt fav Norfolk Girl, 11-1 Off Shore, 16-1 Pieces of Gold, 20-1 Sugarhiere (4th), 25-1 Jem Jem, 50-1 Journey Home, Aunt Ann. 7 ran.
TOTE: Win, 37p; places, 14p, 19p, 17p; dual forecast, £1.41. CSF: £1.53. W. Hern, at West Ilsley. 6l, ½l. 2min 39.27sec.

5.30 (5.32) ASCOT STAKES HANDICAP (£6,087: 2¼m)
HIGHLIN, b g, by High Line—Tilliform (Woodside Engineers Ltd), 4-7-12 ..... L. Piggott (4-1) 1
Singing Amah, b f, by Tudor Melody—Angrelia (Mrs M. O'Toole), 5-7-0 ..... W. Carson (6-1) 2
Taffy, b h, by Prince de Galles—Bird in the Hand (M. Buckley), 6-8-8 ..... J. Mercer (11-4 fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 8-1 Noble Heir, Poolsridaown, 8-1 Mons Beau, 10-1 Another Generation, 12-1 Rhemarkable, 14-1 Alnford, 20-1 Kalba (4th), 33-1 Chapelle Wen. 12 ran.
TOTE: Win, £1.03; places, 31p, 18p, 14p; dual forecast, £7.38. CSF: £8.71. J. Dowsett, at Chippenham. 1½l, ½l. 4min 31.43sec.
TOTE DOUBLE: Ela-Mana-Mou and Posse, £27.60. TRIBLE: Posse, Recitation and Shoot A Line, £119.85. JACKPOT: £12,527.50. (Guaranteed Pool today, £10,000). PLACEPOT: £10.65.

Beverley programme

2.15 MIDDLETON STAKES (Selling : 2-y-o : £708 : 5f)
1 0 Blessed Blue, P. Haslam, 9-11 ..... B. Jago 8
2 4 Dalby Lodge, M. W. Easterby, 9-11 ..... G. Cadwalader 7
3 Dixieleader, P. Rohan, 9-11 ..... M. Hindley 7 5
4 Sonet Dancer, R. Robson, 9-11 ..... C. Dwyer 3
5 00 Jest Archy, A. Smith, 9-11 ..... M. Wigham 3 6
7 0002 Wyton Bar, A. Smith, 9-11 ..... L. Charnock 3 6
9 0 Aquabelle, S. Nesbitt, 9-8 ..... G. Moore 7
11 030240 Cliff's Secret, W. Elsey, 9-8 ..... M. Birch 10 9
14 000300 Sharaize, M. W. Easterby, 9-8 ..... Lucas 4 10
15 0 Steel Lady, J. Hardy, 9-8 ..... A. Proud 7 4
5-2 Cliff's Secret, 7-3 Sharaize, 5-1 Good Sweep, 6-1 Steel Lady, 8-1 Wyton Bar, 10-1 Dalby Lodge, Aquabelle, 16-1 others.

2.45 TOPMIX STAKES (2-y-o : £2,679 : 5f)
2 2120 Andy Lou (D), G. Toft, 9-1 ..... S. Lawes 3 6
4 211142 Horncastle (D), W. O'Gorman, 9-1 ..... — 4
6 1 Marton Bay (D), M. H. Easterby, 9-1 ..... M. Birch 5 1
13 00 Starlome, M. W. Easterby, 8-12 ..... T. Lucas 2 3
15 0 Royal Dusty, E. Weymes, 8-12 ..... M. Wigham 4 2
16 Jacqui's Folly, A. Smith, 8-8 ..... L. Charnock 3
3-4 Marton Bay, 15-8 Horncastle, 6-1 Andy Lou, 10-1 Glorious, 16-1 Royal Dusty, 25-1 Jacqui's Folly.

3.15 HUNSLEY BEACON STAKES (Maidens: £787 : 2m)
1 4 Averson, W. Haigh, 4-9-0 ..... — 20
4 00 General Supreme, J. Poynter, 4-9-0 ..... S. Parr 9
6 0 Happy Call, A. Potts, 3-9-0 ..... — 7
5 0 Honourable Man, M. W. Easterby, 7-9-0 ..... T. Lucas 6
8 Sealiner, H. Wharton, 6-9-0 ..... D. Nicholls 10
10 0-03 Tskalnik, P. Felgate, 6-9-0 ..... N. Crowther 11
6 0-0 Elizabeth Jane, J. Powney, 5-8-11 ..... B. Jago 8
9 Forbury, G. Price, 6-8-11 ..... — 4
10 00-0 Gamble, W. Elsey, 4-8-11 ..... M. Wigham 14
11 40002-0 Gay Walk, Miss S. Hall, 4-8-11 ..... M. Birch 3 7
13 Midnight Mary, J. Carden, 5-8-11 ..... S. Parks 6 8
14 00 Miss Pandy, W. Elsey, 3-8-11 ..... A. Flint 12
15 0300-00 Royal Mazda, G. Huffer, 4-8-11 ..... M. Miller 13
16 0003 Seajan, F. Durr, 4-8-11 ..... W. Higgins 5 6
17 000400- Teal Eye, J. Leigh, 4-8-11 ..... — 10
18 003040 Carlton Pride, A. Smith, 3-7-13 ..... L. Charnock 3 1
23 0000 Power Love, R. Hanbury, 3-7-13 ..... B. Crossley 7 2
23 03-343 Riva Be Good, J. Hindley, 3-7-13 ..... A. Kimberley 13
25 0 Chocolate Biscuit, T. Fairhurst, 3-7-10 ..... M. Beecroft 7 18
26 000-00 Summer Path, T. Fairhurst, 3-7-10 ..... — 14
5-2 Riva Be Good, 4-1 Tabainik, 9-2 Averson, 8-1 Gay Walk, 7-1 Seajan, 10-1 Carlton Pride, 14-1 Royal Mazda, 20-1 others.

3.40 HOVERINGHAM HANDICAP (£3,111 : 5f)
1 0-02004 St Terramar (D), W. Guest, 5-9-2 ..... W. Higgins 2
4 000-221 Bri-Eden (D), J. Sutcliffe, 4-9-1 ..... S. Parr 7 9
5 000-040 Oh Simmie (D), R. Hollinshead, 5-9-0 ..... B. Jones 7 4
6 201000 Geary's For Strip (CD), T. Fairhurst, 4-8-10 ..... O. Gray 9
7 040-000 Elderberry (CD), T. Molony, 4-8-8 ..... S. Parr 7 9
9 12120-3 Trulee Falcon (CD), M. Fitzgerald, 4-8-7 .. N. Carmichael 7 7
10 000-000 Mi Favorita (D), M. H. Easterby, 4-8-3 ..... M. Birch 9
13 0400-00 Shy Talk (D), W. Haigh, 4-7-7 ..... — 7
16 0-02002 Wynbury (D), M. W. Easterby, 5-7-7 ..... K. Hodgson 5
11-4 Bri-Eden, 7-2 Trulee Falcon, 5-1 Wynbury, 6-1 Oh Simmie, 8-1 St Terramar, 10-1 Geary's For Strip, 16-1 Elderberry, 20-1 Mi Favorita, 25-1 Shy Talk.

4.10 YORK AND AINSTY HANDICAP (1,035 : 1¼m)
1 03-0 Bay Marvel (CD), G. Huffer, 7-10-0 ..... B. Crossley 5
3 4-02200 Coffee House (CD), I. Balding, 5-9-5 ..... S. Payne 3
4 00-0030 Zoro (D), O. Brennan, 5-9-2 ..... Paul Eddery 7 4
8 000000 After Shave, K. Stone, 4-8-13 ..... M. Birch 8
9 00-4023 Cordroy, M. Prescott, 4-8-12 ..... — 7
11 100100-0 First Request (D), P. Asquith, 4-8-2 ..... M. Peckham 7 4
14 0300-00 Bold Robin, H. Collingridge, 4-7-10 ..... W. Higgins 5 3
16 0000-00 Welsh Fusilier, S. Wiles, 4-7-7 ..... K. Sexton 1
8-1 Cordroy, 3-1 Zoro, 9-2 Coffee House, 5-1 Bay Marvel, 10-1 First Request, 16-1 Bold Robin, 25-1 After Shave, Welsh Fusilier.

4.40 DERWENT HANDICAP (£1,046 : 7f)
1 04000-0 Nonchalant, A. Smith, 5-10-0 ..... C. Dwyer 3
2 4-10310 Show of Hands (D), J. Hindley, 4-9-2 ..... A. Kimberley 5
3 200-214 Swizzle, Denys Smith, 4-8-13 ..... R. Bideobottom 5 9
4 3210-02 Roysia (D), G. P.-Gordon, 4-8-11 ..... M. Wigham 8
6 0200-00 Pepple Hill, Miss S. Hall, 4-8-11 ..... — 11
7 0000-00 Saint Mutande, B. McMahon, 7-7-13 ..... K. Leason 10
8 2-44400 Tough Guy, P. Asquith, 5-7-13 ..... M. Peckham 7 4
9 02-000 Bluse, W. Guest, 3-7-11 ..... M. Miller 2
10 4000-00 Love Me Two (D), H. Wharton, 5-7-10 ..... L. Charnock 6
11 003040- Redshot, C. Booth, 5-7-8 ..... — 7
13 00-0040 The Surveyor, R. Hollinshead, 4-7-7 ..... N. Carlisle 1
7-4 Swizzle, 4-1 Bluse, 9-2 Show of Hands, 7-1 Nonchalant, 8-1 Roysia, 12-1 Tough Guy, 20-1 The Surveyor, 33-1 others.

Stockton

3.15 (3.17) SCALING DAM STAKES (Div I: 3-y-o fillies: £767: 1m)
DISCO BEAT, gr f by No Mercy—Evening Shoe (R. McAuley), 8-11 ..... P. Young (7-1) 1
Secret Gill ..... M. Birch (10-1) 2
Tudor Claire ..... G. Sexton (9-2) 3
ALSO RAN: 2-1 fav Marwan, 10-1 Drill, 12-1 Dance Little Lady (4th), Impdick, 33-1 Bridale Queen, Kelp Bash, Miss Louise, Rock Psalm. 10 ran.
TOTE: Win, £1.68; places, 15p, 63p, 31p; dual forecast, £10.67. CSF: £7.12. B. Hanbury at Newmarket. 1l, 5l.

3.45 (3.47) SANDSEND STAKES (Selling: £323: 7f)
SLENHEIM PRINCE, b c by Bigiver—Ulador (A. Fox), 8-2 ..... P. Young (10-1) 1
Stewards Rise ..... A. Nesbitt (12-1) 2
Hurtas Folly ..... K. Hodgson (14-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 4-1 fav Elsa Clara, 9-2 Tacama, 8-1 Mendalaak, 8-1 Hetlya Secret, 10-1 Qualitair Queen, The Finger, Wedded Bliss, 12-1 Silver Chain, Check Signal, 20-1 Champ Elysee, Hammerions Pride (4th), Mummy's Whisker. 15 ran.
TOTE: Win, 0p; places, 17p, 31p, 56p; dual forecast (with any other): 57p. CSF: £25.65. J. Spearing at Alcester. ¾l, 1l.

4.15 (4.17) NETHER SILTON HANDICAP (£1,362: 5f)
SANDRAS SECRET, b f, by Most Secret—Grevenka (J. Dooler), 3-7-7 ..... N. Connorton (8-1 fav) 1
Lilac Star Paul Eddery (5-1 jt fav) 2
Lenas Secret ..... M. Birch (5-1 jt fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-1 jt fav Cottam Rocket, Friendly Fun, 7-1 Muff Diver, 8-1 Dallas Pride, Errolston, 12-1 Video Boy, Miss Redmarshall (4th). 10 ran.
TOTE: Win 49p; places, 27p, 12p, 15p; dual forecast, 70p. CSF: £3.39. R. Whittaker, at Scarcroft. 1½l, ¾l.

4.45 (4.47) WHEAT BOTTOM HANDICAP (£1,229: 1m)
CLYWD ch h, by Crepello—Carpaling (P. & J. Darling), 4-7-12 ..... C. Ollivier (7-1) 1
Bel Sun ..... L. C. Parkes (10-1) 2
Hilwin ..... Paul Eddery (20-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 9-2 fav Arctic Tribune, 11-2 Computercall, 15-2 Made My Day (4th). 8-1 Thrilling, 10-1 Copper Tinsell, Gibbon, 12-1 Wahed, 14-1 BMC Special, Samper Nova, Tough Lady, 16-1 Relic Vue, 20-1 JEB Stuart, Antique Seeker. 16 ran.
TOTE: Win, 97p; places, 26p, 22p, £2.28, 17p; dual forecast, £12.70. CSF: £8.38. Denys Smith, at Bishop Auckland. Sh hd, 2½l.
5.15 (5.16) STRADDLE BRIDGE STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o maiden fillies: £706: 5f)
JADE GIRL b f, by Bold Native—Ma Bloom (Mrs P. Young), 8—11 ..... L. Ives (5-4 fav) 1
Arnas ..... Tulk (13-2) 2
Nashque ..... W. Wharton (20-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 100-30 Glorieme (4th), 11-2 Aunty May, 12-1 Erolls Elite, First Child, 20-1 Christine Polly, Saint Rose, Tennis Track. 10 ran.
TOTE: Win, 11p; places, 13p, 11p, 38p. Dual F: 58p. CSF: £1.14. W. O'Gorman at Newmarket. ¾l, 2½l.
5.45 CARLIN HOW HANDICAP (3-y-o: £921: 1m 1f 110yds)
Race abandoned due to state of course.
MORE FOLLOWS —x—x—x—x—

6.15 (6.16) SCALING DAM STAKES (Div II: 3-y-o fillies: £767: 1m)
RUN, ch f, by Amber Rama—Virginia (G. Reed) 9-2 ..... Bleasdale (3-1) 1
Irrawaddy ..... S. Webster (20-1) 2
Mensis ..... Duffield (16-1) 3
ALSO RAN: 5-2 fav Satin Bow, 3-1 Downbeat (4th), 7-1 Curzon House, 12-1 Lochbuncle, 20-1 Boyle Express, Gates Removal, 33-1 Silver Melody, Sleepy, Young Saint. 13 ran. NR: Bexsreve Edie.
TOTE: Win, 80p; places, 34p, £1.49, 10p. Dual F: £12.95. CSF: £8.73. J. Thornton at Middleham. 1l, ¾l.
6.45 (6.46) STRADDLE BRIDGE STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o maiden fillies: £704: 6f)
PETRINELLA, br f, by Mummy's Pet—Tinella (Miss A. Nappey), 8-11 ..... J. Seagrave (15-2) 1
Fos ..... C. Rodrigues (15-2) 2
Wrightway Blues ..... Ives (5-4 on fav) 3
ALSO RAN: 7-1 Malin Music, 10-1 Bishora (4th), 12-1 Smuggle, 25-1 Autodrome Hill, 33-1 Import Lady, Glenora, 10 ran. Reasons.
TOTE: Win, £1.03; places, 19p 10p, 11p. Dual F: £1.26. CSF: £5.46. After a Stewards inquiry Wrightway Blues who finished second was relegated to third place.
PLACEPOT: £104.18.

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nes distinction.

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: M. A. Biggs John
on the Hill and Trin;
owski, Salesian Coll.
Caius: D. M. Griffiths,
Comp. Dirfed and Selw;
Bolton and Clare: C. M.
on and Clare: R. G.
Coll. Hull and Trin;
er, South Hampstead HS
J. Marder, St

Law Report June 17 1980

Court of Appeal

Police cadets not entitled to claim for unfair dismissal

Wiltshire Police Authority v Wynn

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Waller and Lord Justice Dunn

A police cadet is not an "employee" within the meaning of section 30(1) of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, 1974, but a person being taught in the hope that he or she would then become a member of the police force. Accordingly an industrial tribunal has no jurisdiction to entertain a complaint of unfair dismissal brought by a police cadet before the completion of her 2½-year service under the Police Act, 1964, and regulations made under it.

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the Wiltshire Police Authority from the Employment Appeal Tribunal (Mr Justice Phillips) (*The Times*, February 22), which had affirmed an industrial tribunal and held in favour of an applicant, Miss Philippa Wynn, of Borehamwood, Hertfordshire, on a preliminary issue of law that she was entitled to bring a complaint of unfair dismissal against the authority under the Act.

Mr Eldred Tabachnik and Mr Richard Field for the police authority; Mr T. R. A. Morison, QC, and Mr Paul Corben for the applicant.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that Miss Wynn became a police cadet when she was 16 and was dismissed after less than two years. She applied to a Bristol industrial tribunal claiming that she had been unfairly dismissed. The preliminary point was taken by the police authority that the provisions of the 1974 Act on unfair dismissal did not apply to her; but the tribunal and the Employment Appeal Tribunal found in her favour. The authority now appealed.

Miss Wynn was accepted in 1976. Her qualifications showed her as a promising young woman, with about 10 O levels and playing all kinds of sports. The chief inspector of training in a letter to her father said that she would undergo cadet training until the age of 18½ when, provided her training had been satisfactory, she would remuster as a probationary constable into the force.

Her training would be in two phases. During the first she would attend the College of Further Education at Devizes for academic training on three days each week and the remaining two days would be taken up by physical and *sporting* activities at the headquarters. During the second phase she would be attached to stations throughout the county to provide her with experience in police work. In addition she would assist *in community work and attend* courses of a character-building nature.

Apparently she did remarkably well until a few months before she was dismissed in July, 1978. Her explanation on the application form to the industrial tribunal was: "I was dismissed because I was wrongly accused of disobeying orders"; and she asked for reinstatement.

The question was whether a police cadet *qualified to go to an* industrial tribunal under the 1974 Act. Schedule I, paragraph 4 of the Act provided that "every employee shall have the right not to be unfairly dismissed by his employer". So she had to be an "employee", and section 30(1) defined "employee" as "an individual who has entered into or works under . . . a contract of employment, otherwise than in police service"; and "contract of employment" was defined as "a contract of service or of apprenticeship, whether it is express or implied, and (if it is express) whether it is oral or in writing".

"Police service" was defined as service as "a member of a police force or a special constable". It was plain that a police cadet was neither, nor had he or she the powers of privileges of a constable, *so she was not in the* police service. What was said on her behalf was that she had entered into or worked under a contract or service or apprenticeship.

The industrial tribunal rejected the submission that there was a contract of apprenticeship on the facts, and his Lordship thought that the finding was decisive. The tribunal said that the dissimilarities were such that a cadetship could not be equated with an *apprenticeship. An apprentice* learns a trade; a cadet was not taught to be a policeman; "his training is mostly of a general kind only; training to be a policeman does not start until after the policeman is appointed. If a cadet's training were to be broken off halfway through, he would not have learnt anything which would fit him for police work." So Miss Wynn was not an apprentice.

Did she work under a contract *of service? Those words had been* interpreted by the common law and in innumerable statutes, and very much depended on the particular statute or the relationship being considered.

Before 1962 police cadets were an odd group. In some places they were a kind of clerk and employed by local authorities. The Royal Commission on the Police in 1962 said that it was important at a time when increasing reliance was being placed on the cadet service to improve the police force that cadets should enjoy a proper standing as junior members of the force with national rates of pay and conditions of service. That recommendation was given effect to in the Police Act, 1964, which recognized the position of cadets and made it statutory.

Section 17(1) said that "The chief officer of any police force may, in accordance with regulations . . . appoint persons as police cadets to undergo training with a view to becoming members of that police force". Other sections showed that the object was that cadets should undergo training until they were 18½ with a view to becoming members of the police force. The next step after training was, if they were found suitable, to become probationary constables.

It was interesting to see from the police regulations that when a person became a probationary constable the regulations dealt with them with regard to pay uniforms and so on, and also what happened if they were dismissed or seemed unsuitable, and that they were given a period of notice and were entitled to a hearing *and so forth. But when a* person became a constable he did not come under the 1974 Act and could not go to an industrial tribunal to claim unfair dismissal.

It would seem odd that probationary constables could not claim for unfair dismissal if a police cadet should be able to do so; for the cadet regulations had a number of provisions which corresponded to probationary constables. It seemed odd in view of the code in the regulations on the terms on which police cadets served or were employed that there should be an additional or supplementary procedure by way of complaint under the industrial legislation.

Another point was that both police constables and police cadets would be protected under section 17 of the Sex Discrimination Act, 1975, and section 16 of the Race Relations Act, 1976, under which they were treated as employed. No doubt on sex or race grounds there could be a complaint of such discrimination to a tribunal; but that was by the way and did not solve the question whether a police cadet was under a contract of service.

Section 17(2) and (3) of the Police Act dealt specially with police cadets. Sub-section (2) said: "Subject to such regulations as aforesaid, all police cadets . . . shall be under the control of, and subject to dismissal by, the chief officer of police"; and sub-section (3) provided: "Without prejudice to subsection (2) above, the police authority by whom a police force is maintained shall, for the purposes of any enactment relating to the functions of employers and of any rule of law with respect to the vicarious liability of employers, be treated as the employer of any police cadets undergoing training with that force."

That was an unusual position. The person who appointed, controlled and dismissed police cadets was the chief officer of police; but the body which paid them and was responsible for any tort or wrong-doing was the police authority. That was a division of powers or functions—what the Appeal Tribunal described as a hybrid position. But it did not *appear to help on the particular* question, whether or no a police cadet was employed under a contract of service.

Many analogies had been taken, going back to the position under the old paupers legislation in considering what was a contract of service or an effective contract of apprenticeship. Those old cases distinguished between teaching and learning as the primary purpose on the one hand and service for a *master, work done for the* master, as the primary purpose on the other. That distinction was helpful in the present context.

His Lordship thought that a police cadet came into the category of being taught. In the first phase of her training Miss Wynn studied and did ordinary academic work, and in the second phase, though she did attend at police stations, she did not work but watched to see what was being done.

As the chief inspector had said in evidence: "The purpose of training is not to become a police constable but for the chance of becoming a police constable. The constable is doing police work and the cadet is seeing him doing it".

That was a valuable distinction in this type of case. The cadet was not really doing work as a constable at all nor serving as such. What Miss Wynn did did not come anywhere near to doing work for the police service or in the capacity of a constable.

It seemed parallel with so many cases in which young people nowadays might go into training or be educated, even being paid while training; but that did not make them under a "contract of service". One had to get to a further stage where under their contracts they were doing work of a substantial kind which was of value to their employer. Until that stage was reached they were not properly under a contract of service. If that was so it meant that Miss Wynn was not under a contract of service and did not qualify to come within the provisions of the industrial legislation and go to the industrial tribunal.

As a probationary constable or full constable could not apply to an industrial tribunal for unfair dismissal it would seem extraordinary if a police cadet could do so. The police cadet occupied a special position in the police hierarchy.

It would also seem extraordinary if when there was a power of dismissal in the chief officer of police a claim for unfair dismissal had to be made against the police authority under section 17. That would seem inconsistent and was another difficult question of construction of the section.

But on the general position a police cadet was not under a contract of service. His Lordship would allow the appeal and hold that the industrial tribunal had no jurisdiction to entertain the application.

LORD JUSTICE WALLER, in a concurring judgment, said that it was submitted for the police authority that not only was there *no contract of employment* but no contract. It was unnecessary to decide that. The question was: was it a contract of service or apprenticeship? His Lordship considered that the tribunal was right in finding that it was not an apprenticeship; and he agreed with the Master of the Rolls that the cadets at the end of their training were much more like someone who was training at a college. It could not be said that Miss Wynn was working under a contract of service. It was neither service nor apprenticeship.

LORD JUSTICE DUNN, also concurring: said that the Appeal Tribunal, having accepted that the cadet period was for the purpose of training, went on to find that the terms of engagement of police cadets were consistent with a contract of service. They failed to give sufficient weight to the question: what was the nature or substance of the relation created? There was on the authorities and under the Act not a contract of service.

Leave to appeal was refused.

Solicitors: Colliyer-Bristow for Mr D. W. L. Butler, Trowbridge; Russell Jones & Walker.

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THE TIMES

ENTERTAINMENTS

S Unsold seats at cut price to students just before performance

When telephoning ass outside London Metro

OPERA AND BALLET

COLISEUM. Credit cards 240 5258. Reservations 836 3161.
NUREYEV FESTIVAL
Until June 21 Romeo & Juliet. June 24 to July 1 Don Quixote, July 2 to 5 Homage to Balanchine. Evgs. 7.30. Reduced price Mats Sats. & June 26 at 2.

COLISEUM. Credit cards 240 5258. Reservations 836 3161.
ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA
1980/81 season opens July 31. Bkg. from July 7 Subscription 01-836 2699.

COVENT GARDEN. cc 240 1066 (Hardnochargo credit cards 836 6903).
THE ROYAL OPERA
Ton't., Sat. & Tue. 7.30 La Boheme. Tomor. 7.30 Simon Boccanegra. Fri. 6 p.m. Parsifal. Mon. 7.30 Norma. 65 Amphi seats avail. for all perfs. from 10 a.m. on day of perf.

GLYNDEBOURNE. 0273 812411/813424. With the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Until August 11. Sold out—possible returns only. Tonight 5.30, Sun. 4.30: Die Zauberflote. Tomor. & Sat. 5.30: Falstaff. Fri. 5.30: Die Entführung. Train departs Victoria 2.52 p.m.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, E.C.1. 837 1672. cc 837 3856/7505. Until July 5. Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Sats. & June 27 at 5 & 8.30.
AMERICAN DANCE SEASON
Until Sat.: ERICK HAWKINS DANCE CO. Tonight & Fri.: Early Floating, Lords of Persia, Greek Dreams with Flute, Candlelight, Thurs.: Agathion, Plains Daybreak, Parson Weems and the Cherry Tree. June 23 to 28: DANCE THEATRE OF HARLEM. June 30 to July 5: MERCE CUNNINGHAM AND DANCE CO.

CONCERTS

ALDEBURGH FESTIVAL ON ALL THIS WEEK
Today at 11 a.m., Jubilee Hall, Hoist's music in the 1880's, John Warrack; and at 5 p.m., Framlingham Church, B.B.C. Northern Singers; and at 8.30 p.m., Snape Maltings, Lindsay Quartet, Pears. Tickets: Festival Box Office, Aldeburgh. Tel: (072 885) 2935 or at doors 1 hour beforehand.

THEATRES

ADELPHI. S CC 01-836 7611. Evgs at 7.30. Sats 4.0 & 7.45. Mats Thursday at 3.0
TONY BRITTON
LIZ ROBERTSON, PETER BAYLISS and ANNA MEAGLE
in
THE WORLD'S GREATEST MUSICAL
MY FAIR LADY
"A MARVELLOUS SHOW".—New. "SPECTACULAR".—D. Express. "STUNNING".—Time Out. "A VITALITY AND VIGOUR ONE RARELY SEES ON THE STAGE OF A BRITISH MUSICAL".—Ev. Standard.
For Group Bookings Telephone 01-836 7358 or 01-379 6061.

ALBERY.—OMEGA REPERTOIRE:
ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF AN ANARCHIST, OLIVERI, ONCE IN A LIFETIME, PIAF, THE HOTHOUSE, & TOMFOOLERY.
See 2.30 Theatre listings. Red. prices. GROUP BOOKINGS 836 5962. CREDIT CARD SALES 379 6565 from 9 am. all major cards. No bkg. fees. 'S' Standby.

ALBERY. Air cond.—S. 836 3878. Evgs. 7.45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 4.00. "A Thousand Times. Welcome is Lionel Bart's Miraculous Musical."—F.T.
OLIVER!
GEORGE LAYTON, HELEN SHAPIRO
CHILD FREE with ADULT.

ALDWYCH. S 836 6404. cc 379 6233 (10-6 Sats. 10-4). Info. 836 5332. Fully air conditioned.
ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY. Low price prev. Part 2: Ton't. Then Fri. Part 1: Thurs. 7.00. The Life and Adventures of NICHOLAS NICKLEBY by Charles Dickens. The two parts are designed to be seen in sequence, but can be enjoyed as a separate work. Dickens' masterpiece follows the fortunes of Nicholas and his sister Kate through the swiftly changing England of the 1830s. RSC also at The Warehouse and Piccadilly Theatres.

AMBASSADORS TH. 836 1171. From Tues Evgs. 7.30 Sat. 5.30 & 8.30
HAROLD PINTER
THE HOTHOUSE
"A PLUM. PINTER AT HIS BEST" E. News. "Hilarious & very dark. It's wonderful to see how a master of the theatre uses & explores language. One of the funniest writers of the last two decades. J. Lahr, Kaleidoscope
THE HOTHOUSE
"VICIOUSLY FUNNY" Newsweek. "AN ELECTRIFYING PIECE OF THEATRE. SPLENDID PERFORMANCES. INVENTIVE, COMPULSIVE, REDISCOVERY" T. Out. "AN OCCASION OF HISTORICAL & DRAMATIC INTEREST. FULL OF COMIC INVENTION" S. Tms.

APOLLO THEATRE. S cc. 01-437 2663. Parties 01-379 6061. Mon.-Fri. 8.0. Wed. 3.0. Sat. 5.0 & 8.15. Wed. mat. half price.
JANE ASHER, MICHAEL DOUGH, PHYLLIS CALVERT
BEFORE THE PARTY
"A COMEDY REALLY WORTH SEEING". D. Tel. by Rodney Ackland. Story by W. Somerset Maugham. Directed by TOM CONTI.

ARTS THEATRE. S 836 3334/3334. M-Th 8.30. FRI 5.15, 9.15. TOM STOPPARD'S DIRTY LINEN. "Hilarious . . . see it".—S. Times. NOW IN ITS FIFTH YEAR. Lowest-price best seats in West End. Last week.

CAMBRIDGE. 01-836 6056. Credit cards 01-836 7040. Mon to Fri 8.0 Thurs 3.0. Sat 5.0 & 8.30. Voted Best Musical of the Year in 1980. Plays and Players London Theatre Critics Awards. Also Francis King, Sun Tel. and triumphant year!
CHICAGO

ELIZABETH SEAL JACQUIN TOYE, COLIN BENNETT, BRIAN HEWLETT, G. LYOMB. Plus Lunchtime discounts for 10 or more. 379 6061 & 836 6056. Students, Nurses, OAPs, standby £1.50.

CHICHESTER FESTIVAL THEATRE. 0243 781312. Season sponsored by Marbil & Rosa Ltd. TERRANOVA. EPIC STUFF. Strs. tomor. (M). Fri. Sat. THE EAST OF MRS CHEYNEY. Today, tomor. Sat. (M). Evgs. 7.0 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.0

CHURCHILL. CC 460 6677/5838. Bromley Kent. T.45 Sat 2 & 8 Tue. 3. BARBARA LOTT, TOBY ROBINS, JEROME WILLIS, EDWARD BRAYSHAW, BRIAN JAMESON in Somerset Maugham's. JANE.

COMEDY THEATRE cc 01-930 2578. Mon-Sat 9.0. Mats Fri & Sat 6.30
THE ROCKY HORROR SHOW
Group Sales Box Office 01-379 6061. LAST 13 WEEKS. 7th anniversary this Thurs. at 9.0.

COTTESLOE (N.T.'s small auditorium —all lrge. 55. Student standby £1.20). Last 4 perfs. Ton't. to Sat 8.00. THREE DAYS by David Storey.

CRITERION. Air cond 930 3216. Evgs. 8. Fri & Sat 6 & 8.45.
ROBIN RAY, JONATHAN ADAMS, MARTIN CONNOR, TRICIA GEORGE
"Put over with great style" E. News.
TOMFOOLERY
The words, music and lyrics of TOM LEHRER
"... stirred last night's audience to a rapture. They stood and cheered" D. Mail. "The whole evening exudes a witty and civilised gaiety". Gd. "Refreshing: stylish, buoyant . . . the jokes now sound wiser and wittier than ever" D. Tel.

DUCHESS TH. S cc 01-836 8243. Grp Sales 379 6061. Evgs 8. Sat 5.30 & 8.50. Thur Mats S.
MARIA AITKEN MICHAEL JAYSTON
in Noel Coward's
PRIVATE LIVES
"A GLITTERING PRODUCTION" S. Tms. "A NIGHT OF SPELLING MAGIC" D. Mail.

DUKE OF YORKS c.c. 836 5122
GLENDA JACKSON
"Superlative performance". D. Tel.
ROSE
A new play by Andrew Davies. "Restores one's faith in new writing." Guardian. "A Crack of gold". F.T. "A play of such universal appeal I can't recommend an immediate visit too highly." D. Mail. Eves 8.0. Mats Wed. 3.00 and Sat. 5.00. Over 100 totally sold out performances. Seats available for today at theatre.

FORTUNE S cc 01-836 2238. Evgs 7.30. Wed 2.30. Sat 4.0 & 8.0. "By Far The Best Production of Marlowe's masterpiece"
DR FAUSTUS
"I have seen" Times. Cast includes JAMES ALLBREY and PATRICK MAGEE.

GARRICK (S) cc 01-836 4601. Evgs 8.0 (sharp). Fri. & Sat. 5.30 & 8.50
WILLIAM FRANKLYN in
DEATHTRAP
"THE BEST THRILLER", D. Tel.

THEATR

GLOBE TH. (S) cc
G.P. Sales 379 6061.
Wed. 3. Sat. 5 & 8.1
"Treats of the highe
BERYL REID
PETER BOWLES
in a new play by
BORN IN THE
"MARVELLOUSLY FU
Thank heavens for
Hilarious and percept
"THE BEST NEW PL
IN LONDON FOR OVE
FORGETTABLE, RICH
& TEARS". F. Tm.

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7755. Evenings 7.
2.30 JOHN BULL'S
by Bernard Shaw.
well revived."
excitement
of his powers
much recommended
masterpiece" The

HAYMARKET. Theatre
930 9832. Evgs. 7.
Sat. 4.30.
LEONARD R
PRUNELLA
in MICHAEL
MAKE AND
Directed by MICHAE
"THE BEST NEW PL
FUNNY" OBS. "AL
TO BE MISSED"

HAMPSTEAD
Prevs. from To
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Nothing—doe

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KEITH MI
JULIA McKENZIE,
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20th CEN
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Dnr. 7. Show. 8.
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Evgs. 7.30. Thur.
& 8.15.
TRAVELLING
by David Williams
Rosemary Leach
"... these are
formances
well observed
picture of autumn
Tel.

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R. Edward Dyer
CHARGE by P. C

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talent comedy."
MIDDLE AG
"Delightfully funn
COMEDY OF
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Today 3.0. (low p
Tomor 7.45
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928 5932.
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stage) 21.35. Int.

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Marina Gielgud.
Evgs 7.30. Jas
Bristol Old Vic
SUMMER NIGHT
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with Annabel Lee
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THEATRES

ATRE. 01-836 8888. CC: (Mon-Fri. 10-6). LESLIE "is something of a The Times. PLAND Hons ANDERSON NOW DARLING 8.00. Fri and Sat. 5.15 Red. prices Fri. mat. Red. s. 01-839 5092.

S THEATRE, Tulsell Park 7.30. 24 hr bkg. 607 1138 t. MACBETH. "One gets prescription with more ch of the blustery Eliza- osphere". D. Tel.

'S, cc 836 1443. Evgs. e. 2.45. Sat. 5 & 8. THA CHRISTIE'S : MOUSETRAP 8TH YEAR fully Air-Conditioned

01-836 2660 Evs. 8.0 3.0 Sats. 5.30 & 8.30. ing comedy in the World SEX PLEASE RE BRITISH ed by Allan Davis 836 4143. Group Sales fice 01-379 6061.

APON-AVON Royal Theatre (0789) 292271. mediately available for OMEO AND JULIET to- (mat.), July 4. AS IT LIKE IT (mat.), June 26, 1. 2 (6.30). Re- ing info. (0789) 69191.

88 1394 Evgs. 7.30 & Fri. 2.30. Last week FGMALION Class Performances by ILCOX and DONALD T. "This Eliza wins D. Tel. "Would have S. Tel. Low parking.

YAL, Drury Lane. 836 Sheila Hancock KENEY TODD BROADWAY SH HIT MUSICAL previews June 28. 2.30. 1. 7.30. Opens July 2. Box Office 379 6061.

LACE cc 836 1317 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.45 ANNIE THE MOST MAGNIFICENT YOU WILL EVER SEE"

cc. 8 01-836 6488. Grp 31. Eves 8. Sats 5.30 & mat. 2.30. Air Cond. AN OGILVY JAMES COSSINS GE STRUCK NEW THRILLER D GRAY" The Times DY-THRILLER BOTH THRILLING" F. Times.

Donmar Theatre, Cov S Box Office 836 6808. AKESPEARE COMPANY. EDUCATING RITA by Tomor. Fri., Sat. 7.30 ANNA CHRISTIE. All students £1.00 book- nces.

THEATRE 930 7765 cc Raymond presents A RICHMOND dful of Beauties in WOT! NO PYJAMAS! Mon Only Magazine's Playwright of the Year. Fri. & Sat. 6.15 & 8.45.

ATRE cc 01-437 6312 8.0 & 10.0. Sunday U. PAUL RAYMOND OFF. Hotter than ever the erotic experience of ers. 5th Great Year.

Air Cond. 836 3028. Fri. & Sat. 6 & 8.40. lo Fo's farce AL DEATH OF AN ARCHIST shot in the arm that the dist" S. Times. "One shows Lindsay has seen time" Punch.

01-928 6363. Evgs. 7.30 & 8.00 ROSENCRANTZ UNSTERN ARE DEAD. Inspector Hound. After

T TOWN. 01-734 8051. oning. Credit cards. GREAT NIGHT OUT Dinner & Dancing SUPER REVUE BUBBLY"

RACE KENNEDY NG TILL 1 A.M.

CINEMAS

alisbury Ave. 836 8861 ALL SEATS BKBLE. DERERS (X) 1.50, 4.40, 7.50. HE 13TH (X) 2.00, 5.15, 8.20. 35, 9.05. Marcel INFANTS DU PARA- erts 1.00, 4.00, 7.40 2. 437 3120. Franco DROIT VENICE (X). 4.00, 6.10, 8.25. 437 8819. Minotaur's IRER (A). progs. 4.30. Inc. Suns. ZA. Camden Town. 485 Tube. ANDREI TAR- ong awaited masterpiece 11. Progs 4.15, 6.30.

haftesbury Ave. (734 IMER vs KRAMER (A) 1.15 (not Sun.) 3.20.

ton St., W.1. 499 3737. YOUR HANDKERCHIEFS sh Subtitles). Progs. at 6.10, 8.40. Last Dev. St. Cri. Rd. (580 9362) TOO FAR (A). Sep. 3.45, 7.10.

ester Square. 437 1234. ale for last evening perfs. all perts. Sat and Sun lght shows at the box am-7 pm Mon-Sat) or by elephone bookings. ALL THE WESTERN FRONT. daily 12.30, 3.10, 5.50. Leicester Square. MOB SIGHT (A). Sep progs (not Sun) 3.45, 6.45. Not. Hill. 221 0220 ANGI VERA (A) Progs. 3.00, 7.00, 9.00. NOON (A) 11.10 a.m. INEMA. 837 8402/1177. Tube. A SLAVE OF LOVE day today. Progs. 3.00, 8.00. THE GOOD THE THE UGLY (X) & FIST- DLLARS (X) 11.00 p.m. Sts. Thursday KING HU'S T OF ZEN".

QUARE THEATRE. (930 E FINAL COUNTDOWN progs. dly. 1.40, 4.35, s may be booked in ad- ox office or by post for ramme Mon.-Fri. & all & Sun. No late Night ing.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. 235 ohn Huston's THE BLOOD" AA 3.00, 7.00, 9.00. Extra Sat. 11.00 p.m. Must th June. VMARKET (930 2738/ E THE DRUM (X). Sep. s. 1.50, 4.50, 8.10. All be booked at box office. CESTER SQUARE (930 STAR WARS Saga con- THE EMPIRE STRIKES k. In 70mm and Dolby h. progs. Drs. Open Div. 3, 7.30. All seats may be advance at theatre box y post. BELE ARCH, W.2. (723 KRAMER vs KRAMER progs. Dly. Open Dly. Sun. 4.15, 7.45. Evenings weekends may be booked. 6, 4, off Piccadilly Circus. Advance booking facilities EMPIRE Leicester Square. ne bookings. ICAN GIGOLO (X). Sep 1.00 (not Suns). 3.25.

ISION GALACTICA: THE TTACK OF. daily 1.00 (not Suns). 8.30. TY PYTHON'S LIFE OF A). Sep. progs. daily 1.00 1.25, 6.00, 8.35. OF THE GYPSIES (AA). daily 1.00 (not Suns). 3.30. nokins Area. king ARLES Leic Sq. 437 8181. ks BLAZING SADDLES 1.10, 6.40, 9.10. MONTY AND THE HOLY GRAIL 7.25. Lte Show Fri & Cont Dly. Lic'd Bar. THE HILL. 437 5366. man's THE TEMPEST AA. 5, 7.15, 9.25. BROKEN AA. 2.30, 4.40, 6.50, ing 437 9787 for phone

Oxford Circus. 437 3300. THE DEER HUNTER (X) 1.05, 7.50. Lte. show 0.

EXHIBITIONS

CRANE KALMAN GALLERY, 178 Brompton Rd., S.W.3. 584 7566. Collectors' Items: Works by Bacon, R. Bauer, Degas, Dufy, Ernst, Giacco, Hepworth, Herbin, L. S. Lowry, Marval, Nicholson, R. O'Connor, Redon, M. Smith, Sutherland, Utrillo, Vlaminck, etc. Daily 10-6; Sats. 10-1.

SPANISH MODERNIST PAINTERS Offices of Bank of Bilbao, 100 Cannon Street, E.C.4 (Entrance in Laurence Pountney Hill.) Artists are: Daniel Vazquez-Diaz, Ricardo Baroja, Jose Gutierrez Solana, Ignacio Zuloaga, Dario de Regoyos. Tues., 10th June—Thurs. 26th June. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. (Mon.-Fri.). Admission free.

SPINK SUMMER EXHIBITION Until June 20th Monday-Friday 9.30-5.30 5-7 King Street, St James's, S.W.1

ART GALLERIES

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W.1 629 6176 THE PORTRAIT SURVEYED—British Portraiture 1670-1870. Until 1 August. Also Luc Gerbier—Aquatints and watercolours until 27 June. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30. Thurs until 7.

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W.1. 629 6176. DAVID DRIGGS—Australian Landscapes. Until 4 July Mon.-Fri. 9.30-5.30; Thurs. Until 7

ANTHONY d'OFFAY, 9 Dering St., W.1. 20th Cent. British Paintings & Drawings. 10-5.30. Sats. 10-1

ANTHROPOS 65/67 Monmouth St. W.C.2. 836 8163. ETHNIC ARTS from 6th Eskimo India Africa New Guinea.

BRITISH LIBRARY (in British Museum) Medieval English Private Seals. Until 30 September. Wkdys. 10-5; Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—Japanese prints varieties of Western Woodcuts until October 5. ANCIENT OLYMPIC GAMES. until September 24. Weekdays 10-5. Suns 2.30-6. Adm free.

BRITISH MUSEUM. THE VIKINGS. Until 20 July. Weekdays 10-4.45. Sundays 2.30-5.45. (Priority to pre-booked school parties Mondays 10-2 from 21 April—14 July). Last admission 45 minutes before closing. Adm. £1.40.

BROWSE & DARBY, 19 Cork Street. English and French Drawings and Sketches Drawings until 5th July.

CHARLES YOUNG 2nd Floor 6-8 Old Bond St., London, W.1 01-499 1117 EXHIBITION OF ENGLISH PICTURES 1600-1900 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Mon-Fri June 13-July 18.

CHRISTOPHER WOOD GALLERY 15 Motcomb St., London, S.W.1. Tel. 01-235 9141. EMINENT VICTORIANS, an exhibition of photographs of famous Victorians. Open weekdays 9.30-5.30 from June 16-27.

DAVID CARRITT: JACQUES VILLON Cubist Prints. See Lumley Cazalet.

FAUSTUS GALLERY 94 Jermyn St., S.W.1. 839 3389. Early ENGLISH Watercolours exhibited by MICHAEL SPRATT until 21st June. Mon.-Fri. 10-6. Sats. 10-1.

FINE ART SOCIETY 148 New Bond St., W.1. 01-629 5116 THE ART OF FRANK BRANGWYN

HAZLITT, GOODEN & FOX, 38 Bury Street, St. James's, S.W.1. 01-930 6262. NINETEENTH CENTURY FRENCH DRAWINGS. Monday to Friday. 10-5.30.

HERMITAGE GALLERY 30 Lowndes St., Belgravia, S.W.1. 245 6338. An Exhibition of outstanding RUSSIAN ARTISTS of the 20th Century. Until 11 July. Mon.-Fri. 10-6.

HOLSWORTHY GALLERY opening exhibition 25 YEARS OF DRAWINGS BY PHILIP SUTTON, ARA 12-28 June, daily 10.00-17.30. Sat. 11.00-16.00. 208 New Kings Rd., London, SW6. Telephone 01-731 2272

LEFEVRE, 30 Bruton Street, W.1. 01-493 1572/3. CONTEMPORARY PAINTINGS on View. Mon.-Fri., 10-5. Sats. 10-1.

LUMLEY CAZALET & DAVID CARRITT, Jacques Villon Master Prints: Belle Cocque 1900-1908 at 24 Davies Street, Mon.-Fri. 10-5. Thurs. 10-7. Tel: 01-499 1068. Cubism 1909-1921 at 18 Duke Street, St. James's. Mon.-Fri. 10-5. Tel: 01-930 8763. Until 11th July.

MARLBOROUGH, 6 Albemarle St., W.1. BILL JACKLIN. Recent Paintings until 27 June. Mon.-Fri. 10-5.30. Sat. 10-12.30.

MATHAF GALLERY, 24 Motcomb Street, London, S.W.1. 235 5010 SUMMER EXHIBITION OF 19TH CENTURY ARTISTS OF ARABIA. Mon to Fri.

MUSEUM OF MANKIND, Burlington Gdns., W.1. AFRICAN TEXTILES. Wkdys. 10-5. Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. free.

OWEN EDGAR 9 West Halkin Street, Belgravia, S.W.1. 235 8080 EXHIBITION MAJOR VICTORIAN PAINTINGS until June 27th. Mon.-Fri., 10-6. Catalogues £5 by post

ROY MILES EXHIBITION OF 19th CENTURY PAINTINGS 6 Duke St., St. James's, S.W.1. Monday-Friday, 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Tel: 930 1900

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS Piccadilly, London, W.1. 1. 212th Summer Exhibition 31st May until 24th August. Adm. £1.50. 2. Andrew Wyeth 7th June until 31st August. Adm ticket for both exhibitions £2.00. Both exhibitions are open daily 10 am until 6 p.m. and offer half price admissions until 1.45 p.m. on Sundays.

TRYON GALLERY, 41-42 Dover St., London, W.1. Tel: 493 2161. 11th June-2nd July. Susan Crawford, an exhibition of Recent Paintings and drawings. Mon.-Fri. 9.30-6 p.m.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, S. Ken. JAPAN STYLE: Contemporary Design. Until 20 July. Adm. £1.35. ACQUISITIONS 1977-80: Prints, Drawings, Photographs & Paintings. Until 9 November. Adm. free. Wkdys. 10-5.50. Suns. 2.30-5.50. Closed Fridays.

WILDENSTEIN: Ten American Artists from the Pace Gallery. Until 18th July. Weekdays 10-5.30. Saturdays 10-12.30. 147 New Bond St., London, W.1.

SPECIAL REPORTS for clear, concise evaluation of up to the minute situations and subjects

THE OLD VIC 928 7616 June 24 – July 19 Bristol Old Vic Company A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM

DEMY 1979 French Film Academy Award for the BEST FRENCH FILM EVER MADE MA Les Enfants du Paradis d Street Directed by MARCEL CARNÉ (A) starring ARLETTY · BARRAULT · BRASSEUR

ADEMY FRANCO BRUSATI'S EMA FORGET VENICE (X) D ITALIAN "OSCAR" FOR THE BEST FILM OF THE YEAR rd Street "Enormously attractive...The whole film 29 is a discovery that I can't wait to see again" Alexander Walker EVENING STANDARD

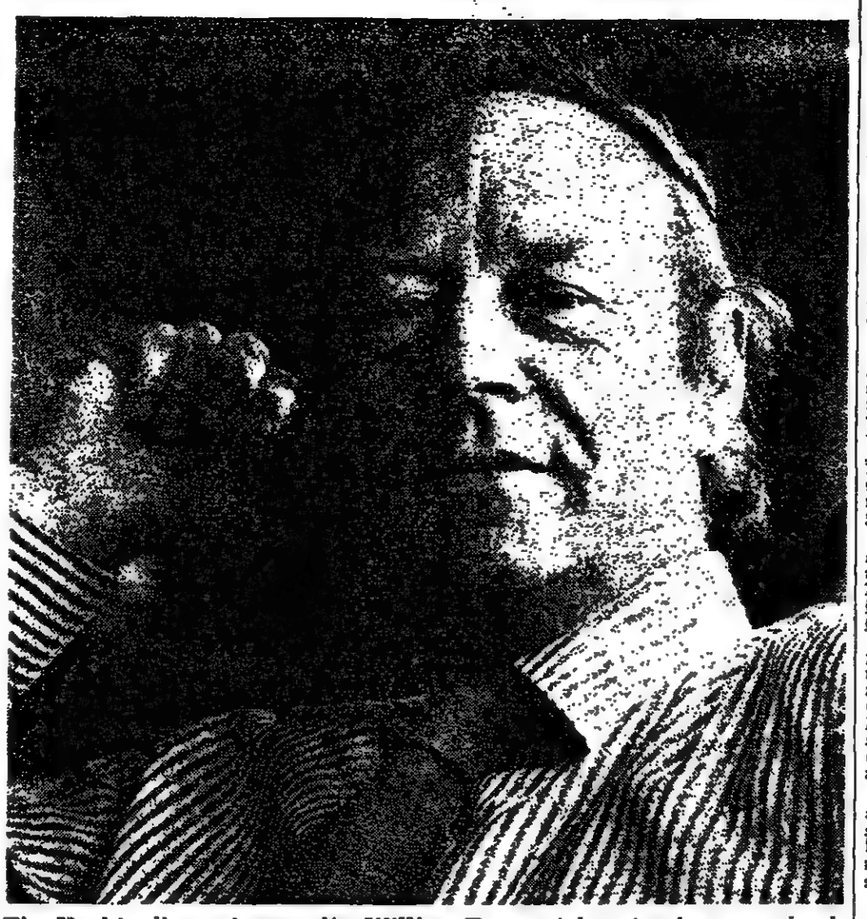
ADEMY 3 Oxford Street · 437 8819 The outstanding French film of Alain Fournier's classic novel THE WANDERER (A) "LE GRAND MEAULNES" solutely ravishing" OBSERVER beautiful and haunting as the novel itself" GUARDIAN

THE ARTS

Book Man

Beneath the mask of gentility

Driving away from Taunton station the other day William Trevor said there had been a knifing behind the lavatories at the county cricket ground. The image is vividly Trevorian—sudden sordid violence disturbing bucolic quiet; English gentility revealed as red in tooth and claw. This incongruity runs through much of his fiction, notably in *The Old Boys*, that viciously funny story of schoolfellows who never really left school; in *The Children of Dynmouth* in which evil stalks a cosy English seaside resort; and most dramatically in his latest, *Other People's Worlds*, out tomorrow. Trust Trevor to use a tea-pot as a murder weapon. This time, despite appearances, "niceness" triumphs. The knife behind the lavatories is still there, but the cricket is more important; or as he puts it in another analogy it may be true that you can feed a whole Indian village on what the Royal Family gives its corgis, and that may be deeply shocking, but the Royal Family is still quite nice or, in Trevor's phrase "actually rather a good thing". Nothing for Trevor is black and white, nor quite what it seems.



Tim Heald talks to the novelist William Trevor (above), whose new book Other People's Worlds is published by the The Bodley Head tomorrow.

He is in his fifties now, the sort of author who wins prizes and about whom doctorates are composed by earnest foreigners searching for elusive significances in his work. One recently asked why all his books take place in summer. Trevor was baffled. He had not noticed. "I'm an instinctive writer", he says, apologetically. He will not, for instance, discuss any book on which he is working. "It's pointless, they always change." And when he does offer a view of his writing such as "I think it's really just a curiosity about surfaces", or "I have an Irishman's fascination with another country", he does so diffidently and speculatively, as if he is the last person to know.

Although his novels are more praised than bought he has carved out a handy living by turning many of his short stories into television. He is working on one at the moment as well as a three-part adaptation of his novel *Elizabeth Alone* for the BBC. Once or twice he has sold the rights to his books and lost control of them, sometimes with disastrous results. "I sold *The Old Boys* to someone who reduced their age and therefore lost the whole point of the book. He also introduced a sperm bank. I couldn't understand what the hell they were up to. And one of the Old Boys had acquired the ability to fly." Trevor was so distressed by it that he flew to New York to persuade the man to drop the idea. He remembers a ludicrous day in a bar, arguing over the noise of a television set which blared commercials with slogans like "Is your dog a picky eater?" (He has an unerring eye for silly advertising phrases, a legacy of copywriting days at Notleys with Gavin Ewart, Edward Lucie Smith, Peter Porter and others better suited to art than advertising.) *The Old Boys* was never made.

For more than 10 years he and his wife have lived in a secluded Victorian house in a valley just over the Devon border from Somerset. Metropolitan friends are aghast that he should cut himself off from London where he used to live but he protests that there is stimulus enough in the country. "If you write about people you have to be among people", he concedes. "You've got to go into the hardware store and buy nails. But going into the slightest area of human activity will do perfectly well, even if it's simply going to the post office in Dunkeswell to post letters." He needs to observe but prefers to do so as an outsider, a position he has enjoyed first as a Protestant in southern Ireland, and through adult life as an Irishman in England, and possibly quite soon as an Irishman in Italy. "I have a restlessness", he says, "a sort of footloose quality. We thought we would like to live for a year in Florence." His wife is learning Italian at evening classes in Taunton. Not he. "I much prefer not to know a language", he says. "I like being a stranger." He enjoys the idea of sitting in the corner of a railway carriage, observing, wondering, inventing. In fact he said he would cheerfully travel to Paris and then take the first train back just for the experience. "It's much better just watching" he says. "You must look across the hotel lounge and wonder." He loves to watch people and invent lives and characters, personalities and dramas for them. "Speculation . . . everyone does it, but only fiction writers use it."

To write about people the way he does you need to move through life with a certain detachment and there is a suggestion in his restlessness that he is afraid of becoming too absorbed in English country life, nervous of losing his sense of distance. In Italy it will be restored so that far from being tempted to write an Italian novel he will give us another English or Irish one with, perhaps, a renewed sense of perspective. There may be an Italian short story but then "What is an Italian short story?—a story that takes place in Italy?"

Perhaps. But it will be intriguing to see, when the time comes, what Florentine metaphor he will discover for that peculiarly English one of the knife behind the lavatory at the Taunton ground.

Tim Heald

Entertaining evening of sad comedy

Educating Rita
Warehouse

Ned Chaillet

Back before the Royal Shakespeare Company charged £3.50 for taking a risk at the small Warehouse Theatre, there were always queues for new productions. There were not many waiting on Monday to takt a chance on Willy Russell's new play, and the theatre was not quite full; but perhaps audiences there have grown cautious as much because of what they have seen as because of what they have paid.

It might be said that *Educating Rita* hardly seems a piece of RSC work. If the crowds start forming, as well they might if people want an entertaining evening of sad comedy, the entrancing leading actress, Julie Walters, will not be an RSC regular and the highly-regarded director, Mike Ockrent, is certainly not from the Stratford stables.

Mr Russell has not been too avidly sought by the company and the performance by Mark Kingston, in the one other role, is somehow different in kind from normal RSC performances.

I would guess that the company is busy in its major undertaking, *Nicholas Nickleby*, and that that may account for the West End try-out feel of Mr Russell's play. But it would be silly not to welcome it: the deft moments of its best comedy are splendidly refreshing.

Mr Russell has taken a look at two segments of English society and engineered a collision that is as full of regret as it is of promise. In the dusty sealed chamber of a university office he presents a professor who clings to whisky bottles, having abandoned his desire to be a poet. He awaits his first session with an Open University student, having taken the job only to pay for his drinking.

Miss Walter's breezy arrival, free of the ritual deference of usual students, briefly awakens a sense of moral pride in Frank. He values the rawness of her self-expression, and, although he is aghast at her ignorance, he immediately tries to step down as her tutor. What she wants to learn, however, she believes he can teach her; and the play goes forward by short scenes in the office as Rita challenges E. M. Forster and Peer Gynt with her plain-spoken Northern wit.

Mr Russell turns wit against all sides and Rita is lured beyond education into the casual student world of literary arguments and late-night parties. She leaves her husband; but what seems more important is the way she seems to leave her working-class origins behind. The limitations of literary examinations replace for a moment the limitations of sing-songs in the pub.

There is a parallel drama in Frank's increasing dependence on Rita's visits and his own adoption of her earliest naive criticisms; and for a while both stories develop warmly. But somewhere in the middle Mr Russell softens it all. By the end he is refashioning a comedy from material that had become serious.

His actors play the shifts splendidly and Mr Ockrent's direction is sensitive to the delicacies; but it might have been even better if Mr Russell had plunged his sharpened stake into both their hearts.

Erick Hawkins
Sadler's Wells

John Percival

First impressions of the Erick Hawkins Dance Company are of an unusually quiet, gentle way of moving. Opening Sadler's Wells Theatre's three-week season of American dance on Monday, they gave three works, each in a different genre, but all with an understated quality. As with a speaker who avoids raising his voice, the effect is to make you concentrate harder in case you miss something.

Another feature common to all three works is that, like almost all of Hawkins's choreography, they have specially written scores, which he insists on having played live: there is not a taped score in the repertory. Music by Alan Hovhaness attractively supports the rituals of *Plains Daybreak*, which is inspired by American Indian dances although not, I gather, imitated from them.

Virgil Thomson employs variations on many familiar songs for his music accompanying the comedy of *Parson Weems and the Cherry Tree, etc.*, which offers a new view of what really happened in George Washington's daddy's garden. Whichever of the four named designers had the idea of dressing the cast as storybook characters in costumes partly made from stiff paper was truly inspired.

Hawkins is one of the veterans of American dance. He was Martha Graham's first partner before breaking away to follow his own course. He has given himself two roles in this programme, not physically demanding, but filled with a simple dignity and charm. The other eight dancers are able, lively and well matched in style but, at first seeing, none of them stands out from the general ensemble.

I shall have more to say about the company later, after seeing another programme. Meanwhile, see them for yourself if you can. They offer no blinding revelation but a seductively peaceful, calm view of the art of dance and the world we live in.

The Apostles
Albert Hall

Hilary Finch

At the second concert of this year's Elgar Choral Festival on Monday, Worcester's Donald Hunt conducted a performance of *The Apostles*, a work which, despite its long, extensive narrative, can be every bit as arresting as the intensive and more obviously immediate soul-journey of Gerontius that we heard in the first concert last week. What makes the work curiously powerful is the originality of its dramatic conception, the concentration of the word-setting, the juxtaposition and integration of ideas, like the storm within Mary Magdalene and the storm outside her at sea, the telescoping of the approach to the suicide of Judas and the death of Christ.

In Monday's performance by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra with the Worcester Festival Choral Society and Cathedral Choir, too little of its full dramatic potential was realized. Although Donald Hunt held together the grand design, skilfully shaping its progress from episode to episode, too few of the protagonists seemed really to experience what lies at the expressive heart of the music or willing to project their interpretations sufficiently.

From his first appearance as the cynic, in the Beatitudes episode, John Tomlinson as Judas was the only singer who consistently coloured and fully projected his words, although Christopher Keyte as Christ sang with a true understanding of Elgar's arioso-style recitative which made his part always a pleasure to listen to, and Linda Esther Gray was, at times, a moving Mary. Although in fine and often beautiful voice, Anne Collins was not the distraught and remorseful Magdalene that she could have been.

The chorus, no less than the soloists, seemed to underestimate how necessary it was to observe, even exaggerate, all of Elgar's painstaking dynamic and expressive markings in order to compete with one of the composer's largest orchestras. Let us hope for better things in the third part of the story, when *The Kingdom* is performed next month.

Musica Viva
Morley College

Max Harrison

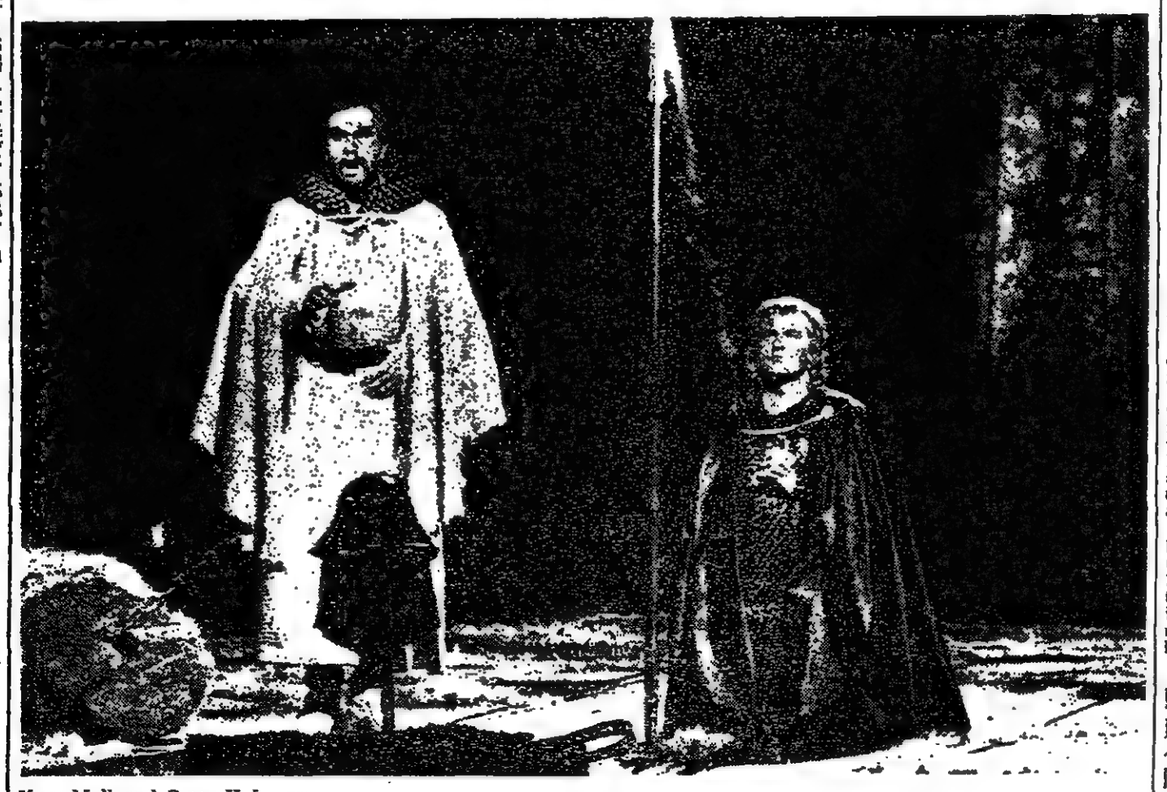
Monday's concert by the Musica Viva ensemble conducted by Michael Graubart began on familiar ground with Lutoslawski's Quartet of 1964. This retains one's interest although its methods have been widely imitated since. The initial pointillism may be superficially Webernian, but there is no doubt about the originality of the second movement, with its wide range of moods expressed through slowly changing textures. The performance was a creditable one.

Oliver Knussen's "Rosenkrantzlieder" for soprano (Jane Ginsborg), clarinet, viola and piano are settings of three early German texts by George Trakl. He is a poet who has attracted several composers. The ambiguity of his verses, indeed, invites music, because it can underline Trakl's sometimes sensational expressionist imagery. Mr Knussen's response is highly wrought, of continuous intensity, distilling an aptly tortured lyricism.

"Charisma for Clarinet and Cello" by Xenakis proved to be an extraordinary tapestry of sounds, some of them notably abrasive, yet the whole has shape, coherence and meaning and seemed unduly brief.

We also heard a neat performance of Stravinsky's "Three Shakespeare Songs", and the final piece in this short concert was "The October Country", by Derek Foster, the pianist of the Musica Viva ensemble. The piece is based on several very short motifs which first are juxtaposed and then interact; a climax is reached whose resolution makes the closing pages more continuous.

The score, which dates from 1977, is pleasingly astringent in its effect yet creates no particularly strong impression. All these pieces were heard in Morley college's Studio Theatre, a rather small room whose acoustics served them none too kindly.



Kurt Moll and Peter Hofmann

Hands down for Wagner production

Parsifal
Covent Garden

Stanley Sadie

The new Royal Opera *Parsifal* has been unfortunate. When first given, in April last year, it was handicapped by the loss of technical rehearsal time through an industrial dispute. Now the same has happened: on Monday it had to be given in pared-down form, with props but virtually no scenery.

We saw enough, however, to gain some idea of its character. Of the setting, by Farrah, we had little other than an octagonal platform in the middle of the stage, its silvery surface broken up into a maze pattern, and an overhanging pair of tree-like shapes, decayed and distorted (they are covered in flowers in Act II). The lighting, specially adapted for this sparse revival, contributes a good deal, for example an inflammatory tinge in the flower garden and a golden glow on Good Friday.

In line with the current fad for using spoken-theatre producers in opera—as if music and its problems of atmosphere and timing required no special understanding or sensitivity—Terry Hands has charge of the staging. Wagner's stage directions are designed to function with the music; Mr Hands takes a pretty ruthless line with them, and we all pay the price. The shot jumbo-size swan is borne in by a girl with a balletic hip-wiggle. The marches around the maze (serving for scene changes in the outer acts) seem like a parody of a ritual. Kundry's seduction scene is defused, not to say cheapened, by the continuous presence of a team of flower-maidens who adopt symbolically menacing, insect-like postures, or banally sexual ones, and finally play ring-a-roses with the reluctant, still pure fool. Klingsor's spear attack is not miraculously halted but reduced to a scuffle worthy of a television soap thriller. Act III opens with Gurnemanz, inaptly young, crawling towards the spring. The stage has a central platform that raises and tilts in the grail scenes and on Klingsor's appearances, its movements as arbitrary and sometimes as predictable as a seesaw.

For all this the performance manages to retain a degree of distinction, chiefly through the contribution of Georg Solti. Time was when his *Parsifal* was tense and restless; perhaps it is change in him, perhaps reaction to the tense and restless production, that draws from Sir Georg a reading marked by its poise, its breadth its purity of line, its nobility. He paces the work very deliberately; indeed Act III seemed excessively prolonged. But I relished the softness, the warmth and the refinement of the playing he conjured from the strings, the grandeur and refulgence of the brass, and above all the sense of inner calm with which his reading was suffused.

The cast is unchanged since last year. Kurt Moll supplies a steady, warmly and musically sung, finely detailed Gurnemanz. Franz Mazura makes a commanding Klingsor, bitter of tone, splendidly realizing the expressive power of the sound of his words. There is a shapely, flexible but under-powered Amfortas from Norman Bailey. Peter Hofmann's tenor in Parsifal's music is a joy, natural, free-and-easy in Act I, gaining depth and weight and masculine sturdiness in Act II: surely the most promising Heldentenor now to be heard. Yvonne Minton's voice lies rather low for Kundry, but a hint of strain at the top is no bad thing here coupled with richness below. She was able to suggest agony and yearning sensuality in the flower garden, yet also provided a fine-drawn, beautifully focused line. It is sad that the dramatic and visual sides of the production fall so far short of the musical.

One-price seats at Bromley theatre

The Churchill Theatre, Bromley, has embarked on a new system under which all seats in the building will be sold at the same price: £2.50 on weekdays and £3.50 on Saturdays. At the same time it is launching a subscription scheme, offering six plays between September this year and March 1981 for £11.40. The productions are Mike Stott's *Funny Peculiar*, Rattigan's *Flare Path*, Shaw's *Pygmalion*, Stephen Schwartz's *Godspell*, Edgar Wallace's *The Case of the Frightened Lady* and Neil Simon's *Barefoot in the Park*.

Two unfamiliar works by Mozart

Two large-scale but rarely heard works by Mozart appear in the fourth summer festival of music at Christ Church, Spitalfields, from June 29 to July 5. The oratorio *La Betulia Liberata*, based on the story of Judith and Holofernes, will be performed by a cast including Philip Langridge, Catherine Denley, Sheila Armstrong and Helen Walker. The early opera *Lucio Silla* will be given two performances with a cast including Langridge, Yvonne Kenny, Felicity Palmer, Patrizia Kwella and Mitsuko Shirai. Richard Hickox will conduct the City of London Sinfonia in both works. Other events include a concert by the London Sinfonietta of music by Samuel Barber, in the presence of the composer, and four lunchtime recitals of Mozart divertimenti and serenades given by the Endymion Ensemble.

PARLIAMENT, June 17, 1980

Sites for cruise missiles named: joint Anglo-American decision needed before they can be fired

House of Commons

The 160 ground launched cruise missiles to be deployed in Britain will be stationed at two existing military establishments, Mr Francis Pym, Secretary of State for Defence, announced in a statement. The sites are in Berkshire and in Cambridgeshire.

Any decision on the use of the missiles would be a joint one for Britain and the United States, he said in reply to a queston.

Mr Pym (Cambridgeshire, C) said: I announced on December 13 last year the Nato foreign and defence ministers' decision to modernize the Alliance's long-range theatre nuclear forces; I am now able to advise the House where the 160 ground launched cruise missiles to be deployed in the United Kingdom will be sationed.

The missiles will be stationed at two existing military establishments, the United States Air Force standby base at RAF Greenham Common in Berkshire, and RAF Molesworth, a disused airfield in Cambridgeshire, currently used by the United States Air Force for storage purposes.

Greenham Common will be the main operating base for the cruise missile units in the United Kingdom and will house six flights of cruise missiles. Molesworth will house four flights. It is planned that the first units will deploy at Greenham Common by about the end of 1983.

The factors affecting the decision stemmed from the prime operational need to bring the first missiles into service as soon as possible. The choice had therefore to concentrate on establishments already in defence occupation which had sufficient space available and as many as possible of the basic facilities, in particular adequate accommodation, road communications, and access to training areas and suitable dispersal areas during operations.

Many different locations for stationing have been very carefully studied, but the two bases chosen proved to be the most suitable in the light of the considerations to which I have just referred.

The deployment of the ground launched cruise missile force will generate very little aircraft movement at either of the bases, probably no more than a few a month. As to ground movements, it will be necessary from time to time to practise the deployment of the launcher and its support vehicles to dispersed sites away from the base. These exercises will be along preplanned routes and will take place after consultation with the local authorities concerned.

No live missiles or warheads will be carried on exercises at any time and no missile test flying will take place in this country. The missiles will be stored in purpose-built shelters in conditions that fully meet the United Kingdom's very stringent safety standards—standards that have proved themselves effective since the inception of a nuclear capability in Britain.

As part of the security arrangements, we shall be contributing 220 British personnel towards the guard forces for the bases and dispersal deployments.

I am having an information folder prepared, covering all aspects of the basing of cruise missiles in the United Kingdom. Copies will be available to MPs and will also be sent to the local authorities in the areas concerned. The information folder will also be available to those members of the public living in the areas of these sites who wish to know more about the reasons underlying these decisions.

I am notifying the local authorities concerned about the deployment, and their views on the environmental and social aspects of the arrival of the cruise missile units will be taken into account to the fullest possible extent. They will of course be consulted in due course on the detailed building plans.

The total cost to the United Kingdom of the whole modernization programme throughout the Alliance will be of the order of £16m.

As I made clear in the House on December 13, the 160 cruise missiles to be based in the United Kingdom are an integral part of a programme to deploy 572 United States missiles in a number of European countries. The Alliance-wide support for the new system and its widely spread deployment throughout Europe is a clear expression of the determination of Nato as a whole to preserve its security.

The Soviet Union has developed a large and expanding capability in long-range theatre nuclear forces which directly threatens the whole of Western Europe. In view of the markedly increasing threat we face, the Alliance has decided that it is essential to modernize its own theatre nuclear forces which are ageing and becoming increasingly vulnerable.

At the same time, the Government, and the Alliance, remain fully committed to the parallel arms control approach which was agreed in December as part of the modernization decision.

As the House will be aware, the Soviet Union has rejected repeated offers by the United States to negotiate, and has maintained its obviously unacceptable demand that Nato should abandon its modernization programme as a precondition for negotiation.

However, we shall continue to try and persuade the Russians to come to the table and play their part in a genuine negotiation.

The instability in the world today and the growing military strength of the Warsaw Pact countries require us to be exceptionally vigilant. Nato's unanimous decision on theatre nuclear modernization was taken for the continuing security of the whole Alliance, and the United Kingdom is determined to play her full part.

Mr William Rodgers, Chief Opposition spokesman on defence (Teesside, Stockton, Lab). To those who accept the inevitability of nuclear weapons and believe that Britain should be properly defended, these decisions and these locations are bound to provoke strong feelings and natural anxieties.

He referred to the arrangements for security and the fact that British troops will be available to help. Can he make it clear that there is a single responsibility for security and say where it lies? Whereas the arrangements he has described are in some ways satisfactory, any divided responsibility would clearly be dangerous.

Will he confirm that there is no question of the use of these bases except by the joint decision between the United States and the British Government?

He referred to the fact that the first missiles will not be deployed until 1983. He will know that we attach the greatest importance to using this breathing space in order to negotiate an agreement which would make it unnecessary for the missiles to be deployed.

The largest step to such an agreement would be the plain decision by the Soviet Union to abandon its own SS20 missile. Despite the present unwillingness to move, will he say, even if its is impossible in the coming year to get around the table in further Salt discussions, that he will look for ways, perhaps among the European members of Nato, to get genuine negotiations going as soon as possible so that this breathing space will not be wasted.

Mr Pym—I certainly understand that there are a number of people who will have anxieties about this decision.

As to protection this is a United States capability and the responsibility lies with them, but we are going to contribute as we believe it appropriate and valuable in this context.

I confirm absolutely that the political decision on use requires a joint decision by the two Governments.

As to the use of the interval between now and the deployment of the first cruise missiles for further arms control negotiations, if there was a change of heart on the other side of the Iron Curtain, we would talk.

But I must point out that in terms of the longer-range land-based theatre nuclear forces, Nato has 226 systems and the Soviet Union has 930, which is more than four times as many. This is a major imbalance and what is more, one new SS20 with three new warheads is coming into service at a rate which is now faster than one a week.

Arms control negotiations can be prejudiced by too great a gap between one side and another, and by the weakness which puts us in a bad negotiating position. It is for this reason that this decision by Nato is so important. Nonetheless, there is unremitting effort on our part and we will take any opportunity which comes along should there be a change of heart on the other side of the Iron Curtain.

At the moment there is no sign of it but were it to come and the situation were created, we will look at it but we must be realistic about the facts of the situation we are in today.

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party (Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles)—Although the statement will not be widely welcomed it is bound to be accepted as one of sombre and sad necessity as part of our general commitment to the Nato Alliance.

Why did we not get a forward statement about the Government's intention on the Trident missile programme which is not part of our Nato commitment? We think the two ought to be considered together.

We will oppose expenditure concerned with any attempt to expand our independent nuclear deterrent when we are already undertaking the programme he has announced.

Mr Pym—Both these weapon systems, long range theatre nuclear and strategic, are part of a comprehensive pattern of defence capability and have to be looked at in that light.

There is no decision about what is to succeed Polaris. Polaris is assigned to Nato. The allies and the British Government, and its predecessors, are of the view that the strength of the Alliance and effectiveness of the deterrent is enhanced by this capability.

Mr Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury, C)—The vast majority of my constituents recognize the threat posed by the build-up of Soviet arms and the aggression on Afghanistan and that Greenham must play its part in Nato's defence posture.

Could he reassure my constituents about the storage of nuclear warheads and say that as far as humanly possible the danger of a radioactive leak or accident can be ruled out?

How much of the £16m modernization programme is likely to be spent locally? Will there be possible job opportunities? Are local construction companies likely to be used?

Mr Pym—I can give him strong reassurance on storage and the extreme unlikelihood of an accident or leak. United Kingdom safety regulations are the most stringent in the world. Substantially more than £16m will be spent in this country in connexion with the programme. There will be a lot of work generated by the decision. It will be available to local contractors but it has to be done by tender.

Mr Ioan Evans (Aberdare, Lab)—In view of the fact that if a 100 megaton nuclear bomb dropped on London steel would melt in Watford and Harrow surely he should be talking about nuclear disarmament rather than joining the arms race.

Mr Pym—The object of the decision is to preserve peace and prevent war.

Mr John Farr (Harborough, C)—I congratulate him on what he is doing to strengthen the Nato partnership. His American counterpart has said the firing of these missiles will be an American responsibility alone. In these circumstances will he make arrangements to ensure that the firing of these missiles will be impossible without the use of a British-held master key?

Mr Pym—I adhere to what I said before. A decision to fire would be taken by a joint decision. That is the arrangement that exists between Britain and the United States.

Mr Frank Allaun (Salford, East, Lab)—Does it matter where these missiles are stationed since in a time of military tension they would be widely dispersed. Would not the enemy destroy virtually the whole of Britain as a launching pad for these American missiles if we are suicidal enough to oppose them?

Mr Pym—He said suicidal enough to oppose them, meaning the Soviet Union. That is abject surrender. Throughout western Europe there are thousands of potential targets they could pick on if they wished. They are churning out SS20s at more than one a week. If they were to give some indication they would stop that might give us some hope they would negotiate downwards but they are refusing to negotiate at all and steadily increasing their nuclear capability.

Mr Eldon Griffiths (Bury St Edmunds, C)—In his publication for the general public will he take steps to rebut the arguments of those who wish to shelter under the American nuclear umbrella but are unwilling to help them carry it?

Mr Pym—I do all I can to make the point that neither we nor any other member of Nato can defend ourselves by ourselves. We can only do so by cooperating with our allies.

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab)—There will be widespread local and national opposition to this escalation of the arms race because already Nato and United States nuclear missiles outnumber Warsaw Pact and Soviet missiles on a two to one basis. This is a step towards a graver danger.

Mr Pym—Long range land-based systems are greater in the Soviet Union by four to one as compared to the rest of the Alliance. Even if the 572 Cruise missiles were already in existence and deployed tomorrow, we would still be outnumbered in this area by the Soviet Union.

Mr Winston Churchill (Stretford, C)—The missiles have little to do with the defence of the continent of the United States, but rather are evidence of a strong, vital commitment by the United States to the defence of western Europe, and should be welcomed as such.

Mr Pym—Yes. They are part of a comprehensive defence capability.

Mr Tam Dalyell (West Lothian, Lab)—If the emphasis is on a joint decision, and if the Americans mean it, why then the reluctance to give us a dual key system?

Mr Pym—We can have a dual key if we share in the cost and ownership of the weapon. We do not. This is a United States weapon.

We have taken the view it is neither a necessary nor sensible use of limited resources to have joint ownership because the United States is willing to meet the cost of it themselves. There is a joint decision.

Mr Dalyell is in danger of doing a disservice by creating the wrong impression. What matters for the defence of the West, maintenance of peace, and continuance of freedom, is that the allies and countries in the rest of the world combine and rely on each other and make their own contribution to the defence of the West.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Minister of State for Defence, who repeated Mr Pym's statement in the House of Lords, said the sites were of the order of 10 miles distance from the two towns.

The intention would be in moments of crisis (he said) to deploy missiles out from these two bases by a considerable distance, of the order of 50 miles rather than one or two miles.

Soviet offensive chemical weapons represent a threat

The Government had no plans for acquiring an offensive capability in chemical weapons but it was right to consider deeply the implications of the increasing Soviet Union capability and whether there were any ways in which its use could be deterred, Mr Francis Pym, Secretary of State for Defence, said at question time.

Mr Pym said that in consultation with the allies the Government kept under review all aspects of the threat they faced, one of which was the Soviet Union's massive offensive chemical warfare capability.

The United Kingdom was committed to seeking a ban on the possession of chemical weapons. Unwillingness on the part of the Soviet Union to countenance the very necessary verification measures meant they could not hope for early progress.

Mr Robert Atkins (Preston, North, C)—When does he expect to be able to make a decision in the interests of our offensive capability, if he thinks that we should have one?

Mr Pym—I have no plans and nor has the Government for acquiring offensive capability in this field at all.

I am conscious of the increasing capability of the Soviet Union and the risk and threat that that represents. It is right to make inquiries and consider deeply the implications of it and whether there are any ways in which we can deter its use.

It would be wrong for the West or any country in the West to ignore the massive Soviet stocks of chemical weapons and the issues these raise.

Mr Patrick Duffy, an Opposition spokesman on defence (Sheffield, Attercliffe, Lab)—Any move by the Government to follow the path signposted by Mr Atkins would be regarded as extremely controversial in the country. In pursuing a ban, would he bear in mind the importance of seeing that it covers possession as well as use?

Mr Pym—Yes. There has been so far not the slightest indication that the Soviet Union will move in that direction. That is the cause of my anxiety. Not only have they not moved in that direction, they are improving and developing their techniques, which represents a risk.

Yes, it would be a controversial decision if any change in that policy were made. I do not anticipate it.

At the same time the problem will not go away, nor its risk. It is part of my responsibility to think about that with our allies and in due course if we come to any conclusions I will announce it. I have no intention of that at present.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington, C)—Has he noticed how television companies seem to be obsessed with making documentaries about or so-called documentaries about our defence effort in this sphere and making programmes which seem to be aimed at denigrating our friends and allies? We never see similar programmes giving details of what the Soviet Union is up to on this.

Would he consult the Home Secretary to see whether the balance could be redressed when meetings take place between the Government and the broadcasting authorities?

Mr Pym—I am not sure how much notice producers of these programmes take of representations of that kind. I regret that some of the programmes were not as balanced, informative or dispassionate as they might have been. A greater degree of genuine public information would be advantageous.

Britain had no plans to build up an offensive chemical warfare capability, the Prime Minister said during later questions. She added that the Russians' substantial offensive chemical warfare capability should be made more widely known.

Mr Tam Dalyell (West Lothian, Lab) had asked for a statment on the Prime Minister's discussions with Mr Harold Brown, United States Defence Secretary, about a United States proposal that Great Britain should acquire chemical warfare weapons for possible offensive use.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher—No such proposal was made. We did discuss the threat to the alliance posed by the build up of Soviet forces. One aspect of this threat is the Soviet Union's substantial offensive capability in chemical warfare.

Mr Dalyell—Do we take it that offensive chemical weapons are not ruled out? Other than the threat of a bee sting response after Armageddon, in what circumstances would an occupant of Downing Street give the go-ahead for offensive chemical weapons?

Mrs Thatcher—We have no present plans to build up an offensive chemical warfare capa[...] agrees that circu[...] which the Soviet[...] stantial offensive [...] capability and w[...] defensive capabilit[...] rying.

Mr Kenneth Wa[...] C)—Will she cons[...] warnings to be m[...] the British people [...] ment by the Russi[...] mical weapons? S[...] that the Home [...] warnings about [...] should protect the[...]

Mrs Thatcher—It [...] known that the S[...] this substantial off[...] and it should be [...] known. I will [...] Warren's point to [...] tary.

Mr Ernest Ross [...] Lab)—How does [...] between offensive [...] chemical weapons [...]

Mrs Thatcher—I [...] thought that diffic[...] chemical weapon[...] deter the Russian[...] pons capability. [...] expert in prot[...] against their chem[...]

Big public sector wage awards ruled out by Mrs Thatcher

At a time when production was flat they could not continue having the big public sector pay awards which had been given in the past, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said at question time.

Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C) had asked: When the Prime Minister has to consider new salaries for the heads of nationalized industries, will she not need to pay the market price and not be afraid of differentials, and above all not pay attention to the egalitarians who want everyone paid the same amount? (Labour interruptions)

Mrs Thatcher (Barnet, Finchley, C)—I have received the report of the top salaries review body on the chairmen of nationalized industries and certain other top jobs. It has not yet been referred to the Cabinet.

I believe that we cannot go on having the big public sector wage awards we have had in the past, especially at a time when production is flat. The only way to pay for increased wages is through increased output. (Labour interruptions)

Mr Colin Shepherd (Hereford, C)—Regarding the civil service and public sector pay, will the Prime Minister confirm that those employed in the public sector are not entitled to an automatic increase for every point inflation increase, and that wage and salary increases must bear some relation to what the nation can afford?

If those in the Civil Service do not like the conditions of service, will she recommend them to join the private sector which is trying to create the wealth to support them? (Conservative cheers)

Mrs Thatcher—I would agree with him that public service increases in standards of living is dependent on the output of the marketing sector. There is no way of getting away from that.

At a time when there is little increased output, the public sector will have to consider future pay claims carefully if we are to get inflation down.

Mr Peter Temple-Morris (Leominster, C)—Now that the Opposition have abandoned not only their policies but their leadership to a peculiar electoral college will the Prime Minister concentrate not only on making a cussess of her present term of office but securing a second term? (Conservative cheers and Labour interruptions)

Mrs Thatcher—I am grateful to the Opposition for the great assistance they are giving me in achieving my objective. (Laughter)

Mr James Callaghan, Leader of the Opposition (Cardiff, South East, Lab)—I can tell Conservative MPs that the country would sooner have me as Prime Minister than Mrs Thatcher. (Laughter and interruptions)

On the issue of unemployment, which is going to dominate this Parliament more and more, has she noted the report of the Manpower Services Commission that school leavers' unemployment will double within the next 18 months, and that training does not cater adequately for at least half of those leaving school?

In view of the fact that she answered me yesterday saying negatively that she was not prepared to print money to alleviate the unemployment position of young people, what does she propose to do? (Labour cheers)

Mrs Thatcher—With regard to Mr Callaghan's first comment—Modesty was never one of his more obvious characteristics. (Conservative laughter and cheers)

Perhaps it would be pertinent to remind him that under his Government unemployment went up from 600,000 to a peak of just over 1,500,000, the sharpest rise in post-war history, under a Labour Government. (Labour interruptions)

I am concerned about the increasing unemployment among young people. Under the youth opportunities programme it is hoped to find a place for all school leavers. There is a substantial increase in some areas in the number of opportunities available under that programme.

Mr Callaghan—The Prime Minister's protestations of concern are totally in contradition to the actions of the Government. It is no use expressing concern, and no use trying to say what happened under the last Labour Government.

She has got the responsibility now. I want to know what she proposes to do. (Labour cheers)

Mrs Thatcher—The Secretary of State for Employment (Mr James Prior) has a programme, which is concentrated on youth opportunities. Places for an additional 6,500 entrants to the youth opportunities programme are being provided in Scotland—an additional 6,500 on last year. That is good news.

Replying to Mr Callaghan's comment about printing money, the Prime Minister then quoted at length from a speech by the Leader of the Opposition in which he said that spending one's way out of a recession and increasing Government expenditure was no longer an option that existed.

She commented that that was still true today.

Mr Callaghan—I realize that Mrs Thatcher is in a difficult position when he is reduced to quoting that sort of thing. (Conservative laughter) We can debate these issues at any time.

She is slashing into programmes and school leavers will not get the training and not get jobs. She is not coming forward with any proposals. That is the charge I lay at her door. It is time she did.

Mr Thatcher—Mr Callaghan knows that extensive proposals are already in operation. What he is asking us to do is to print more money and as he knows, that would only produce higher inflation, followed by higher unemployment, which has been the history of the last 20 years.

Laker approach t[...] air fares applied to Hongkong rou[...]

Barking what he called Sir Freddie Laker's dynamic approach to civil aviation, Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade, announced that Laker Airways and Cathay Pacific should be allowed to operate the London-Hong Kong route as well as British Caledonian, the third applicant and British Airways, the present operators.

Mr Nott (St Ives, C) said that last year British Caledonian, Laker and Cathay Pacific had applied to the Hong Kong Air Transport Licensing Authority and the British Civil Aviation Authority for licences to operate on the route, in addition to British Airways, who at present provide the only London-Hong Kong direct service.

Both authorities heard evidence separately on these applications (he said). In December the Hong Kong Authority licensed British Caledonian and Cathay Pacific, but restricted their frequency of service to four and three flight a week respectively. In March this year, the Civil Aviation Authority announced its decision to license only British Caledonian.

The two applicants who were unsuccessful before the Civil Aviation Authority submitted appeals to me under the provisions of Regulation 16 of the Civil Aviation Authority Regulations 1972.

I also received a number of representations, including one from the Government of Hongkong that under the powers conferred on me by Section 4(3) of the Civil Aviation Act 1971, I should direct the authority to license Cathay Pacific in the interests of the United Kingdom's relations with Hong Kong.

I have given this matter the most careful consideration, in particular against the criteria set out in Section 3 of the Act, and I found myself in disagreement with the Civil Aviation Authority in a number of ways. In particular, I was convinced by Sir Freddie Laker's contention that there is a large untapped market for this route if fares are pitched at the right level.

In his evidence he described this market as consisting of "the forgotten men and women at the bottom end of the market"—who might wish to fly if they could afford to do so. I find myself in agreement with this dynamic approach to civil aviation and in my view it should be acknowledged.

I also felt that the authority had placed too much emphasis on the economics of the proposed additional services in the short term, and too little on the benefits to the development of the United Kingdom civil aviation industry generally of choice of service and competition on a route such as this — in particular competition with other non-British airlines.

I felt that it was in the interests of airline passengers that they be offered a wider choice of service than exists at present, that it would be unreasonable to expect British airlines, within the meaning of Section 3 of the Act, to be granted exclusive rights when Cathay Pacific are based in Hong Kong, command much local loyalty, and can expect to draw traffic from their network of regional services.

I concluded therefore that the substantial new traffic likely to be generated over a period by a wider variety of services would offer a reasonable prospect that four operators could, over a period, achieve an economic return on this route.

I have accordingly upheld the CAA's decision to licence British Caledonian but in addition have directed it to reverse its decisions on the other two applications and issue licences in the same terms to Cathay Pacific and Laker, but without prejudice to the existing rights between Hong Kong and Bahrain for Cathay Pacific. The authority and the [...] the appeals are b[...] my decision today.

As I have rea[...] by the normal [...] I do not intend [...] tical direction u[...] and I have info[...] Kong Governme[...]

I believe that [...] be welcomed by [...] generally, and [...] where freedom to [...] of the cornerston[...] economic success [...] has been built. [...] and Conservative [...]

I hope therefo[...] ernment of Hong[...] support to the a[...] Laker may now [...] the Hong Kong [...] Licensing Author[...] applications whic[...] donian and Cat[...] wish to make to [...] quency of their [...] they believe it is [...] to do so.

Mr John Smith, [...] man on trade (N[...] Lab)—In this e[...] surprising decisio[...] of State has effec[...] a CAA licence [...] recently argued, [...] the Civil Aviatio[...] Secretary of Sta[...] much lesser r[...] decisions.

In evidence to [...] one but Laker [...] market was limi[...] demand. In crysta[...] evidence was tha[...] riers would destr[...] not give a propo[...] public. If he take[...] from that of the [...] judge these matt[...] evidence, he [...] future confidence [...]

Mr Nott—It is [...] case, reading a[...] same evidence as [...] to a different co[...] the purpose of [...] cedure. There i[...] ordinary or new [...] appeal procedure [...] This is not an a[...] decision but was [...] accordance with [...] ments for appeal[...]

Mr Smith—Where [...] to a totally contr[...] the CAA's witho[...] evidence, that is a [...] ical decision. If it [...]

Mr Nott—There [...] having an appeal [...] not going to be [...] myself convinced [...] argument that the [...] tapped market [...] safe, efficient, an[...]

Mr Barry Sheerm[...] East, Lab)—Many [...] ents might feel it [...] believe that compe[...] see them flying to [...] holidays. They wo[...] the present level [...] to go to Scarboro[...]

Mr Nott—In the s[...] CAA most of the [...] suggesting a sing[...] Kong at the lower [...] of roughly betwee[...] not much more [...] cost of going on [...] ney from London [...]

It costs more t[...] constituents to go [...] to Spain.

Mr Clinton Davis [...] spokesman on t[...] Central, Lab)—T[...] cedure exists so t[...] review the evide[...] judicial capacity [...] clearly he has, [...] capacity. He has [...] mined the CAA's [...]

Mr Nott—If the ki[...] civil aviation and [...] business charact[...] remarks should p[...] be almost as expe[...] from Westminste[...] Marshes as from [...] Hong Kong. (Laug[...]

Sophisticated torpedo necessary

The development of the Sting Ray torpedo had been expensive, but the need for it was in no doubt, Mr Francis Pym, Secretary of State for Defence, said during exchanges at question time about showing value for money in defence spending.

Mr James Lamond (Oldham, East, Lab) asked—Is he satisfied that the £920m being spent on the development of the Sting Ray torpedo is to our advantage, because at the end of the day we may have a weapon which is far in excess of our needs?

Mr Pym—I do not think that the weaponwill be in excess of our needs. In the course of the development of this highly sophisticated weapon, which took practically the whole of the decade of the 70s to achieve, there was a series of under-estimates of what it was going to cost. But that is in the past.

I had to make an assessment with my colleagues in the Government about its future, and we came to the conclusion that it was right to go ahead with it. It has been rather expensive, but the need for it is in no doubt.

Certificate of impending homelessness

A large number of Servicemen apparently have to go through a process of lega eviction on leaving the Armed Forces, Mr Roger Moate (Faversham, C) said. A number of local authorities insisted upon there being a court order for possession even for Servicemen registered on the housing list.

Mr Barney Hayhoe, Under-Secretary of Defence for the Army—It is unfortunate that there are local authorities who insists upon court orders for possessio before they will re-house, causing unnecessary distress to all concerned.

This is not a practice I approve of. We are discussing this problem with the Departmte of the Environment and broad agreement has been achieved that a certificate of impending homelessness will be issued which local authorities will be urged to accept in lieu of the ned to obtain a court order.

Human rights factors in defence sales

Human rights considerations were taken into account before decisions are made about the export of military equipment, Mr Barney Hayhoe, Under-Secretary of Defence for the Army, said

Mr Barry Sheerman (Huddersfield, East, Lab) had asked why the Ministry of Defence exhibition and sale of arms at Aldershot from June 23 to 27 excluded the public.

Mr Hayhoe (Hounslow, Brentford and Isleworth, C)—The British Army equipment exhibition is designed to display military equipment manufactured by British companies to a specialist audience of overseas professional and technical experts.

However, much of the equipment will be demonstrated or will be on show at the Aldershot Army Display which takes place immediately after the exhibition and is open to members of the public.

Mr Sheerman—Many people suspect that the Government does not publish the names of those invited to this exhibition and excludes the public because some of the people who are invited may be from repressive regimes.

This is particularly worrying bearing in mind that some of the companies exhibiting specialize only in riot control, electronic surveillance and the production of CS gas.

Mr Hayhoe—MPs and representatives of the press are invited to attend, but the exhibition is designed primarily for professional and technical experts.

As for the countries invited to send representatives, it has been the practice of succeeding administrations not to list the names of those concerned.

Mr Robert Atkins (Preston, North, C)—Can he assure us that no one outside those countries that are deemed to be our enemies will be refused admission?

Mr Hayhoe—Human rights considerations must be and are taken into account before a decision is made upon whether a proposed sale should go ahead and particular attention is paid to the use to which the equipment might be put.

Mr Philip Whitehead (Derby, North, Lab)—If it is true, as many believe, that countries like Argentina, Bolivia or Indonesia, which may use repressive technology against their own citizens, have been invited to Aldershot, what criteria does the Government use in arms sales to these countries?

Mr Hayhoe—Arms sales have to be licensed by the Government concerned. Consideration is given to human rights considerations, operational considerations and many others before a decision is made.

Mr Patrick Duffy an Opposition spokesman on defence (Sheffield, Attercliffe, Lab) — The modern police state is much more likely to have need of modern electronic equipment than guns and batons, as some Conservative MPs still seem to think.

Will he ensure that his department does not facilitate the export of repressive technology, especially where some of the items may be on the Customs and Excise "C" list?

Mr Hayhoe—Human rights considerations are taken into account: It would be the view of the vast majority of MPs that these questions should be considered before decisions are made about the export of this equipment.

Report from Afghanistan

The Prime Minsiter was again questioned about the Olympic Games.

Mr Robert McCrindle (Brentwood and Ongar, C) asked if she were aware of the strange Opposition posture on Britain's partilipation in the Moscow Olympics.

Did she notice particularly (he added) the accusation against her of thuggery by Mr Denis Howell (Birmingham, Small Heath, Lab)? Any thuggery has been by the Soviet Union against Afghanistan.

Mr Thatcher—I agree. There is an interesting article in The Times today by Robert Fisk from Kabul. And I hope MPs have seen Sakharov's letter published in this country in which he said that the broadest possible boycott of the Moscow Olympics is necessary.

He also said, "Every spectator or athlete who goes to goes to the Olympics will be giving indirect support to Soviet military policies." (A shout of "So will British businessmen.")

Lack of EEC Council decision keeps Commission away from whaling talks

European Parliament
Strasbourg

The protection of wild plants and animals and their natural habitat in Europe was an exceedingly urgent matter, Mr Hemmo Muntingh (Netherlands, Soc) said in introducing a report on the Commission's proposal to the EEC Council of Ministers for a decision on the convention on the conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats.

Mr Muntingh was speaking as rapporteur for the Committee on the environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection and also on behalf of the Socialist group.

The report welcomed the Commission's proposal and urged the Council of Ministers to ratify the convention at the earliest opportunity. It is concerned primarily with European wildlife species at present threatened with extinction.

Mr Muntingh said 10 per cent of all European plants (1,400) species); 54 per cent of all birds (220 species); 23 per cent of all mammals (36 species); and 43 per cent of reptiles and amphibians (64 species), were in danger of extinction.

We depend on nature for everything (he said). I would like this to percolate our dumb brains, even if for selfish reasons.

The Environment and Consumer Protection Division of the Commission could no longer cope with its job. The committee concluded that the convention could only be ratified by the Council if sufficient manpower and finances were made available to this department.

Miss Gloria Hooper (Liverpool, ED) said the European Democrat group supported the report. The risk in this area resulting from man's so-called progress were just as unknown and just as frightening in their extent as the anticipated risks over high technology.

The community should be in the forefront of an urban policy within the nature conservation programme with the planting of trees and the creation of ponds and waterways. The development of special conservation green spots in urban black spots should have priority.

Mr Finn Lynge (Denmark, Green land, Soc) said the report should be amended to delete the paragraphs dealing with the protection of whales. The Community must consider the commercial aspects of whale fishing.

It was not correct to say that almost all cetacean (whale) species were in danger of extinction. The North Atlantic whale was not in danger of extinction.

For Eskimos, whale hunting was a traditional activity. The Community could not interfere with what they did. The Danish Government had subscribed to the convention, subject to the proviso that Greenland be left out.

Sgr Lorenza Natali, Vice-President of the Commission with responsibility for protection of the environment, said the convention was a start to action to do not only with mere control of pollution but also with wildlife conservation.

The Commission was aware that there were negotiations underway on a new international convention on whales. The Commission had asked the Council for authority to take part in the negotiations. Since last August the Council had failed to take a decision.

In the meantime, the Commission had submitted a proposal for a regulation banning the importation for trading purposes of the main products deriving from cetaceans. This should enable them to achieve certain goals in a complex policy.

The report, with minor textural amendments, was adopted. Mr Lynge's attempt to delete the paragraphs dealing with whales was rejected.

Earnings-related benefit cut stands

House of Lords

The Government had to achieve savings in its social security programme, Lord Sandys Captain, Yeoman of the Guard, said when the committee state of the Social Security (No 2) Bill was resumed.

Lord Wells-Pestell moved an amendment and spoke to another which he said would eliminate Clause 4 (Reduction and abolition of earnings-related supplement and addition) of the Bill.

He said the Government was proposing to reduce the amount payable by way of earnings-related supplement from January, 1981, and abolish it in 1982.

Lord Banks (L) said the total net saving of £460m from the Bill. More peopoe wold be put on supplementary benefit a a time when the Government should be trylag to reduce the large number of people dependent on that benefit.

Lord Milverton said he did his best to support the Government as far as possible but on this occasion he cold not.

Lord Sandys said that the Government had decided to make a reduction in the related supplement to achieve savings in 1981. The savings amounted to C65m with an additional offset of supplementary benefit expenditure of £5m at current benefit rates in the current year 1981.

Savings must be achieved in the social security programme and this part of the Bill made an important contribution towards the overall savings.

Earnings-related supplements were padi for a limited period to a limited number of beneficiaries on top of the basic benefit. The Government could not accept an amendment which would reduce the toal savings and force it to find savings elsewhere which would be more painful.

The amendment was rejected by 105 votes to 85—Government majority, 20.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Debate on Ferranti. British Railways Bill, second reading.

House of Lords

Today at 2.30, Debate on principle of comparability in wage settlements. Coroners Bill, second reading.

Minister foresees brig[...] future for coal indust[...]

Prospects for the car industry had never been better, Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, said when moving the second reading of the Coal Industry Bill.

Mr Howell (Guildfor, C) said the Bill was an expression of the Government's confidence in the coal industry. It had an opportunity to secure for itself a prosperous and good future, based on new market opportunities and efficient and competitive production.

Coal was Britian's greatest single natural resource. As new markets developed the industry could hope to move away from its present overwhelming dependence on sales to the electricity industry. There were encouraging signs that the long decline in deep-mine output and productivity had bereversed.

The Governments' stategy was to continue to support the National Coal Board's capital expenditure on projects which would produce efficient capacity.

It also had a new financial target for the NCB. The coal industry could only take advantage of the opportunities open to it if it was efficient, competitive, productive and free from dependence on Government subvention.

It had been dciced the board must be setn firm financial objective. He had set the board the financial objective of return to profit on historic cost basis, after interest and after social grants, from 1983-84 onwards. In the meantime the Government would support the board [...] to pay operating gr[...]

Over the four y[...] 1982-83 the Bill allo[...] ing grants to tota[...] with provision for [...] £590m if necessary. [...] that as the board [...] profitability the o[...] should taper off [...]

They had fixed [...] follows: 1980-81 [...] £109m; 1982-83 £2[...] figures were at 197[...] would be adjusted [...] ment to each year's [...] The Government m[...] specific operating [...] tional circumstance[...] made made them [...] obviously appropria[...]

The Government [...] the level of reduc[...] and decided the thr[...] improve the lump [...] under 5g who becan[...]

He could unde[...] about the pace of [...] the industry and [...] change and the sur[...] would impose. Th[...] believed the futu[...] energy would open[...] ties to the coal [...] policy embodied in [...] equip the industry [...] tage of these opport[...]

The taks would [...] one but it was attai[...] be wrong not to go [...] now.

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The Bishop of Birmingham, recently returned from South Africa, gives a disturbing report on the conditions he found there

Mr Botha's window-dressing

Surely things are better, not *worse, in South Africa? Has* not Prime Minister Botha spoken of moderating apartheid? Has not even the repeal of the mixed marriages ban been convassed? Cannot blacks now share hotel facilities with whites on certain conditions? Have not blacks now got independent "homelands"? Is there not now mixed sport? Surely the wind of change is blowing? And what right have we British to interfere in the complex internal affairs of a sovereign land?

Those were my questions as I went to South Africa on official church business a month ago. I went there as a white liberal: I returned, after what I had seen and heard, a horrified radical.

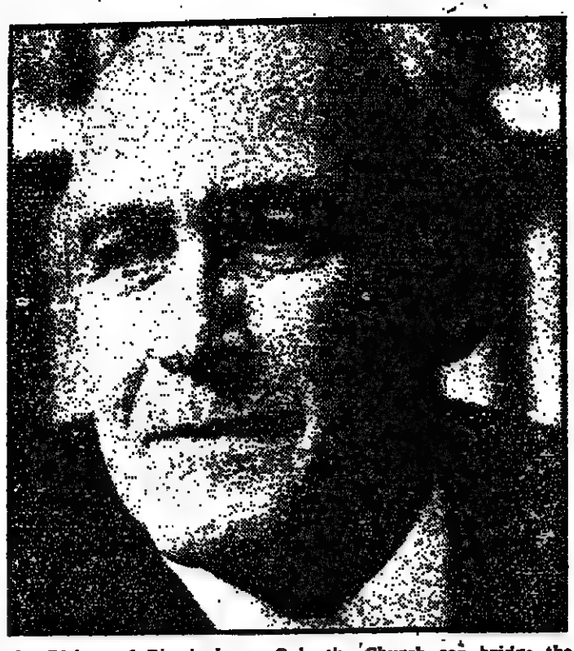
The changes for the better seemed all cosmetic. In reality the position of blacks is worsening, while whites enjoy the benefits of a boom economy. I found I was visiting a police state which had adopted the methods of the Communist lands it abhors.

I found also many decent whites, but mostly (as in Germany under the Nazis) they just did not know the score.

A police state? Mostly out of sight. I saw a magistrate's court cleared not by order of the magistrate, but by a riot policeman in paramilitary uniform who knocked down a woman in so doing. A priest told me of parcels of theological books opened en route. A police car with electronic devices would listen into church conversations hundreds of yards away. I myself was quizzed sharply by a "journalist", and my briefcase searched.

Habeas corpus has gone. People may be detained without trial and without any reasons given. Informers are rife (I heard of one in a church youth group), and since informers must produce results, they often tell lies. A new law would make it illegal to publish the names of those detained—a licence for official murder, for if you don't know that someone is detained, you cannot know if he has been killed.

I first experienced the shock of apartheid on entering Durban. First came bathing facilities for blacks—furthest from the city—then the coloureds, then for Asiatics, and lastly, near the city centre, for Europeans. Second impressions were



The Bishop of Birmingham: Only the Church can bridge the divisions...

far worse. I met blacks who had to get up at 4 a.m. to get to work, forced to live in black townships miles from their job—and travel is not cheap.

Shantytowns may be bulldozed out of existence. Fines on white employers of illegal blacks have rocketed. More than 117,000 Pass law charges were made in 1979. And urban blacks permitted to live in townships are becoming a diminishing elite. Those without a pass, or without employment, or without a home, or migrant workers without a contract, all may be "endorsed out" to be dumped in infertile country, often with only a latrine bucket and a tent, in what can only be described as rural towns without prospect of work. The best agricultural land is for whites. A forced migration of 4m people is planned, of which nearly half has taken place. In Afrikaner Newspeak, these are "betterment plans" for "homelands" thought up by the "Ministry of Co-operation and Development". Since there is no work, the men must leave their families to find it elsewhere — but they are forbidden to search in urban areas. So the "homelands" consist of women and children and elderly.

And those migrant workers hostels! I visited a block for 12,000, like a huge prison, *without refuse collection*, with one telephone, six beds crammed into each room. One man told me he'd been living in such a hostel for 20 years, visiting his stranger wife and children 200 miles away only twice a year. Even the white Dutch Reformed Church has described this situation as a "creeping cancer".

For most decent whites, apartheid is out of sight. How many of them have visited a migrant workers hostel? How many have seen the queues at the one black hospital in Durban, a city of one million blacks? How many have seen, as I saw, a black school on the "platoon system" (we'd call it "shiftwork"), with 85 children in one class room, kneeling on the floor and writing on benches because there were no desks?

The Government spends 54 rands a year on a black child's education compared to 551 rands on each white child. Hence the schools boycott during my visit.

Even more marked than dispossession of the land (13 per cent for 80 per cent of the population) was economic dispossession. Great wealth is produced in the "central core" around Johannesburg, largely by migrant workers from outlying areas. These lie in concentric circles; first "homelands", then the small dependent nations of Swaziland and Lesotho, then the more distant countries of Mozambique and Malawi. The wealth remains in the centre: it cannot circulate through the outer areas into the black homes of those who actually produce it.

The blacks are patient, happy, peace-loving people. Apart from a few militants they have until recently acquiesced in their oppression. Perhaps it is Zimbabwe, perhaps it is the guerrillas from Mozambique, perhaps it is the civil war already beginning on the borders of Namibia—whatever the cause, the fact remains: *blacks now know they are going to win*. They no longer want to tamper with apartheid: they are going to dismantle it.

There are four times as many blacks as whites, and they now know, sooner or later, there *will* be majority rule. They now take amazing risks. They now accept that some of them will be casualties. Like the Children *of Israel in Egypt, they are* awaiting their Exodus. (Incidentally the Boers used the very same imagery when conquered by the British, but like others who have reached the Promised Land, they behave with great insensitivity.) So far violence is the characteristic not of the blacks, but of the white administration. Blacks are peaceable people: but if peaceful persuasion or mass civil disobedience fails, there will be terrible bloodshed. And events are moving fast. . . .

The only hope of peaceful transformation lies with the Church. Only the Church can bridge the divisions of black and white, Boer and British, rich and poor. And this is a very religious country, where the 7 pm news is prefaced not by the weather forecast, but by a Psalm, and where Ascension Day is a public holiday! The Dutch Reformed Church, comprising 60 per cent of the *population*, holds the key. The Coloured Reformed already opposes apartheid, and theological justification for it by the white Reformed becomes increasingly difficult.

The Anglican Church (15 per cent of the population) is constantly harassed. For instance, the Dean of Johannesburg was on a charge for living in his own Deanery (a black man in a white area): an Anglican priest was forbidden a pastoral visit to South America. The police forbad debussing for the thousands due to attend a Cathedral service in thanksgiving for John Thorne's release. (It still took place with diminished numbers.) The day I left the Prime Minister accused Bishop Tutu, the Anglican Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, of using over £1m to foment unrest—the Bishop challenged him (in vain of course) to an open debate to substantiate such monstrous charges.

The Government have deprived Bishop Tutu of his passport, but cannot take away his international reputation as a loving and fearless Christian.

Can we help? Should we help? It was our own Parliament which wrote into the one thousand nine hundred and nine Act of Union the possibility of black disenfranchisement. Our own country has supplied half the vast overseas investment which has made possible the imposition of apartheid. It is reasonable in South Africa to promote disinvestment, but if moral arguments over here fail to carry conviction and if British firms continue to pay less than a living wage, at least British businessmen should be under no illusion about the moral danger to British investments when there *is* a majority government in South Africa. And South Africa today is very sentitive to foreign pressure.

Meanwhile in this beautiful yet tragic land, so rich in resources, so deeply religious, so teribly divided, there remains—just—an uneasy peace.

Hugh Montefiore

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The non-stop third m in the Bonn contest

Bonn.

As the election contest between Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, and Herr Franz *Josef Strauss*, his challenger, heats up, a third combatant will be thrusting himself more insistently into the fray.

He is the immensely influential but lesser-known figure of Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Vice-Chancellor, Foreign Minister and leader of the liberal Free Democrat Party.

To most non-Germans Herr Genscher is, if anything, simply a skilful foreign minister who doggedly pursues West Germany's complex interests with infinite tact and reasonableness. Yet at home he is, after the Chancellor, the key figure on the political scene.

He is the undisputed leader of a small party—7.9 per cent in the Bundestag—which can tip the balance of power between the two bigger parties.

Herr Schmidt and his Social Democrats could not govern without the FDP. If Herr Genscher's political instincts told him the time was right—which at the moment they do not—they could change sides and bring the Christian Democrats to power.

Since changes in power have tended to happen this way in West Germany's short history, rather than by landslide election results, Herr Genscher and the FDP are frequently the object of courtship by the Christian Democrats.

In the months before the election the FDP will be fielding Herr Genscher as their big star. The development of the campaign into a personal duel between Herr Schmidt and Herr Strauss worries the Free Democrats—they know that in a highly emotional two-sided fight of this sort they can easily get forgotten.

This danger was demonstrated on May 11 in the North Rhine-Westphalia state election. After a colourless campaign which failed to distract voters from the Schmidt-Strauss issue they fell below the five per cent minimum needed for representation.

Hence the build-up of Herr Genscher into the third big figure in the election—to remind the public constantly that three, not two, parties are fighting. The FDP for instance will not allow a television confrontation between Herr Schmidt and Herr Strauss. If

they appear Herr Genscher must be there too.

But he is a star who somehow lacks star quality. Other assets—perhaps above all reliability—have made him the second most popular politician after Herr Schmidt, but charisma is not one of them.

One of his greatest assets is an insatiable appetite for work. The fact that he can hold down three of the country's top jobs, and do them well, is due partly to a working day which begins about 6 am and goes on until late at night, with little respite even at weekends.

This, plus a huge capacity to assimilate new facts and situations, enables him to direct foreign policy in an extremely tricky world situation, to lead a party constantly in danger of disappearing below the dreaded 5 per cent line and to determine, with the Chancellor, government policy in all areas, not only foreign.

To some his perpetual drive seems unnatural: Close aides believe it is partly a psychological reaction—apparently typical in such cases — to having been confined to bed for nearly three years in his early twenties when seriously ill with tuberculosis.

He certainly seems to thrive on frenetic activity. When I spoke to him recently he had addressed seven election rallies and a newspaper staff and had several more speeches to go. Yet he was as fresh and energetic as if the day had just begun. "It is his elixir of life", a Foreign Ministry official says.

In the past two years bouts of heart trouble brought home to political Bonn how difficult he would be to replace. No one else in the FDP leadership could hold the party's left and moderate wings together as he does and keep the coalition working so smoothly.

Herr Genscher is by nature a gentle man. Hee instinctively a conflict, seeks conciliation. r says a hard word, even ab his political opponents. H never appears lose patience —even with the British...

experiences left a his insistence on power as a basis his deep commit Atlantic alliance, World policy, rev mistrust of comm

Afghanistan ha subtle differences views and the Cha Herr Genscher le more towards the and slightly tough iet Union. But elections showed s support for deter subtly shifted his ling the FDP p the coalition will d "tooth and nail" less emphasis on States.

Nevertheless, w scher at his bo bility of West Ger into self-neutraliz opposition is fond would be unthinka

West Germany have the knack o the right leaders time. Herr Gensc Schmidt, both pragmatists. tool Herr Willy Bran Walter Scheel. Th had made their br *Ostpolitik* and s What was needed dation of their and careful through economi national crises.

Their delicate foreign policy—to as possible of dete while remaining f the United Stat supported by the this may be c Genscher's pract stantly explaining ing the Governm Hardly a day we first four months *without some stat* on the internation

He is by nature He instinctively a seeks conciliation a hard word, ev political opponen appears to lose p with the British steam, like the private.

This is part enigmatic quality rounds him. He in the public ey little known as a to his closest colle private life, such schedule allows, closely.

His smooth l face lights up an thousands of fin subject catches Yet afterwards o one knows him b even in private a issues he sounds like his own pres

Herr Genscher's in helping run smoothly could be tage in the comi With so little fr coalition the F danger of appearin appendage to Democrats.

Patric

The right leaders at the right time

He has fully recovered and takes things a shade easier than before. But persistent and probably irritating inquiries about his condition show how much depends here on the health of one man.

One of his greatest assets is what an aide calls his "highly sensitive political early-warning system" which enables him to detect significant changes in their early stages.

In foreign policy, for instance, he was the first German political leader to sense the growing importance of the Third World countries. He now considers his main achievement as foreign minister to be West Germany's policy of encouraging, both psychologically and materially, real independence for the Third World as the only sensible answer to Soviet expansionism.

He was born near Halle in what is now East Germany and fled to the West at the age of 25 after getting into trouble for his activities with the East German Liberal Party. His

Bernard Levin

Human nature, the bookmaker's friend

Not for nothing is that extraordinary aberration of the United States, Prohibition, known as "the Experiment Noble". (The words are those of Herbert Hoover, who wrote "A great social and economic experiment, noble in motive and far-reaching in purpose".) For there were two strands to the campaign that eventually resulted in the Volstead Act and its consequences, and only one of them was malignantly motivated. To be sure, that one—the terrible desire to stop other people enjoying themselves—quickly became the dominant one; the wowsers drowned not only the voices but even the very thinking of the truly noble experimenters, those who saw the terrible effects that alcohol could have and, utterly misunderstanding the causes of those effects, failed to see that the misery produced by alcohol was the product of the same forces that made the drinker drink, so that eliminating the drinking would have no effect at all on the misery; nor did it. But it was not an ignoble impulse for men to wish that other men would stop destroying themselves and their families, or to believe that if the destroying agent could be removed from their reach they would lose the impulse that drove them towards that destruction.

If, however, we leave the motives—of both kinds of Prohibitionist—out of consideration, there remains the inescapable fact that the result of the Experiment Noble was to cause far more misery, crime, death, selfishness, hatred and social disorder than drink ever did or, left to itself, ever would have done; and I am not, of course, thinking of those who went mad or blind from drinking imperfectly distilled "bathtub gin" and the like. What happened when Prohibition was enacted into law was that crime turned to the supply of that which could no longer be lawfully provided, but which people simply refused, law or no law, to go without.

The result, as we know, went rather further than the adding of two words (bootleg and hijack) to the language; it was to increase, to a vast, indeed immeasurable, extent, the incidence of organized crime, gang-warfare and murder. The purpose was to make the United States a more peaceable and mutually loving society; it had exactly the opposite effect, and from much of the evil it produced that country is not free yet, and never will be.

What has all this got to do with anything that has anything to do with what you are interested in? Why, in short, this thusness? Because I have been contemplating the state of affairs in Britain's gambling industry, and the more I contemplate it the more it reminds me of American Prohibition. Our Gaming Acts were designed to do two important things: one was to enable the innocent citizen who liked an occasional flutter to have it within the law, and the other was to regularize, since it was impossible to extirpate, the activities of those who wanted considerably more, *in the way of* gambling, than an occasional flutter, and of those who were willing to provide them with the facilities they required to indulge their craving.

And the result has been what any student of Prohibition, or for that matter of human nature, could have told the worthy legislators it would be. Of course, the result has not been as terrible and widespread as the ravages caused by Prohibition; but in its essence it has been the same—that is, an attempt to make human beings less wicked by passing laws has led to a substantial increase in wickedness.

Some of the principal gambling-casino chains have been prosecuted, or are to be prosecuted; naturally, I make no comment on any particular case that might be the subject of such legal action. My object is a general one; it is to point out that where there is gambling there will be crime, because gambling has roots in some human beings that are far deeper and more tenacious than any law can plant, and the desire to profit from the impulse to gamble that lies within those who have those roots is likewise stronger than the fear of the consequences that may follow a breach of the law committed in pursuit of that desire.

Once upon a time, the law on gambling was a mess. Off-course betting on horse-racing was illegal, and the "bookie's runner" became a familiar figure, supplying the wants of those who wished to bet off-course. Casinos were likewise prohibited; whence appeared the figure of Mr John Aspinall, our own Nathan Detroit, to supply the wants of those who needed to gamble in that manner, without going abroad, by his institution of the phantom casino.

None of this, I submit, did any serious harm. The corruption of the police by the bookies went no further than the slipping of a pound or two to the bobby on the corner to persuade him to face the wall as the bookie's runner ran by, and as any who ever attended any of Mr Aspinall's gambling-salons will testify, they were run with scrupulous rectitude and in conditions of considerable elegance. But the point is that everybody, from Chief Constables to Mr Aspinall, had instinctively grasped the truth, which was that people who wanted to gamble would gamble, and provided they did not "do it in the street and frighten the horses" it was best to let them be.

But that would not do for the tidy-minded, for those who believe that changing human nature is no more than a matter of saying to this one "Go", and he goeth, and to that one "Do this", and he doeth it. They passed a Gaming Act, and then, when it turned out to be a stupendous failure, passed another, which has proved no better. And the result has been not merely more crime, of a type considerably more serious than had ever attended upon gambling in the bad, unreformed, old days, but a kind of moral, legal and social squalor that had had no equivalent at all in the previous conditions.

The betting-shops have produced gang-warfare on a scale previously unknown in Britain: it is nothing, of course, like the activities of the American gangsters under Prohibition, but that is not the point, for we must compare what Britain is with what Britain was, and foreign comparisons are irrelevant. As for the casinos, they have led to some of the most disgusting scenes in post-war Britain, with rival groups vying with one another to see which can bring over to Britain the largest number of rich fools and scoundrels from Araby, America and continental Europe to put their wealth into the pockets of the casinos' proprietors by night, spending their days drinking, whoring and bouncing cheques. Both forms of state-approved gambling have resulted in police corruption on a scale unimagined in the evil past, and if you throw in the social consequences of the craze for Bingo (now, happily, much declined), which have caused more misery in the home than ever the bookie's runner did, it makes a formidable indictment of those who thought that the provision of facilities for gambling was indistinguishable from the provision of children's pyjamas made of flammable material, and could be as easily controlled by Act of Parliament.

Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret. But the degradation that has followed our own Experiment Not Only Noble But Avowedly Practical ought to have been foreseen. The old system was untidy, unjust, illogical and largely harmless; the new one is untidy, unjust, illogical and largely evil. If we cannot repeal the legislation that brought it into being and go back to the earlier situation (and I cannot see any reason why that should be impossible, except for the sad and unanswerable argument that so much money is now at stake that its sheer weight will jam the door open whatever the strength of the legislative attempt to shut it), let us at least learn the lesson, which is that human beings, like water, will find their own level. Unlike water, this need not be, and very often is not, the lowest level; but wherever human beings finally arrive, it will not be by following the directions contained in an Act of Parliament which, in its intention and its framing, denies the truth about the human beings it is designed to direct.

LONDON DIARY

The going rate for a day's leisure

Today is the day that William Forbes-Hamilton of Bath, who describes himself as a leisure consultant and who clearly has more money than sense, is paying six people at the rate of £1.50 per hour to spend the day indulging in leisure pursuits.

Forbes-Hamilton advertised in the normal way among the cards for gasfitters, bacon curers and pump room attendants at his local Jobcentre where the manager, Mr Granger, treated the case in a properly deadpan civil service manner. "One day's work as a leisure consumer. No experience necessary", said the card. Interest was brisk, and the first six applicants got the job.

To earn their money, the lucky six will be required to visit a leisure centre, art gallery, museum, theatre and a ballet performance. The total wage bill for the day will be £200.

"These people will have to work". Forbes-Hamilton said yesterday. "They will not be doing nothing as they would be if they were on the dole. Unemployment is becoming more and more part of our lives. Just because people are out of work does not mean they should be able to sit at home and do nothing; I am suggesting they become leisure consumers." He did not care whether the "workers" had any interest in the places to which they were dispatched.

Of course, if leisure is to become a full-time occupation, proper pay rates will have to be worked out, and there will have to be annual pay talks between, for example, theatre owners and their audiences. Differentials will have to be established, with premium rates for leisure workers who have to endure twenties musical revivals, experimental shows at the ICA, and any film involving John Travolta.

Apprentice leisure workers will cut their teeth watching rep at Bournemouth in February, and will graduate to the Edinburgh Festival, Covent Garden and *Les Enfants du Paradis*, with the prospect of promotion to master operaphile with a regular job in the stalls at Glyndebourne.

Naturally there would have to be agreements on such essentials as holidays, with perhaps a national minimum of three weeks in every year at a Leyland assembly plant. The monetarist Conservative Government may be hard-pressed to work out who is going to foot the eventual wage-bill, but I predict an imminent Cabinet reshuffle, with Jim Prior being ousted from employment by Norman St John-Stevas.

Last week's decision by the GLC to alter the traffic flow in Piccadilly Circus and make Eros part of an extended pedestrian precinct has prompted one of my readers, Owen Jaques, of Truro, to recall a previous occasion on which the young lad, whose proper name is the Shaftesbury Memorial Fountain, had a holiday from his job as London's busiest traffic island.

I have unearthed the accompanying picture to prove that Eros spent six years, from 1925 to 1931, resting in the comparative quiet of the Thames embankment gardens, in the care of the Tate Gallery, while London Transport excavated a new and larger Underground station

I hope that the new traffic scheme will be a greater success than the one introduced in 1926, when Eros was not there to keep an eye on things. Reporting the first day of the Circus's operation as a roundabout, this newspaper noted: "At one period yesterday afternoon one could count 40 General omnibuses in Regent Street waiting until the stream from Shaftesbury Avenue had passed".

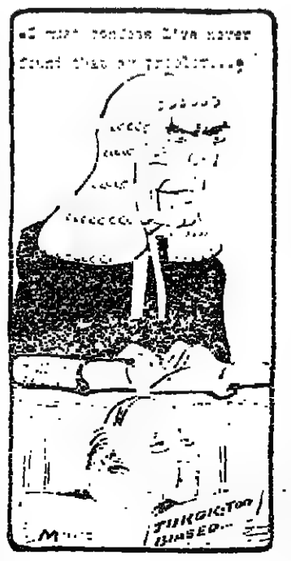
Little boxes

We British are suffering badly from architects. We suffered badly in the sixties when they gave us tower blocks to live in, and in the seventies when we moved back into low-rise houses put up to replace the tower blocks when they fell down we were no better off. There are no longer even any minimum standards governing the size of the rabbit hutches a great many of us are obliged to inhabit.

That is the view of Sutherland Lyall, editor of the journal *Building Design*, who has cast his eye over the last decade of building for a new book, *The State of British Architecture*. The state of house-building, he concludes is not good, although there are bright patches elsewhere.

"Architects failed on tower blocks because they did not think sufficiently about actually living in them. Now they have gone back to traditional low-rise council housing, but the interiors are every bit as bad. No thought is given to the occupants; they still design kitchens with no room for a washing machine, surely an essential piece of equipment nowadays", Lyall told me.

"Wherever you go in the country, whatever the council houses look like on the outside, they are almost invariably



exactly the same inside: tiny and ill thought out, and built to quite appalling standards."

Lyall notes that housing authorities now face truly enormous maintenance bills for the housing thrown up in the sixties, but here has been no improvement in standards. The only bright spot at present, he thinks, is that councils are so short of money they cannot even afford to put up bad housing.

"The trouble with architects is that they think they know it all. They design in a patronizing way—homes for gnomes, for people who do not know any better", Lyall ventured.

But he does not blame the architects entirely. "The real culprits are the planners, who like to standardize everything, and ultra-conservative housing committees, who always go for the safest, the dullest and the cheapest."

Having looked at public sector housing in several European countries Lyall concludes that their exteriors are, if anything, even uglier than our own, but a great deal more thought goes into their interiors.

Fair enough. Council housing (with a handful of notable exceptions, it must be said) is hardly a monument to gracious living. But Lyall goes on to become moderately excited at the Byker Wall, that gargantuan slab of concrete, almost visible from the Moon, in which a great many citizens of Newcastle upon Tyne are obliged to live.

Lyall admires it because it is adventurous and zany, and a little raniness is what British architecture needs to lift it out of its doldrums. Much better, he thinks, than the neo-vernacular of Milton Keynes, where the patronizing architects nail a few plank four-by-two on the make people think ing in the country.

Personally I w have a neo-vernacu Milton Keynes th the Byker Wall, could do my sho where other than Keynes shopping ce ture of great size a that is widely adr architectural profe

The Royal Instit Architects would di are about to begin sightseeing tours to examples of what th great modern arc the belief that they the tourist haunts o Of course you shou it by moonlight.

The national execu tee of COHSE, one health service trade tertained the depu Blackpool, Council Wharnby, to dinner annual conference Monday evening. W a little speech to th crowd, during admitted he was th of a private nun Needless to say th not well received.

Alan

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TIMES PAST THE TIMES
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

COMMODATING CRUISE

rly 30 years Britain has ase for nuclear warheads ied aircraft and missiles either by British or n forces. So no change strategic posture is by yesterday's statement Ir Francis Pym, the Secretary. Mr Pym ed that American cruise missiles will be to Greenham Common, e, and Molesworth, geshire, by the end of s said that these bases osen because they were itable in terms of the facilities, available nd the need for early ent. His statement will zed both for the nuclear ind for the choice of

hange in the plans and ent of allied nuclear as always encouraged mbers of the opposition en the basic question hether or not Britain in the nuclear business with the establishment merican polaris base at ch, and the arrival of nuclear-armed fighters Anglia, the opposition ntrated on the fact that velopment would consti- additional threat to ither through accident culation or because the pons presented a more g nuclear target for a enemy.

have been no accidents, miscalculation over nuclear weapons in the past 30 years. There is no reason to suppose that the cruise missile is any more likely, on technical grounds, to lead to accidental discharge than any of its predecessors—indeed less so than ballistic missiles since the cruise missile is under permanent control from its launch until it hits the target.

Moreover to object to the presence of any particular system of nuclear weapons is to tackle the part rather than the whole of the question. The totality of British strategy and that of the whole Nato alliance, is one of deterrence through possession of nuclear weapons. This position requires that the weapons are varied and modern enough to maintain their credibility in the face of the Soviet Union's recent introduction of much larger nuclear missiles, many of which, incidentally, are targeted specifically on western Europe so that they elude the production limitations agreed at the Strategic Arms Talks.

The Soviet Union may now be facing a period of secular decline in its economic capacity but its military power will be the last to suffer. For the western alliance that suggests an even greater need to maintain its nuclear defence during a period when the Soviet military machine will become ever more dominant within that country's councils. Hence the cruise missile should be a welcome addition to the European-based nuclear arsenal.

Although it would have been politically handy for Mr Pym to station the missile flights at Lakenheath, where a recent local ballot of sorts showed for having Cruise over not having it, the choice was eventually dictated by the need to find bases with surplus capacity. The other point of criticism about the locality, which will no doubt be developed in detail by those critics who are against the whole principle of nuclear deterrence, is that the Cruise missile's particular advantage lies in its ability to be dispersed away from its base. Thus in an emergency the base itself might not be so much of a potential target as the surrounding countryside into which the missiles had been dispersed.

Safeguards about operating and training procedures are legitimate areas of enquiry and Mr Pym could have been more forthcoming about the agreements covering the actual firing of any missile in war. But nothing is gained in the long term by dwelling on the possibility that the choice of any particular base make one area of Britain—and therefore some of its citizens—more vulnerable as a nuclear target than any other. In the terms in which this country under governments of both major parties has maintained a policy of nuclear deterrence unchanged for thirty years, we are all in the target area.

GERMANY HAS REASON TO COMPLAIN

ncouraging that Herr should be speaking so about the need to curb ease in agricultural by the European Comand, failing that, for n what any country ither pay into or take e budget. It is a theme has taken up since last settlement of the issue 's contribution, and that again in his speech to the Bundestag. It to be hoped that West will now really use its to press for reforms. ng been clear that the arrangements, which to the accumulation of d expensive surpluses e anomalous situation in was about to become iest net contributor, o be changed. West have frequently said so es over the years. But reason or another, in order to meet the of their own farmers oid a showdown with West German government-ments have avoided pressing the issue.

There is some reason for thinking that it will be different this time, and that Bonn will join Britain—and possibly France—in tackling the question of budget expenditures. Since the settlement of Britain's contribution the level of West Germany's own contributions has become a public issue. Herr Matthöfer, the Finance Minister, has made no secret of his reluctance to accept the cost involved for West Germany; and at a time when Herr Strauss has made an election issue of the Government's spending there is an awareness that payments into the Community budget come from the taxpayer's pocket. In the past West Germany has always been the main contributor to the Community's budget, and this has been accepted for a number of reasons, among them the political advantages of Community membership. These advantages still apply, but to be strong Europe needs to put an end to the imbalances, and absurdities, created by the present budgetary system.

Yesterday Herr Schmidt spoke of placing a ceiling on net payments into the Community budget, and also on receipts from it. This would limit the liabilities of West Germany and Britain, and the gains made by the smaller, richer countries such as Denmark, Belgium and The Netherlands. But it would not solve the central difficulty, which is the predominance of spending on agriculture in the Community budget, where it takes more than 70 per cent, and the little which goes to other, equally important areas, such as regional policy and energy. It should be the aim of all members of the Community to alter this. It is time to get to work because Community resources are expected to run out by the end of next year, which will force governments to face the facts of the situation: and because by next summer both the West German and French elections will be over, opening the way for the difficult choices that have to be made.

DON'S DOWNHILL TRANSPORT

lionship between London t and the Greater Loncil has become highly al of late, and it is not to feel some for both sides. At Hall the majority party ir Horace Cutler, facing on next spring, sees LT cross he has to bear", adily deteriorating serpidly rising fares, and almost out of control. 73 the deficit has risen 12m to £152m, while ubsidies from the GLC creased from £18m to staff numbers, at around ave marginally risen in when the level of service bus and underground n.

ndon Transport Mr Ralph and his colleagues have endure increasing interand public criticism with stent policy from County could be argued that it pour's low fares policy 75 that first landed Lonnsport in the financial om which the Conservae now desperately trying cate it; or, *per contra*, deterioration in service due to Conservative reto subsidizing London rt to the extent of some ontinental counterparts. The proportion of subsidy to total revenue ranges from 84 per cent in Rome to 26 per cent in Geneva, with London well down the table at 43 per cent compared with 56 per cent in Paris, perhaps its closest equivalent.

Little help can be expected on that score, however, in the present state of the economy and especially under the present Government, and Sir Horace Cutler has naturally, and rightly, concentrated on trying to secure a better service from present resources including human resources from the executive board down. The latest contribution to the debate, yesterday's consultants' report, damningly confirms from the quite narrow context of the functioning of the executive itself the scope there is for doing that. "Lacking the skills to run a large business, a sense of purpose, and clarity"; "defensive and preoccupied with day-to-day matters"; such strictures confirm the worst fears of County Hall and the travelling public.

The question is: can the necessary improvements be got under the present directorate at London Transport, and within the existing relationship with the GLC? As to the first, there must be doubt. Yet important progress has been made in recent months through management reorganization and decentralization for which this leadership can claim credit; and since it was they who commissioned the consultants' report perhaps they should be given the chance to put its recommendations into effect, hopefully strengthening their weaknesses as they go along. As to the relationship, since London Transport was made answerable to the GLC in 1969, a large undertaking seems to have been trapped on a small stage, and made subject to the vagaries of local politics. There is much to be said for a local service being answerable to the local community: but London being the capital there is a national context, too, which is insufficiently recognized by the present arrangements. A passenger transport authority covering all services over a larger area might be a better solution in the long run; but it has its drawbacks, and recent experience in other fields has lowered expectations of the benefits to be derived from reorganization of that kind. It is not the answer to present problems. That lies with better management and leadership within the organization, something for which the GLC shares responsibility.

'sity cuts

Cecil Parrott

astonishing that at a time in the Middle East, tension Soviet Union, disunity in Europe, uncertainty in ia and increased repreastern Europe, the Univer- Lancaster should be pro- close down its Arabic and studies, Russian and Soviet European Studies, Yugolies and Central and South- European Studies. It seeks these drastic proposals by esumed deficit which will, ates, lie between £340,000 ,000 by 1983-84 and (2) the ed shortfall of about 30 per verseas students' fees. But ready had to admit that the nay now have been elimind, while it is too early to y firm conclusions, reports that the shortfall under (2) to be much less than

ll these economies really e problem? The cost of nall departments has always icken feed. It is taken up y salaries, and the majority staff are highly specialized, their possibility of finding bs in the present climate is ly dubious. The university that "the direct savings ese particular recommendations are not large". Rumour has it that they will not exceed £35,000.

These regrettable proposals have moral and national implications. As far as Central and South-Eastern European Studies are concerned (originally launched by the university as "The Comenius Centre"), money was generously given by donors, and the university, having been grudging towards it during its 12 years of life, wants now to put it on the scrap heap without regard to the efforts of those who helped to found it.

The original aim of the Slavonic and Eastern European developments at Lancaster was to encourage student interest in and inspire research into countries which are in the front line but are still too little known. The Second World War caught us napping with an inadequate reserve of scholars on Asian, African and Eastern European affairs. The Scarborough report was drawn up in 1947 to prevent this happening again. Ten years later, when Scarborough was due to come up for review, the Treasury wanted to forget it, but the Foreign Office wisely decided to set up the Hayter committee, which reported in 1961 and produced 10 years of modest Hayter bounty. Now another 19 years have gone by and there is no bounty left. Indeed, the University Grants Committee has accepted the "poor argument" of the Atkinson report (the university's own description) and recommended the closing down or phasing out of more than a dozen Russian departments.

I wish universities and governments could understand that it is really quite unreasonable to expect Slavonic departments to be self-financing. There is surely today in the present political climate a strong case for having at least some Russian academic presence at most universities, to afford students the opportunity of learning about the Soviet Union without having to specialize. Next year's students will have been born in 1962. What will they know of Soviet and Eastern European problems?

Our Prime Minister has taken a praiseworthy stand against Soviet aggression and has more recently stressed the importance of stepping up our propaganda to the Russian people. But without encouragement the resources of Russian expertise will dry up through lack of incentive. The Soviet government spares no expense on the study of English.

I am, Sir, Yours, etc.,
CECIL PARROTT,
Professor Emeritus,
Lancaster University,
The Old Vicarage,
Abbeystead,
Lancaster.
June 11.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Parents' help with school equipment

From the Headmaster of Highbury Grove School

Sir, Unlike Mr Peter Newell (June 13), I have not assumed that Mr Carlisle is suggesting that parents should assume responsibility for the provision of "essential books and equipment", very properly vested in the local education authorities. There may, however, be some dispute about what is "essential", and I am concerned that, in his eagerness to discredit the Secretary of State, Mr Newell may effectively discourage parents and others from undertaking the sort of involvement with schools which contributes to the quality of relationships as much as to the enhancement of provision.

My own school, for example, in a part of London not noted for its affluence, and with a clientele largely unencumbered by the burdens of social privilege, is currently acquiring a microprocessor. Two thirds of the cost of this will be met by the parents. A few of my staff (and no doubt a number of parents) regard this educational adjunct as "essential equipment" in an age of high technology. The rest of us regard it as a highly desirable optional extra. Would Mr Newell suggest, therefore, that only those in the second category should contribute towards the cost?

Do voluntary contributions to cancer research or the British Heart Foundation erode the principle of a "free" National Health Service?

I am not suggesting for one moment that there should be a transfer of responsibility for necessary educational provision from local education authorities to the individual parent; but I don't think Mr Carlisle is, either; and reactions like Mr Newell's could well, by discouraging local initiatives, make an economically difficult situation still worse for schools.

Yours faithfully,
LAWRENCE NORCROSS,
Headmaster,
Highbury Grove School,
Highbury New Park, N5.
June 16.

Test for monetarism

From Mr George Goyder

Sir, Professor Hayek (June 13), warns the Government that radical measures will soon be needed to enable it to succeed in its policy of monetarism. To clear the ground for halting inflation he proposes to "rescind all the special privileges which have been granted to the trade unions". Professor Hayek must know this suggestion is impractical. What is more it is unjust.

Why should special privileges be taken only from the workers? What about the special privileges of capital? By what right do equity or common shares convey the permanent control of a public company? Is not this special privilege? The Christian tradition of 18 centuries has declared permanent debt to be against the moral law. It is only since 1862 or thereabouts that debt has been made unredeemable by law and control given in perpetuity to the moneylender. The result is to featherbed risk capital in giant risk avoidance conglomerates like GEC, while excluding workers from a say in the company from inside. The trade unions are the natural and inevitable reaction. Nor is there any hope of reforming the unions until we have begun to reform the company.

If the cure of inflation waits upon the application of justice, then it is to the responsible company we must look, rather than to dismantling the labour movement.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE GOYDER,
Mansel Hall,
Long Melford,
Sudbury,
Suffolk.
June 14.

Passion Play sources

From Mr A. N. Sherwin-White, FBA

Sir, Concerning the responsibility for the trial of Christ, Dr Hyam Maccoby and the other apologists of the school of Paul Winter whom he cites (June 12) ignore the technical facts of Roman criminal prosecution. In this there is no public prosecutor, and prosecution depends upon the initiative of interested parties—private persons or local big wigs. Without such independent act of accusation there can be no trial. Hence the responsibility lies with the prosecutor: the Roman governor deals with the case presented.

The trial of Christ conforms exactly to normal Roman procedure, with the High Priest acting as delator or principal prosecutor. Hence the responsibility lies not with the Roman governor but with the prosecutors, who were, of course, Jews.

Which of the many factions they represent is another question, as Dr Maccoby rightly observes, though Acts reveals that the high priests and their council were far from being the mere creatures of the Prefect. But Mark is entirely correct in the statement that "it was on the orders of the Roman governor and on the *initiative* of the Jewish authorities that Jesus was crucified".

So it would be in any analagous case in Roman provincial jurisdiction. Perhaps I may follow Dr Maccoby's example and cite my own book on Roman law in the New Testament for further enlightenment.

Your sincerely,
A. N. SHERWIN-WHITE,
St John's College, Oxford.

Changes in liturgy

From Mr D. W. Irons

Sir, Perhaps the Church of England would do well to learn from the Church in Wales. The new services here are bilingual, but the English versions have contrived to retain the inspired beauty of the original language while at the same time simplifying and modernizing the form. They are far better.

Yours faithfully,
D. W. IRONS,
"Bryn Hyfryd",
Llansadwrn,
Menai Bridge, Gwynedd.

Disposal of state's Ferranti holding

From the Chairman of Ferranti Ltd

Sir, Tomorrow (June 18) in the House of Commons there is to be a discussion about a matter of considerable public importance—the circumstances under which the National Enterprise Board will market their shareholding in this company. In doing so they will be acting on a governmental decision to return shareholdings previously acquired by the NEB to private ownership.

The company will, of course, not be represented, nor have a spokesman in the House. It is, therefore, relevant to use the hospitality of your columns to explain the company's viewpoint in this matter. It cannot, of course, be conclusive, but we hope it might exercise a strong persuasive effect on the decision reached.

This company found itself in financial difficulties in 1974. The reason for our troubles was, in part that we maintained our transformer operation too long out of a wish to preserve the employment of loyal staff, and in part the pursuit of a development programme in three high-technology fields — semiconductors, avionics and computer systems. It was not realized—and the fault may well have been mine—that the return on these activities—all of which have since proved quite triumphant—was too long-term in relation to the immediately available capital. Banking facilities at the time were constricted. Although the company was not insolvent, it was in a position of considerable difficulty and sought the assistance of the NEB. After long negotiations that body provided assistance in terms which—after various transactions— has left it the owner of 50 per cent of the voting shareholding. Investments by way of loan from the NEB have been repaid. The company is grateful to the NEB for the help rendered but, speaking on behalf of the board and of its work people, it is the burning and passionate desire of the company to remain independent. This wish has already been publicly stated on behalf of the company by its senior executives and is wholly endorsed throughout the company.

On any basis the NEB will make a very substantial profit for the nation out of its shrewd investment. The sum invested was £8.7m, of which £2.7m has already been realsized and at the present market price the return on the balance would be in the region of £58m. In 1974 the company could have sought salvation by selling itself into the ownership of some other corporation. It would, in our view, be wrong and hideously wrong if, having redeemed its fortunes entirely through its own exertions the company should now be sold off to another corporation so as to lose its independence and unquestionably to impair the quality of resource and initiative that exists throughout the organization.

Although not a very large company, Ferranti—founded by my grandfather at the end of the last century—has been a substantial British asset and will, I predict, remain one of increasing value if left to determine its own destiny.

Yours faithfully,
SEBASTIAN DE FERRANTI,
Chairman,
Ferranti Ltd,
Millbank Tower,
Millbank, SW1.

Civil Service pay

From the Secretary-General of the Council of Civil Service Unions

Sir, Lord Vaizey (June 11) has reached such an alarming conclusion, ie, that British civil servants are paid 50 per cent more than their outside counterparts, that most of your readers will probably quite rightly disbelieve him without further thought. After all, we all know that this simply cannot be true, given the political sensitivity of Civil Service pay levels.

For those inclined to believe Lord Vaizey, however, may I be allowed to point out the factual errors in his letter which have clearly led him to his wrong conclusion?

First, the particular: there are just over 200 economists in government service at the level which could concern Lord Vaizey. Their pay is related to the generalist grades (Assistant Secretary and Principal) with whom they work, and with whom they are interchangeable. Given the current shortages in the Government Economic Service, and its record wastage rate, the market position certainly does not favour Lord Vaizey's allegation that our economists are overpaid. As most of our defections are to business and commerce, the Civil Service's market position can hardly be regarded as advantageous. But, really, how can you jump to the conclusion that 700,000 people are seriously overpaid on the basis of an incorrect value-judgment about 200 people?

Turning to the more general issues mentioned by Lord Vaizey: (a) the average retiring age of civil servants is 64, not 60; (b) civil servants do not have a non-contributory pension scheme— their current contribution of 8½ per cent is just about the highest in the country; and (c) civil servants do not have "very long holidays"—for the vast majority, their holidays (specifically quantified in our pay settlements) are significantly behind outside comparative occupations. In any case, it is hardly appropriate for an academic to criticize other people's holiday provisions!

Finally, Lord Vaizey asked for access to the information upon which Civil Service pay is based. Can I refer him to the recently published report of the Pay Research Unit board, wherein the relevant information resides? This will show him—and anyone who is credulous enough to believe his assertion—that civil servants' pay is a fair reflection of average outside pay, and, at senior levels, is some considerable way *below* that average.

W. L. KENDALL,
Secretary General,
Council of Civil Service Unions,
19 Rochester Row, SW1.
June 11.

Image of Dr Obote

From Mr D. G. R. Belshaw

Sir, The denunciation by former President Milton Obote of corruption in Uganda (*The Times*, May 28) will be welcomed by a wide circle of international aid agencies. Over the last nine months the unwillingness of the previous government to institute the policies necessary to overcome smuggling and black market activities has been one of the major obstacles restricting the flow of international aid to a level below that required for the effective reconstruction of Uganda's shattered economy. Also, Dr Obote's admission of the error of his earlier policy of nationalizing foreign enterprises will be welcomed in international business circles.

In view of the obstacle which the hostility of the Baganda people pose for his platform of national unity and reconciliation, Dr Obote might also consider the possibility of post error in the area of regional policy. For example, in 1966 nearly all the development projects identified by the Buganda Planning Commission were excised from the final version of the national five-year plan in the weeks immediately after the flight into exile of Frederick Mutesa, Kabaka of Buganda and President of Uganda. This decision coupled with the retention of the non-progressive and discriminatory export tax on coffee (the major source of income in Buganda) at a time of falling prices fostered a widespread feeling amongst the Baganda of deliberate economic neglect.

Perhaps more important in terms of the political consequences, Dr Obote's decision to abolish the Kabakaship instead of reinstating it in a constitutional form—towards which reformers within the Buganda Government had been working before the events of 1966—was taken as evidence of social and cultural discrimination. These issues have continued virtually unchanged to the present time. Whether Dr Obote's image will be that of a national statesman or the leader of a tribal alliance will surely depend in large part on his embracing a new strategy for regional economic and social development in Uganda.

Yours sincerely,
D. G. R. BELSHAW,
School of Development Studies,
University of East Anglia,
Norwich.
May 29.

Ulster initiative

From the Reverend G. R. Styles, SJ

Sir, The people of Northern Ireland are beset by two fears. The large majority of the population fears for its future and for the future of its legitimate institutions if it were to become an Irish minority politically linked to the Irish Republic; and these fears are naturally reinforced by the continuing activities of the IRA and its supporters.

The minority fears for its future and its legitimate aspirations if it remains a minority dominated by Ulster Unionists, whether linked or not linked politically with Britain. These fears are reinforced, rightly or wrongly, by the continuing presence of the British Army and by the past experience of unfair treatment under the provincial rule of the majority.

In these circumstances any political initiatives which originate either in London or in Dublin tend to be suspect and tend to increase the fears of one party or the other rather than to allay them, however good and honourable the intentions of the authors.

The only political initiatives that are likely to reduce fears and to result in any eventual success must surely originate from the political leaders of Northern Ireland themselves; and it follows that the only sensible activity open to the governments in both Dublin and London, as well as to Church leaders, must be restricted to encouraging further meetings between the political leaders of Northern Ireland without seeking any political capital in doing so. No other course is likely to succeed.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT STYLES,
Assistant Headmaster,
Stonyhurst College,
Lancashire.

Closed shop agreements

From Mr John Wates

Sir, The Industrial Society welcomes the report of the European Commission on Human Rights in the British Rail case (report, June 6). This decision is in line with what has always been good practice in the vast majority of British industry: where a person joins an organization that subsequently signs a closed shop agreement, as an existing employee, that person will never be forced against his or her will to join the union.

The important practical point in balancing the freedom of the individual and the desire on the part of the employer, employee and trade union for "orderly" industrial relations is the vital importance of well-drawn voluntary agreements on representation by trade unions. The changes to the closed shop made by the Employment Bill are not, as one hears, either a prescription for individual freedom or industrial anarchy, but a basis which must be supplemented by relevant agreements between management and unions at a local level.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN N. WATES,
Associate Adviser,
Industrial Relations Department,
The Industrial Society,
Peter Runge House,
3 Carlton House Terrace, SW1.
June 11.

The language of detente

From Mr R. A. Bruce

Sir, According to Dr Paul Steinitz (June 11) the enthusiastic reception given in Bulgaria to the London Bach Society demonstrates the "absolutely indestructible power of music to override the barriers which man (sic) puts up between the ordinary people of the world".

This seems to me a wildly extravagant claim. The barriers referred to are presumably those which (in this instance) separate the British and Bulgarian peoples; they were erected, not by men in general, but by those particular men who have exercised autocratic power in Bulgaria ever since that unfortunate country became a satellite of the Soviet Union in 1945. They are the same barriers—of ignorance, prejudice, and misunderstanding—which have everywhere been erected between the free and the unfree peoples of the world, and they can be removed only by the free exchange, between those disparate peoples, of ideas, opinions, and accurate information.

Such an exchange, if it ever takes place, will of course be conducted through the natural medium of rational thought, which is language; music, even when it employs linguistic aids (as in opera) is unsuited to this purpose. That is why authoritarian regimes have always exercised a strict censorship of the written and spoken word, whilst tolerating, and at time encouraging, the composition and performance of music: rebellion may originate in a speech or a book, but is unlikely to do so in a symphony or string quartet. We are not surprised to learn that music and its near-relation, ballet, are the only arts that flourish in the Soviet Union, as they once flourished in Metternich's Vienna.

And so when Dr Steinitz says that his Bulgarian audience showed by their looks and their talk that they were "entirely with us", I ask—with us in what? On matters relating to the B Minor Mass, and the performance that had just taken place? That can be taken for granted. But what about those dividing barriers? Did the Bach Society and their Bulgarian hosts discuss them, and reach some form of agreement about their removal? Did the two parties exchange views on such important matters as human rights, freedom of speech, democracy, dictatorship, communism, press censorship, and so forth? A common accord on *those* matters would have been infinitely more valuable than non-controversial comment on an undisputed masterpiece of music.

We know, of course, from the silence of Dr Steinitz on the matter, that such accord was neither achieved nor sought, which was probably just as well. If an Oxford don runs into trouble for discussing Aristotle, in private, behind the iron curtain, who knows what would have happened to Dr Steinitz if he had ventured on a public discussion of a more modern and controversial writer like Solzhenitsin? Which goes to show that the iron curtain will not be removed by the interchange of musicians, Olympic athletes, or any group of performers whose virtuosity elicits no deeper response than ready applause and transient good fellowship.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
R. A. BRUCE,
118 Hamilton Place,
Aberdeen.
June 12.

At home in the Palace

From Mr Roger Musgrave

Sir, It is most encouraging that the wife of the new Archbishop of Canterbury, Mrs Rosalind Runcie, has expressed the hope that Lambeth Palace may be opened more freely to visitors (article, June 5). The historic parts of the Palace are an important part of our heritage, not only for their role in Church history, but for their intrinsic architectural and artistic interest too.

At present, I understand, the Palace may be visited only by organized groups by prior arrangement, and the Lambeth Bible viewed only by accredited scholars. Yet Sir Nikolaus Pevsner writes, in his "Buildings of England" volume for London:

"Londoners and strangers do not usually appreciate the fact that London possesses in this palace a complex of domestic buildings largely medieval and wholly picturesque which is of such interest and merit that they would flock to see it, if only it were not so near their homes . . . The hall remains one of London's most attractive buildings, entirely Gothic in its structure, with . . . a magnificent hammerbeam roof."

Obviously there would be formidable problems of security, administration and not least finance to be overcome. However I am sure that numerous people and organizations would wish to aid the provision of the necessary facilities. I for one, although a non-Anglican, would gladly contribute to a fund for this purpose, and I hope this may encourage many others to help make Mrs Runcie's vision a reality.

Yours sincerely,
ROGER MUSGRAVE,
208 Somerset Road, SW19.

Bright honour

From Mr Peter Llewellyn

Sir, Caroline Moorehead has missed at least one subtlety of the Honours Game. A knighthood (Angus Wilson) allows you to be author: with a mere CBE (Miss M. Drabble) you are only a writer.

Yours faithfully,
PETER LLEWELLYN,
Cochwillan,
Talybont,
Bangor,
North Wales.

From Mr S. E. Machin

Sir, There are those of us who find the award of an OBE to England's premier batsman confusing. Here in the North Country he has long been known as Sir Geoffrey.

Yours faithfully,
S. E. MACHIN,
18 Old Retford Road,
Sheffield.

Social Focus

How did London Transport get into this mess?

A series of reverses which has not ended yet is driving London Transport further down the road to perdition than it has ever been before. The ultimate crisis is at hand, and heads may soon roll.

The world's largest urban passenger carrier faces a "choice" between bankruptcy and self-mutilation in less than a month, and the prospect of a politically imposed reversal of strategy in less than a year.

Unless early and drastic action it taken, LT expects to show a deficit of about £40m this year for two entirely predictable but nonetheless unforseen reasons. Its wage bill is now set to rise by 20 per cent instead of the 13 per cent it was told by its political master, the Greater London Council, to budget for. And receipts have fallen because of the counter-productive fares increase of nearly a quarter earlier this year, the decline in economic activity including tourism and the recent disruption on the Underground caused by hooliganism and the industrial action it provoked.

Unstaunched, the deficit, which stood at less than £2m in 1978, will reach £134m next year. To counter this alarming exponential growth in the size of its deficit, the LT Executive in a confidential memorandum anonymously leaked to this and other newspapers recommends the GLC to let it raise fares by between 25 and 39 per cent (depending on the timing) while maintaining the existing level of services.

The only alternative it offers is an equally savage cut in services on both the buses and the Underground. Either option or a combination of the two will inevitably drive passengers away in their millions. For it to have any effect this year, the choice must be made at or before the last GLC meeting before the summer recess on July 8.

After prolonged research into London's public transport system (including British Rail) from most conceivable angles, but starting and finishing with that of the all-important passenger, it becomes possible to discern what is *not* responsible for the present unprecedented problem, despite the flurry of rumour and sensation of the past fortnight and the shoal of red herrings which accompanied it.

Inflation is not responsible. Nor are fuel prices, incompetent management, trade union obstructionism, old fashioned methods, misdirected investment, vandalism and violence, traffic congestion, bad *luck, the weather, the Government*, the present GLC administration or even the Almighty.

With the possible exception of the last, all these factors have been blamed, singly and severerally, for the decline in London Transport which began in 1948. There is a grain, if not an *entire sand-dune*, of truth in all of them, but none of them or any combination of them is the prime cause. Where they are not merely symptoms of the real disease they are at most secondary or compounding causes.

Even LT itself cannot fairly be held responsible, regardless of its own errors, some of which have been considerable. The LT Executive is accountable for the day-to-day operation of its services and for disbursements up to £1.5m. General policy and major financial decisions are the statutory responsibility of the GLC, although recent statements and posturings by the Conservative majority on that body, in power since May, 1977, could have given some people a rather different impression. The cause of LT's problems is political, yet *so deep-rooted that it transcends* mere party differences. The creeping disaster which has brought LT to its present spectacular plight mirrors one of Britain's major weaknesses and thus offers a lesson to the nation as a whole as well as to its congested capital. More on *that later.*

London Transport presents the passenger with a depressing and frustrating picture. Each morning London's local radio stations seem to produce a litany of bus shortages, breakdowns on the Underground and major roads blocked by accidents, failed traffic lights or burst water-mains.

The misery of waiting for a bus has probably done more than anything else to increase the proportion of profanity in everyday London English. When it finally arrives, it comes in a convoy as if nervous of travelling alone. All over town you can see buses immobile at the kerb with a seat cushion propped against their sterns, the traditional sign of mechanical failure.

You cannot change from one bus to another, still less from a bus to the Underground or vice versa, without buying another ticket. The queues at central London tube stations tend to be enormous all day and such ticket machines as there are and as work have long since been overtaken by inflation and do not give change.

The entire undertaking seems to be obsessed with cash. Unless you invest in a season ticket or a dauntingly expensive "Go as you please" pass, you need a pocketful of ridiculously large and heavy coins to comply with this insatiable thirst for ready cash on the part of LT.

Yet it was not always so. Some time ago a reader, Mr Charles Fyffe, drew my attention to the following passage in a book he owns.

"Another advantage . . . is the issue of strip tickets by *which frequent users of the* tubes can effect a slight economy and save the trouble of booking each time. The tickets are available on nearly all the lines and are issued in the form of a handy roll, in sets of six, one being torn off and delivered at the completion of each journey." The contemporary public transport user in Amsterdam, Munich or Paris would find nothing remarkable about this while the poor Londoner of today would go on his knees in gratitude for the opportunity. The passage comes from a guide to London—dated 1909.

Alike the bus conductor, a seeming quaint survivor from the nineteenth century is the ticket collector on the Underground, who tends to do his delaying duty from a position next to already elderly ticket-cancelling machines which were introduced nearly a decade ago to make his role unnecessary. But, like that of the bus conductor, his continued presence is made necessary by LT's persistence, unlike any other major transport undertaking in comparable countries, with a system of graduated fares. In London you still pay strictly according to the distance you travel. At present one mile or less on a bus costs 10p and one to two miles 20p. Such journeys account for 66 per cent of bus usage, a strong case, it may be thought, for a flat fare of the type already on offer on the highly successful "Red Arrow" central routes.

Why then are there no flat fares, multiple tickets, automatic ticket-cancelling machines and the like, commonplace from Scandinavia to Spain. The chairman of the LT Executive, Mr Ralph Bennett, was disarmingly frank on the subject in an interview with *The Times*. "So long as we have graduated fares we have to do it this way. We have to retain graduated fares because we have to make the passenger pay as much as we can get from him."

Mr Bennett however is not a bloated capitalist profiteer seeking to abuse a monopoly. He is instead the head of an undertaking which has been ordered by its political master to balance its books. Exactly how much LT gets by way of subsidy from the GLC and the government depends on how you analyse the accounts. The answer lies somewhere between 17 and 25 per cent of revenue. The amount becomes academic when you learn that Paris public transport gets nearly two thirds, Amsterdam 70 per cent and Rome in excess of 80 per cent by way of subsidy. Given that, it becomes clearer why Londoners have to pay such high fares for a declining service.

Sir Horace Cutler, Leader of the GLC, is probably more aware than most of the fact that the party which holds power in Westminster is odds-on to lose County Hall. A GLC election is due next May, and the present Labour *minority* has already drafted a plan for reorganizing LT which it regards, without undue optimism, as an election winner. What form it finally takes depends on a Greater London Labour Party conference later in the year.

At its most radical, the Labour plan proposes no fares at all, which LT, independent transport experts and probably even the majority of Labour councillors I spoke to recognise as catastrophic. Initial demand would swamp the system and commit GLC ratepayers to impossible financial strain. The most likely compromise is a substantial cut in fares followed by a freeze for the entire four-year term of the Labour GLC administration. The London Labour Party admits that it lost its nerve over LTs finances last time it was in power (1973-77) and says it is determined not to make the same mistake when it takes over next time. Thus in 11 months time LT faces a strategic U-turn which may save it but will undoubtedly cause ructions at its headquarters at 55 Broadway, S.W.1, before it does so.

Sir Horace meanwhile is annoyed with LT, as he made clear at a lengthy interview. "Apart from the special problem of housing which is becoming a matter for the London boroughs anyway, the Conservatives are balancing the books of the GLC—except for London Transport."

The present unduly high tension between the GLC and its creature, London T[illegible] and the public mani[illegible] to which it has led [illegible] student of such things [illegible] inescapable impressio[illegible] GLC is seeking to b[illegible] exclusively for the [illegible] defects in London [illegible] transport.

Whatever one may [illegible] the current machina[illegible] root cause of LT's p[illegible] not Tory policy or the [illegible] one which preceded i[illegible] at Westminster or Co[illegible] Mr Bennett, a dedic[illegible] generally highly respe[illegible] lic transport man, [illegible] decade as a reasonable [illegible] period. National go[illegible] have a maximum lif[illegible] years and GLC admi[illegible] can count on only fou[illegible] *and ending at differ*[illegible] and usually politicall[illegible] to one another.

The true weakness [illegible] admirably democratic [illegible] tremely expensive a[illegible] cient British foible of [illegible] in confrontation, whic[illegible] nately tends to make [illegible] football out of areas [illegible] ional life which need [illegible] alone if they are to [illegible] There is much room [illegible] agreement on prin[illegible] practicalities in the a[illegible] lic transport, just as [illegible] education, state owne[illegible] general economic pol[illegible] does the damage is t[illegible] violent change of co[illegible] tends to follow every [illegible] administration. Polit[illegible] sensus makes for be[illegible] ning and better plann[illegible] have saved LT long a[illegible]

The controversial [illegible] ment consultancy rep[illegible] International Ltd. on [illegible] ecutive has just [illegible] lished by Mr Benn[illegible] request of Sir Hora[illegible] It is highly critical, [illegible] interests of justice it [illegible] remembered that [illegible] was commissioned by [illegible] last October, of its o[illegible] in what seems to ha[illegible] genuine concern to [illegible] Where LT is conden[illegible] condemned out of [illegible] mouth, as its ma[illegible] acccording to Mr Be[illegible] the main source of it[illegible] And it remains as tru[illegible] it was yesterday or a[illegible] over the past 10 yea[illegible] GLC is responsible fo[illegible] eral policy and f[illegible] London's crumblin[illegible] transport system whi[illegible] world less than a [illegible] ago.

Dan van

A suitable treatment for some cases

Although I am squeamish by nature, an opportunity to witness the administration of the most controversial form of psychiatric treatment, electro-convulsive therapy (ECT), seemed not to be missed. It came at the end of a week spent touring Goodmayes Psychiatric Hospital, near Ilford, Essex, the rest of which I have described in a very long earlier article.

There are ECT sessions at 9.30 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Two treatments a week for three weeks are normal. While waiting for the anaesthetist to arrive, Dr John Annaradnam, a registrar originally from Sri Lanka, gave me some background. From what he could gather, he said, ECT had been over-used in mental hospitals in earlier years, particularly in the late 1950s. Attitudes had become more critical in the 1960s, and ECT was now used less at Goodmayes than at some other hospitals.

It was almost the treatment *of choice for certain forms of* depression, but was scarcely ever used for schizophrenia. Although no one yet knew precisely how it worked, the theory was that in acute depression there was a depletion of some brain amines (part of the chemistry of the brain), and that electrical stimulus increased them.

When patients were in a severe depressive stupor, had stopped eating and drinking, were very suicidal and not communicating, it could be very beneficial.

Dr Bevis Gordon, one of the consultants, looking in briefly, said: "It's a crude form of treatment. Basically it's the same as giving someone an epileptic fit. It used to be much more dramatic before muscle relaxants were used", he said.

Then Dr Michael Lauchlan, the anaesthetist, who is also a GP at Harold Wood, arrived; a genial, rather bracing man. "I have done 70 a week in the sixties", he said briskly. "It has gone down a good deal since the anti-depressant drugs came in." (In fact, last year 70 courses of treatment were given to inpatients; 15 to day *and outpatients.*) "But the drugs can have some very unpleasant side effects: dryness of the mouth, constipation, some unsteadiness and difficulties in focussing.

"After ECT, the main complaint is loss of memory, which can last two to three weeks. It varies a lot. Some outpatients go back to work the same day. Others are very confused. Some improve quite dramatically."

As we moved towards the cubicles in which that morning's four patients were waiting, Dr Lauchlan explained that a short-acting barbiturate (Brietal Sodium) was first administered by injection to induce unconsciousness. This was followed by a muscle relaxant called Scoline.

The first patient was a prematurely aged man of 50, very thin. Normally patients sign a form giving their consent to treatment. They can be treated against their will under Section 26 of the 1959 Mental Health Act if one consultant and one GP agree. At Goodmayes, two consultants have to agree, after seeing the patient [illegible] That happens in [illegible] when patients are in [illegible] depressive stupor, a[illegible] patient was. He ha[illegible] eating. This was [illegible] treatment, but so f[illegible] not responded much [illegible]

"You won't do [illegible] asleep, will you?" [illegible] rather pathetically. [illegible] Lauchlan and tw[illegible] approached the tw[illegible] with equipment at th[illegible] his bed. A rubber ga[illegible] in his mouth after [illegible] tions had been give[illegible] had lost consciou[illegible] Lauchlan gave him a [illegible] of oxygen through a b[illegible] Scoline doesn't just [illegible] muscles, it paralyses [illegible] the lungs cease to wo[illegible]

Then the electr[illegible] placed on either te[illegible] being dipped in a s[illegible] tion; the current was [illegible] for a couple of sec[illegible] the patient, turning s[illegible] in the face, suddenly [illegible] then began to shake [illegible] not massively but v[illegible] ably, and continued [illegible] for perhaps 10 to 2[illegible] The attendant nurs[illegible] him very rapidly o[illegible] once the convulsion [illegible] to ease the return of [illegible] as oxygen was pu[illegible] him, to obviate the [illegible] any vomit being inha[illegible] protect his tongue.

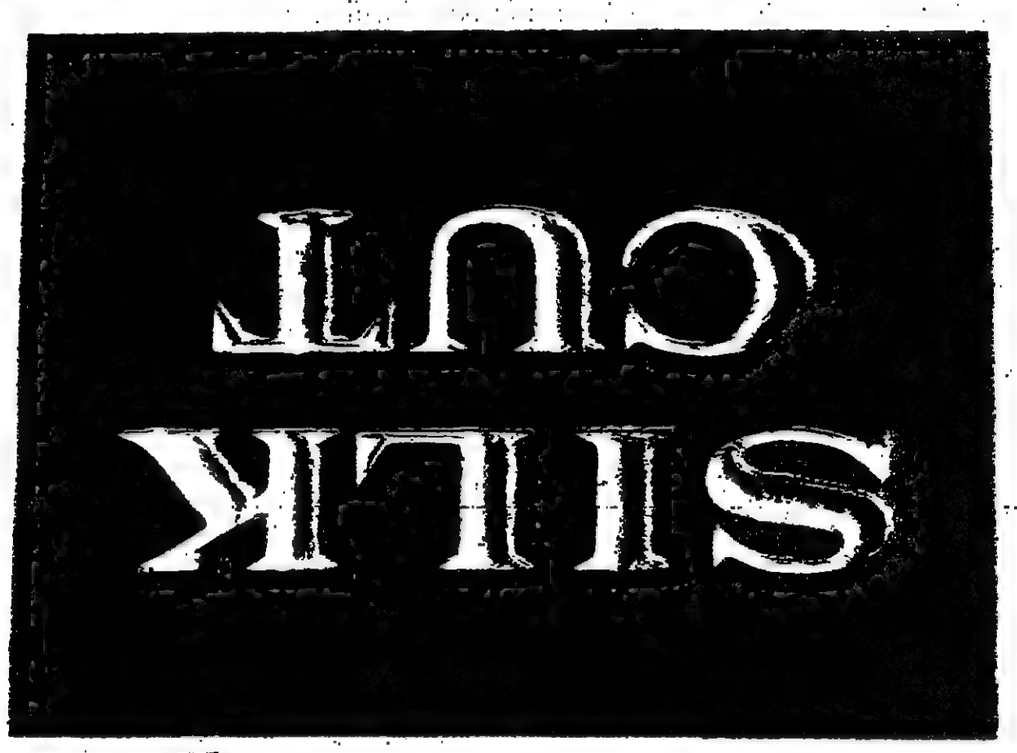
Far from watchin[illegible] clinically, I had beg[illegible] distinctly faint, and [illegible] down and drink a[illegible] water. The same ha[illegible] me with patient num[illegible]

She was an oldish [illegible] had had a course of [illegible] 20 years ago. She [illegible] gag, once her denture [illegible] removed. Patient nu[illegible] was an elderly man w[illegible] felt a bit clearer [illegible] treatment four days [illegible] convulsed less than [illegible] vious two, despite a [illegible] of relaxant.

What worried me m[illegible] Dr Lauchlan, was the [illegible] the muscle relaxant [illegible] one's breathing. Oh, [illegible] very little effect on [illegible] he said. Nevertheles[illegible] noticed that the [illegible] guide to medical sta[illegible] a somewhat urgent to[illegible] subject: "As there is [illegible] antidote to the dru[illegible] it is vital that [illegible] apnoea" (continue[illegible] breathing) "should [illegible] staff engaged in ECT [illegible] should realize how vit[illegible] give oxygen under pos[illegible] sure until normal br[illegible] re-established. They [illegible] acquainted with the [illegible] the oxygen resuscitati[illegible] ment", it said.

My dedication to j[illegible] and *The Times* was in[illegible] for me to volunteer u[illegible] ECT myself. I [illegible] surprised by the [illegible] ignorance about why [illegible] seem to lift the pall [illegible] depression for some [illegible] yet not for others—an[illegible] to my preference for c[illegible] breathing. As I left, [illegible] minutes after the [illegible] ment, all four patie[illegible] sitting up taking thei[illegible] toast, and rememberi[illegible] assured, nothing of [illegible] perience.

Roger Be[illegible]



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هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الأصل

COURT CIRCULAR

: CASTLE

The Queen, with The Edinburgh, honoured ces with her presence

:D HOUSE LODGE

Princess Alexandra and Angus Ogilvy today Royal Highland Show n, near Edinburgh.

yal Highness and the s Ogilvy travelled in an The Queen's Flight.

iona Mitchell was in

Margaret will attend a Lakeside Club, Frimley July 8, in aid of Dockments, of which she is

of Kent, as president of Air Force Benevolent open Princess Marina stington, on July 9. He open the Civil Service Association's head- Brighton.

ss of Kent will attend a formance at the Theatre wich, on September 14, the "Operation Arthri- l in Norfolk.

ys today

gishane, 77; Mr Ian , 60; Professor G. M. 4; Lord Chesham, 64; nard Dent, 92; Miss tchinson, 54; Sir Brian 2; Mr Llewellyn Rees, lenry Richardson, 91; rie Westbury, 75; Sir nson, 69.

Latest appointments

Air Marshal Sir Keith Williamson, Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief RAF Support Command, has been appointed Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief RAF Strike Command and Commander-in-Chief, United Kingdom Air Forces, with acting rank of Air Chief Marshal from September 13. He succeeds Air Chief Marshal Sir David Evans.

Other appointments include:

Air Marshal Sir John Gingell, lately Air Member for Personnel, to be Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief RAF Support Command from July 1 in succession to Air Marshal Sir Keith Williamson.

Mr Richard Adams, author of *Watership Down*, to be president of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in succession to Lord Coggan.

Mr R. F. D. Shuffrey, aged 54, Under-Secretary in charge of the Home Office General Department to be a Deputy Under-Secretary of State and Principal Establishment Officer of the Home Office, succeeding Mr Neil Cairncross.

Mr Dennis Byrd, aged 49, deputy chief conciliation officer of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, to be chief conciliation officer in succession to Mr Andrew Kerr.

Latest wills

Mr Walter Seville Ashworth, of Stockport, left estate valued at £561,055 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):

Brooks, Mr Edward, of Briarfield, Lancashire, building society director £309,827

Crabtree, Mr Peter Neville, of Keswick, Cumbria £258,190

Godfrey, Mrs Helen Willis, of Prestatyn, Clwyd £124,987

Horsman, Mr Vincent Edward, of Deganwy, Gwynedd .. £144,058

Leech, Mrs Hilda, of Llandudno, £265,034

Morris, Mr Edward Charles, of Wrexham £144,808

Paget, Mr Joseph Theodore, of Falmouth £110,218

Peters, Mr John Henry, of Doncaster £106,940

Sandbach, Mrs Lilian Mabel, of West Kirby, Merseyside .. £127,816

Stafford, Major Ernest Henry, of Witherley, Warwickshire, company director £189,047

Oceanic island drum is sold for £190,000

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A large carved wooden drum from the Austral Islands was sold at Christie's yesterday for £190,000 to a foreign collector bidding over the telephone. Christie's had been hoping for about £100,000.

Captain Cook wrote of a similar drum being used to beat time during a human sacrifice on Tahiti in 1777. The cylindrical base is carved with openwork swags surmounted by a frieze of dancing figures; the top of the drum, the only complete example to have survived, is enclosed in a sheath woven from plaited coir and palm leaf strips.

The drum was acquired by the Leeds Literary and Philosophical Society in 1860; it was one of a number of unconsidered items of tribal art that they parted with in the 1940s for a song. Most of them found their way into the collection of James Hooper who combed Britain for examples of primitive art brought back by travellers before the interest of museums and connoisseurs began to make them expensive. He acquired the companion drum from Leeds; it is now in the Metropolitan Museum in New York.

Christie's have been selling the Hooper collection on behalf of his heirs since 1976 and the five sales so far have totalled £3,299,067. Yesterday's sale was devoted to Oceanic art and made £474,312, with five tiny lots left unsold, representing less than 1 per cent of the total.

The other main piece also originated with the Leeds Literary and Philosophical Society, to whom it was presented in 1858. That was a carved figure made to ornament the prow of a Marquesas Islands wood canoe. The sinister smiling figure with circular eyes is seated above a forward projection of phallic outline; his body is decorated with zig-zag patterns and whorls. It was sold for £80,000 to a private European collector; Christie's had again been hoping for £100,000.

The fame of Hooper as a collector inspired bidders to run well beyond normal price levels on many lots. A particularly fine shell head ornament from the Solomon Islands made £6,000 (estimate £1,500 to £2,500); a Tonga wood club inlaid with ivory and three diamonds went for £11,000 (estimate £1,500 to £2,500). A Solomon Islands wood and shell comb, the sort of fairly common curiosity that can be picked up in a street market for £20, raised £1,000.

A mixed property sale of tribal art that followed showed a much more uneven pattern of prices, bringing a total of £332,580, with 26 per cent unsold. A Fang wood male figure, standing 19 in high, was sold for £65,000 (estimate £20,000 to £30,000). Unexpectedly, a small Kota brass-covered reliquary figure reached £13,000 (estimate £6,000 to £8,000) while two larger ones fetched £11,000 each.

At Sotheby's Belgravia the shake-out in prices for Victorian paintings continued. The sale was devoted in the main to paintings of decorative, rather than art historical, interest and 36 per cent of the £279,490 total was left unsold, or nearly half the lots. The top price was £9,000 (estimate £5,000 to £10,000) for "The wayside inn", by Heywood Hardy.

A mix of nineteenth-century and Old Master paintings brought a similar result at a Sotheby Mak van Waay sale in Amsterdam on Monday, totalling £74,081 with 34 per cent unsold.

At Phillips yesterday a sale of jewels, Fabergé designs and other *objets d'art* totalled £323,366, with 29 per cent unsold; the jewels sold reasonably well but there appeared to be little interest in good but not exceptional Fabergé pieces. Blenheim Antiques paid £10,000 (estimated £4,000 to £5,000) for a fine quality Fabergé snuff box decorated with agate, half-pearls and enamel by Michael Perchin.

Fine English enamels made £58,625 at Sotheby's yesterday, with 15 per cent unsold, modern and antique firearms made £63,007, with 21 per cent unsold, and printed books £74,447, with 23 per cent unsold.

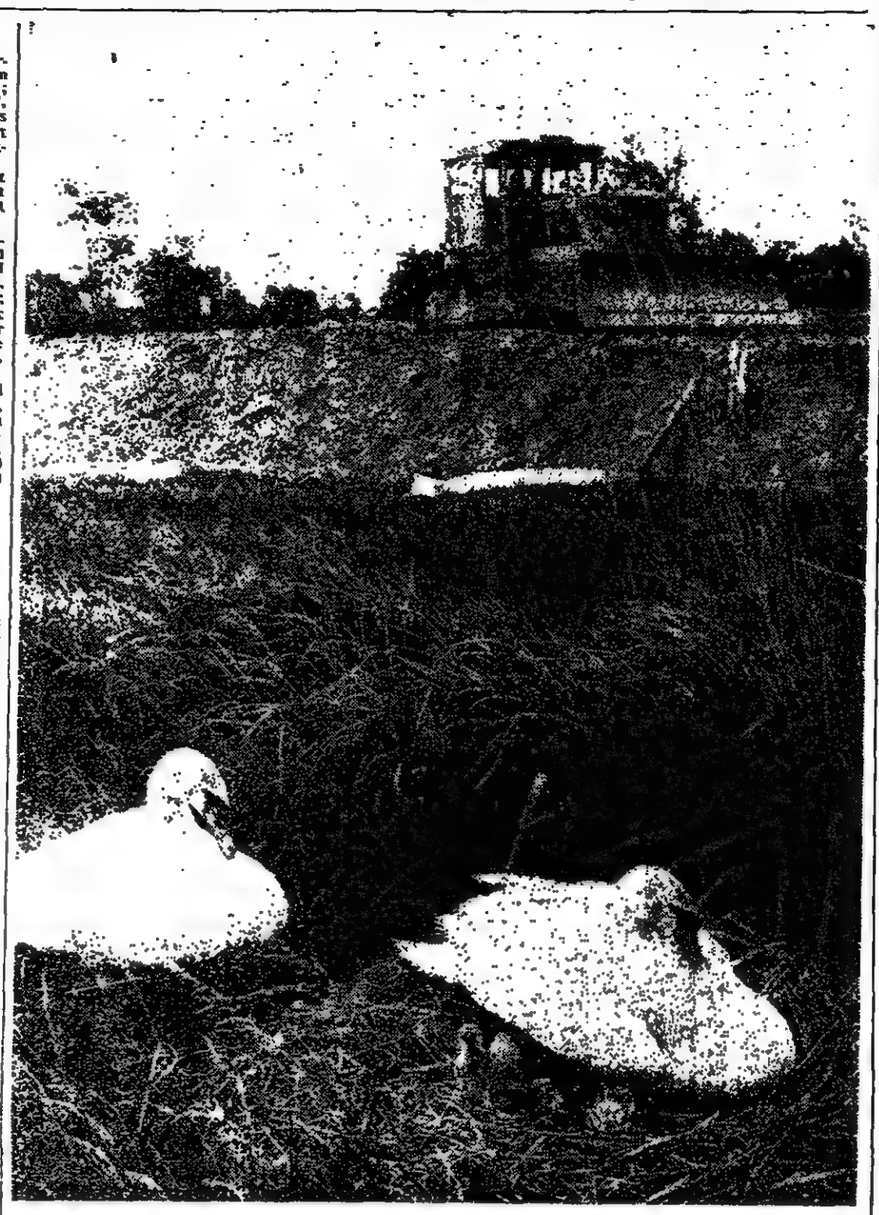
Today's engagements

Talks: "Restoration of the market", by Daryl Fowler, Museum of London, Barbican, 1.10; "Towards a nuclear future", ICA, the Mall, 7.30; "The Arts and Politics", by Viscount Eccles, St Lawrence Jewry-next-Guildhall, 1.15.

Walks: Dickens's London, meet Embankment station, 11; Great Plague and Great Fire, meet Tower Hill station, 7.30.

Concerts: Koenig Ensemble, Tippett, Messiaen, Henze, Purcell Room, South Bank, 7.30; Daniel Adni, piano, Beethoven, Liszt, Da-Ot, Wigmore Hall, 7.30; John Horsner, organ, York Minster, 6.30; recital for guitar and soprano, Church of the Ascension, Dartmouth Row, SE10, 8.

Exhibition: Encore, Tattershall Castle Gallery, Paddle Steamer, Tattershall Castle, Victoria Embankment, 9 to 4.30; Greenwich Printmakers Association, Woodlands Art Gallery, 90 Mycenae Road, Blackheath, 10 to 7.30.



Safely hatched: The first cygnets of the swans that built a nest in the middle of the projected route of the Beccles by-pass in Norfolk have hatched. Work on the road was reorganized to avoid disturbing them.

Luncheons

HM Government
Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host at a luncheon held at Admiralty House, yesterday in honour of the Pakistan Foreign Minister, Mr Agha Shahi. Among those present were:
Mr Riaz Piracha, the Pakistan Ambassador, Mr Amir Usman, Commodore Akbar Sajjad, the Earl of Inchcape, Lord Aldington, Mr Merlyn Rees, MP, Mr Peter Blaker, MP, Mr Michael Charlton, Mr Peter Jenkins, Mr A. E. Donald and Mr G. G. W. Walden.

Law Society
Sir John Stebbings, President of the Law Society, and Lady Stebbings, gave a luncheon at 60 Carey Street, yesterday. Among those present were:
Lord and Lady Soames, Lord Widgery, Mr L. Williams, Mr A. G. Beaston, Mr Jonathan Clarke, Mr G. B. Johnson and Mr J. L. Bourn (secretary-general).

Royal College of Surgeons of England
Sir Reginald Murley, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, entertained at luncheon at the college yesterday Dr D. V. Atterton, Mr B. G. Davison, Mr R. A. Shuck and Mr P. G. Bevan.

Dinners

Speaker
The Speaker gave a farewell dinner in Speaker's House yesterday evening for Mr David Rosser, Lobby Correspondent at the House of Commons, and Mrs Rosser. Other guests were: Mr Nicholas Edwards, MP, and Mrs Edwards, Mr Alec Jones, MP, and Mrs Jones, Mr Wyn Roberts, MP, and Mrs Roberts, Mr Michael Roberts, MP, and Mrs Roberts, Mr and Mrs David Cole and Mr and Mrs David Thomas.

Hong Kong Association
The Dragon Boat Dinner of the Hong Kong Association was held at the Dorchester hotel last night. Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade, proposed the toast to Hong Kong to which Mr John Swire, chairman of the association, replied. Sir Robert Black presided and Sir Yuet-keung Kan spoke on behalf of the guests.

Benn Brothers
The directors of Benn Brothers Limited gave a dinner at Stationers' Hall last night to celebrate the centenary of the company. Mr Richard Woolley was in the chair and Sir John Benn read a message of congratulations from The Queen in reply to a loyal message. The speakers were Mr Glanvill Benn, Lord Barnetson and Lord Robens of Woldingham. The guests included representatives of the press, book publishing, advertising and printing as well as officers of the associations in the industries, trades and professions connected with the company's publishing activities.

Supper party

Institution of Production Engineers
The President of the Institution of Production Engineers, Sir Sidney Bacon, gave a supper party at the Royal Society last night in honour of Professor M. G. Farley, after the presentation of the 1980 Lord Sempill Memorial Paper. Among those present were:
Sir Robert Telford, Dr P. A. Alaway, Sir G. Chandler, Miss N. Bencze, Mr J. K. Dunn, Mr J. G. Gunn, Dr F. J. M. Farley, Mr D. J. Higton, Dr G. S. Hislop, Mr Ronald G. Hooker, Dr B. Peter Jost, Mr A. G. MacGregor, Mr R. J. Mitkin, Professor Brian P. Smith, Mr J. Speechley and Mr J. T. Stamper.

Bishop appointed

Father Thomas McMahon, parish priest of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Stock, Essex, in the diocese of Brentwood, and also Chaplain to Essex University, is to be the Roman Catholic Bishop of Brentwood, in succession to Mgr Patrick Casey, the Vatican announced yesterday.

Church news

Church in Wales
Appointments
The Rev R. J. Dennis, curate of Bassaleg, diocese of Monmouth, to be Vicar of St Andrew's, Lawrey, Newport, same diocese.
The Rev R. T. Gray, Curate of St Paul's, Newport, diocese of Monmouth, to be Rector of Bedwellty, same diocese.

OBITUARY

PROF J. L. TALMON
Eminent modern historian

Professor J. L. Talmon, who was Professor of Modern History at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and a noted authority on contemporary totalitarian régimes, died in Jerusalem on June 16. He was 64. Besides being a distinguished historian Talmon was a respected political commentator who urged moderation in Israel's dealings with her Arab neighbours.

Jacob Leib Talmon was born in Rypin, Poland, on June 14, 1916. He was educated at the Hebrew University, the Sorbonne and the London School of Economics where he gained his doctorate. His major work, *The Origins of Totalitarian Democracy* had an influence which extended far beyond the circle of scholars to which it was initially addressed, and gained him an international reputation. Other well known works on this and other historical themes included *The Age of Violence*, *The Unique and the Universal* and *Israel among the Nations*.

A prolific writer, Talmon was a voice for conciliation in Israel's foreign policy. As recently as March he had published an article in the newspaper *Ha'aretz* urging the Israeli government to abandon its policy of settling occupied Arab territory. He was a Member of the Israel Academy of Science and Humanities and had been awarded the Israel Prize for Social Sciences in 1956 for *The Origins of Totalitarian Democracy*.

COMMODORE T. L. OWEN

Commodore Trevor Lewis Owen, OBE, RD, a former Active Elder Brother of Trinity House, died on June 4 at the age of 84.

Commodore Owen, who lived at Stoke Gabriel, Totnes, Devon, was born on December 21, 1895, the son of D. H. Owen of Winhams, Shrewsbury. He was educated at Arnold House School, Chester and joined the Marine Service in October 1911. He attained his Master's Certificate in 1919. In the First World War he served in the Royal Naval Reserve and carried the rank of sub-lieutenant. In 1920 he married Freda Ramsey of Ballymooney, Co Antrim; they had three daughters.

Owen was sworn in as an Elder Brother of Trinity House in 1943 and became Nether Warden in 1958. In 1960 he was chairman of the Marine Society and its vice-president the following year. He retired as an Active Elder Brother in August 1962.

In his sea going career, Commodore Owen had served with T. J. Brocklebank & Co, the Cunard Line, Elders and Fyffes and the Bibby Line. With the last-named company he served in the vessels Gloucestershire, Shropshire, Lancashire and Devonshire and from 1940-42 he commanded HM ships Dunluce Castle, Hilary and Invicta. In 1942-43 he was Commodore of ocean convoys. In April 1942, Commodore Owen was appointed by the Admiralty to supervise the fitting out of 12 cross-Channel steamers.

He was awarded the Reserve Decoration in 1938 and made OBE in 1942.

BRIG W. F. K. THOMPSON

J. Josten writes:

Brigadier Thompson was no less courageous as a military correspondent and publicist than as a commander on the battlefield. Among his colleagues, his visits to the front-line, whether in Vietnam or in the Middle East, became something of a legend. He never gave more consideration to his own safety than did the fighting troops on whose actions and problems he was reporting. His articles were fully cognisant of the fact that war is a continuation of politics by other means, and his critical analysis of any given situation aimed at preventing a crisis from ending on a field of battle. Hence his well-reasoned advocacy of psychological warfare as the more intelligent progress towards a solution, i.e. that reason should win.

Among Brigadier Thompson's less-publicized activities was his concern for the fate of people in Communist and Soviet-over-run countries. In order to give it expression, he became a member of the Committee for the Imprisoned Writers' Day, of the Free Czechoslovakia Campaign after the 1968 Soviet Aggression, and, lately, a Sponsor of the Committee for the Unjustly Prosecuted Dissidents behind the Iron Curtain. He deffered in this from some of his professional colleagues, for he never shirked the role of a campaigner.

All these qualities came to the fore in his Chairmanship and eventual Presidency of the Military Commentators' Circle, when his presence will be sadly missed, for his personal experience so greatly enriched the Circle's programme of lectures.

EARL OF DARNLEY

The Earl of Darnley, 10th Earl, died on June 15 at the age of 64. Peter Stuart Bligh was the son of the 9th Earl and Daphne Rachel, daughter of the Hon Alfred Mulholland and was born on October 1, 1915. Educated at Eton and Sandhurst he was a prisoner during the Second World War. He succeeded his father in 1955. His half brother, the Hon Adam Ivo Stuart Bligh is the heir.

ming

es

Spurr . A. Wright
ment is announced be- r, only son of Mr and Spurr, of Shrewsbury, and Barbara, only Sir Rowland and Lady Framfield, East Sussex.

icking Allen
ment is announced be- , elder son of Dr and Hacking, of Jesmond, pon Tyne, and Jane, Dr and Mrs R. D. untington, Sussex.

ie Donald . M. Price
ement is announced rachan, elder son of rs A. McDonald, of rfordshire, and Alisa ughter of Squadron O. Price, DFC, and of Ferndown, Dorset.

nnn . E. Chambers
ement is announced ristopher, second son Mrs Peter M. Wil- Wimbledon, and Caro- r daughter of Mr and m H. Chambers, of

ourad L. Miller
ge will take place on t Lewisham Register een Farzad Ziadlourad d, daughter of Mr and er.

Mr P. J. Anderson and Miss S. J. Pitel
The engagement is announced between Philip, younger son of Mr R. G. Anderson, of Tadworth, Surrey, and Mrs S. M. Anderson, of Wimbledon, SW19, and Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs M. D. W. Pitel, of 81 Hamilton Terrace, NW8.

Mr P. R. Berridge and Miss J. M. P. Roche
The engagement is announced between Patrick Richard, elder son of Brigadier and Mrs J. W. Berridge, of Carrigbyrne, Adamstown, co Wexford, Republic of Ireland, and Juliet, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs P. J. Roche, of Woodville, New Ross, co Wexford, Republic of Ireland.

Mr T. C. G. Ponsonby and Mlle E. M. F. Masurel
The engagement is announced between Thomas, eldest son of Major and Mrs George Ponsonby, of Kilcooley Abbey, Thurles, co Tipperary, and Elisabeth, youngest daughter of M and Mme Jean Masurel, of 15 Avenue de Verzy, Paris 17.

Mr C. P. Raymond and M D. F. M-J Courouble
The marriage will take place on July 12, between Crispin, eldest son of Piers and Rosemary Raymond, 3 Hippodrome Mews, London, W11, and Denise, third daughter of Robert and Marguerite Courouble, 115 Rue de Roubaix, Mouvaux.

Marriages

Mr N. J. Karsenbarg and Mrs P. D. Davies
The civil marriage took place on May 31 between Mr Nigel Karsenbarg and Mrs Prudence Davies (née Whincop). A service of blessing was held afterwards at John Bunyan Baptist Church, Kingston upon Thames.

A reception was held at the Petersham Hotel, Richmond, Surrey.

Mr H. R. Swire and Mrs Z. M. Tait
The marriage took place on Friday, June 13, in St Albans between Mr Humphrey Swire and Mrs Zare Tait.

Mr A. M. J. Ulm and Miss A. L. Saunt
The marriage took place on Saturday, June 14, at the Church of Our Lady of Consolation and St Francis, West Grinstead, between Mr Alexander Ulm, twin son of Mr and Mrs Z. I. Ulm, of Little Common, Sussex and Belgravia, London, SW, and Miss Alice Saunt, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs T. Saunt, of The Pools, Henfield, Sussex. Canon T. J. Lynch officiated assisted by Father T. Mulvey and Father A. Convey.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Sophie and Charles Magaurau and Victoria and Alasdair Prescott. Mr Malcolm Reid was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride.

Science report

Astronomy: Planetary nebulae

* of *Nature*

nebulae are envelopes matter formed by the f gas from the outer dying star. They repre- portant stage in the of certain types of r. about a thousand of ary nebulae have been New observations on ebula, called Abell 30, ded surprising results unique opportunity to es of the very late ellar evolution.

ut light and energy, produced by nuclear occurring in their the early stages in a the power is generated fusion reactions which drogen to helium. After drogen has been used nter a new phase when to burn the previously elium:

nuclear fusion cycles successive evolutionary star and give a good of its age. The nuclear rocess can progress ry much heavier ele- h as oxygen or even hat is how the present ons of those elements in the universe have been produced.

Planetary nebulae are born when a star ejects part of its outer shell of gas during a change in its interior fusion processes. The gas clouds gradually expand away from the star and eventually merge into the general interstellar background. They remain visible for a long time, because the central star emits very energetic ultra-violet radiation; the radiation ionizes the gas in the surrounding nebulae and causes it to emit light.

The new observations on the nebula Abell 30 were made by a group of astronomers from the Institute of Astronomy, Cambridge, the Anglo-Australian Observatory in New South Wales, and the California Institute of Technology. When examining plates obtained with two optical telescopes, they found compact knots of bright emission surrounding a central star itself at the high temperature of over a hundred thousand degrees.

Further measurements of the light emitted by the nebula reveal a surprising feature: the amount of helium (relative to hydrogen) in the nebula is more than 20 times that in nebulae hitherto observed. But the surrounding regions of space have a much lower relative abundance of helium, so that that remarkable enhancement must be linked to the progenitor star of the nebula.

The most appealing interpretation of those novel findings is that the central star has almost completely converted its supply of hydrogen into helium and that, having shed its hydrogen envelope a long time ago, the star is shedding part of its helium shell.

If that analysis is correct, the star is at a very interesting, possibly short-lived stage in its life: it is about to become a white dwarf star. White dwarfs are compact stars which have exhausted all possible nuclear fuels: they are gradually cooling down and grow fainter until they become undetectable.

The present observations have not yet produced enough evidence to understand fully that fascinating object. However, further work is in progress and should lead to a decisive test of the various models proposed for the late stages of stellar evolution.

Source: *Nature*, June 12, 1980 (vol 285, p463).

©Nature-Times News Service, 1980.

Architecture

eeping up with building regulations

McKean

Is cursed with what has " emergency legisla- building failure whose investigation discloses difficulty is likely to esh building regulation the failure recurring.

nds logical and praise- The reality is slightly A lady (usually de- both little and old) is to inhabit the garrets artment of the Environ- rsham Street, whose de- o issue new regulations e to emergency. Those ations do not seem to red within any overall safety: purely as a prese- to a particular prob- result can be both ex- d anomalous.

mple, there have been al fires in council-run low, therefore, such e fire doors with vicious s. It has been alleged elderly people are in- those doors closing on were ever at danger , and further that most l death did not derive but from smoke which s did little to prevent since it spread in the above them.

erhaps the most emotive ew regulations. But the e regulations woman is er. It is said that as an undersized child hav- d jammed between ban- Government issued the which states that the up- banister must be suffi- se to prevent the passage of a four inch sphere. The Government also controls the maximum number of steps on a given flight, the dimensions of the width and height of the tread and even the frequency of landings. The result is best illustrated by the action of a building regulations expert in his cottage in Hertford. Were he to install a full regulation staircase, it would take up most of his front room. By some strange oversight, the Government has not yet got round to regulating ladders: so this man and his family retain their drawing room and use a ladder to go upstairs to bed.

The regulations affecting building are constantly amended and expanded. Architects are obliged to be fully conversant with regulations now in force, no matter how novel or unreasonable. As a result, the profession is under great pressure to keep up to date, and is not always successful.

The building professionals in the health service, some 3,000 of them, have devised a scheme to tackle the issue. Health buildings are particularly complicated to design combining as they do the functions of public access, residential accommodation, laundry and storage of precious and dangerous substances and liquids, with the highly specialized requirements of medical research, operations and the need to maintain premises and equipment sterilized. The buildings range from multi-million pound hospitals covering many acres to tiny special care units.

In association with the Institute of Advanced Architectural Studies in York, a continuing education unit has been established by the health service, whose function will be to ensure that by some means the NHS building staff is given the opportunity to keep up with changes and improve present performance. The first step was a series of interviews with all levels of staff. From those interviews, the unit has established an outline of the types of help that seem to be needed. For example, new recommendations which, inter alia, will prevent the location of wards above kitchens will have to be disseminated and explained.

The unit is to investigate also the structure of the various NHS offices, their links with outside architectural practices, methods of multidisciplinary working, the possibility of sharing expertise between offices, and sharing education facilities with local schools of architecture where relevant. The results will be fed back to those in the middle of designing through meetings, operational notes and material which can be used in the office.

It has been said that whilst health service employees might have the time to participate in such an exercise, those having to survive by private practice have not. Yet the professional who cannot keep up with the regulations affecting his craft is putting himself at risk of future failure and consequent big insurance claim. Perhaps the implication is that the insurance companies should exert pressure of offices to take such mid-career education seriously. If that should ever happen, the results of the NHS experiment will provide valuable guidelines. It will be interesting to see what changes result within the health service.

Hunterian Art Gallery is opened

From Our Correspondent
Glasgow

Sir Hugh Casson, president of the Royal Academy, yesterday opened the Hunterian Art Gallery, built on the campus of Glasgow University from university funds and benefactions, at a cost of £1.5m.

Electronic surveillance and automatic alarm systems protect the university's art collection, valued at £12m, which includes nearly 80 paintings and 100 pastels by James McNeill Whistler, which have recently caused heated controversy in the art world.

The university had planned to sell 11 Whistler paintings to raise £320,000 to meet a deficit on the gallery, but later the London auctioneers to whom they had been sent were asked to await a decision of the university court, to be made after July 31, the end of the university's financial year. By then it is hoped that appeals to commerce and industry, and to the university's 50,000 graduates scattered round the world, will raise the money.

At the opening ceremony yesterday, the principal and vice-chancellor of the university, Dr Alwyn Williams, said that only £200,000 more was needed. Since the appeal for funds had been made, money had started to flood in, including £5,000 in two postal deliveries.

Sir Hugh said that the work which had started in 1973 had created a gallery which would make an immense contribution to the cultural life of Glasgow and of Scotland.

It was most unusual for universities to show an interest in the fine arts, Sir Hugh said. Some, such as East Anglia, had built a centre for the arts, but Oxbridge had never done so. The tide had now turned, and more people were deriving pleasure from the fine arts.

The gallery also includes the biggest collection of the work of Charles Rennie Mackintosh, with more than 60 pieces of furniture.

University news

Bristol
Grants
Department of the Environment: £62,752 to Miss S. Harrel to investigate local government involvement in the industrial development process; local authorities and the supply of land to the private sector for two years and three months; £29,471 to Dr R. S. Wilson to investigate biological classification of rivers and an extension of the grant period to March 31 1983; £26,125 to Professor I. G. Simmons for the appointment of a research assistant in environmental archaeology for three years.
Ministry of Defence: £22,828 to Dr J. W. Flower to investigate decay of wales oak timber; £21,496 to Professor L. F. Crabtree for a laboratory investigation into the heat transfer between underexpanded jets and a flat plate.
£11,580 from the Bank Price Funds to Dr J. J. Boorne towards the appointment of a Bank Price Funds Research Fellow for three years.
£9,363 from the Wellcome Trust to Dr D. M. Woolley towards a fellowship for Dr T. G. Cooper for his study of the physiology of epididymal cells for three years.
£11,272 from the Natural Environment Research to Dr R. A. Acre for studies on diagonal turbulent compressible boundary layers and inter-specific contact rates and social structure of mixed species urban cormorant populations for three years.
£27,351 from the Nuffield Foundation to Professor R. L. Gregory for the development of hearing aid based on

Four gold medals awarded at early summer show

By Our Horticultural Correspondent

The Royal Horticultural Society's early summer show at the New Hall, Westminster, is ablaze with colour from the wide range of plants exhibited. The society's own Flowering Tree and Shrub Competition, and competitions of the British Iris Society, the Delphinium Society and the British Pelargonium and Geranium Society are being held in conjunction with the main show.

Four gold medals have been awarded. County Park Nursery, *Horncburch*, received its highly deserved award for an extremely well executed rock garden adorned with an excellent selection of plants, including a wide collection of hebes in shades of purple and white, and an interesting example of *Crevillea rosmarinifolia* 'Can berra Gem', red, brush-like flowers. Round the small pools are moisture-loving plants such as *Mimulus* 'Whitecroft Scarlet' and *Myosotis forsteri*.

An outstanding floral arrangement display by the National Association of Flower Arrangement Societies (NAFAS) also won a gold medal for its interpretation of the theme, "The Good Earth". It is an exhibit beginning with field plant material, progressing over the stile into the garden with vegetables, and then to the more exotic fruits and flowers of the earth. It is beautifully arranged.

Gold medals in the Lindley range have been awarded to Alan C. Smith, Keston, for another of his impeccable displays of sempervivums and jovibarbas, also to the RHS Lily Group for its educational and fascinating exhibit of alliums from Europe, north-west America, the Middle East, Asia and Central Asia.

Other noteworthy exhibits include a stand of startlingly perfumed shrub and old garden roses, several of miniature pelargoniums and geraniums, a number of fuchsia displays, a good array of paeonies, some excellent summer-flowering orchids, colourful delphiniums and imberous begonias, a delicate arrangement of pinks, two bonzai stands and several of trees, shrubs, alpine plants, iris, lupeastrums and lilium.

The committees made awards to the following plants: First-class certificate: *Rhododendron eriogynum*, scarlet, Mr R. N. Stephenson Clarke, Haywards Heath. Awards of merit: *Phyphinpetilum delophyllum* 'Alexandra', crimson and white, Ratcliffe Orchids Ltd, Didcot; *Sanderara* 'Mont Millais', crimson and yellow, Mr E. E. Young, St Helier, Jersey; unnamed rhododendron hybrid, pink, Captain Collingwood Ingram, Rythe; *Dactylorhiza fuchsii*, mauve, Mr C. Lloyd, Northiam; *Lirodendron chinense*, green and yellow, Mr R. N. Stephenson Clarke; *Pinus ponderosa*, dark cones, *Deutzia scabra* 'Candidissima', white, and *Abies delavayi*, blue-green cones, all from Hillier Arboretum, Ampsfield.

The RHS competitive classes for flowering trees and shrubs from the open are well attended with some fine specimens displayed. Lord Aberconway and the National Trust, Rodnant, have won the premier class for four different genera with superb examples of "Kalmia latifolia, Crinodendron hookerianum, Cornus kousachiensis" and "Rhododendron" 'Vanessa'. Mr R. N. Stephenson Clarke, Haywards Heath, has won the class for three rhododendron hybrids with 'Shot Silk', 'Tally Ho' and 'Gunner Walter'.

Although a little early in the season for many exhibitors, the Delphinium Society Competition revealed some excellent spikes. Dr D. Russell, Orpington, received the Mare Pope Trophy for best spike with a seedling of 'Olive Popplestone X 'Cream Cracker'; he also won the Halford Roberts Cup for the highest aggregate of points in the seedling section. In the section for white delphiniums Mr J. Thirkell, Canterbury, received the Beatrice Daisy Wort Cup, and in the novice section Mr L. Cooper, Reading, was awarded the Eveline Sewell Cup.

The summer show of the British Iris Society contains some spectacular blooms and many of the competitive classes were contested keenly. Main prizewinners include: Mrs Owen, Shrewsbury, Josephine Romney Townsdrow Trophy for best iris exhibited with "Annabelle Jane"; Alec Howe Memorial Challice Jubilee Plate, Ryall Memorial Trophy, and Alec Howe Commemorative Trophy; Mr B. Dodsworth, Nottingham, Inside Challenge Cup, H. Fletcher Bowl, Taylor Trophy for best variety of bearded iris, with "Rainbow Trout", Arthur Winkle Trophy for best red variety, with "Elf Oil" seedling, and Marie Fletcher Trophy for best American raised tall bearded iris, with "Fireball"; Dr T. Tamberg, Berlin, Peckham Cup, Spender Challenge Trophy, German Iris Plaque, William Herbert Bowl and E. B. Williamson Plate; Mrs C. J. Tamberg, Berlin, Rainbow Challenge Bowl and Donald Hatton Trophy; and Mr R. E. Nichol, Birmingham, Siern Cup, Joyce Darnell Memorial Vase, and Mission Challenge Cup.

The British Pelargonium and Geranium Society has more than three times the number of entries in its competitive classes than it had last year, and members are to be congratulated on the high standards achieved.

The Iris Munro Cup for the best exhibit in one show was awarded to the Thames Valley Fuchsia and Pelargonium Society, Greenford, which also won the George Lambert Cup. Other leading trophy winners were Mr B. Bryant, Slough, Mrs J. Turr, Great Bookham, and Mrs J. E. Singleton, St Albans.

The show is open again today from 10 to 5.

North-west pairs leave bridge field trailing

By Our Bridge Correspondent

Two bridge pairs from the North-west left the rest of the field trailing in the finals in Birmingham at the weekend of the new competition for the Reg Corwen Cup for inter-county bridge pairs.

In a close finish J. K. Morris and B. Hirst ended six points ahead of W. J. Holland and Miss M. Brunner; both pairs were more than 200 points ahead of the third pair.

The results were:
1, J. K. Morris, B. Hirst (NW) 3,188; 2, W. J. Holland, Miss M. Brunner (NW) 3,140; 3, Mrs M. H. Townsend, J. M. Leese (Warwicks) 2,942; 4, D. Sherman, A. Kelvin (Essex) 2,935; 5, R. J. Granville, M. J. Willoughby (Worcester) 2,915; 6, P. M. Waterman, S. Manavi (Yorkshire) 2,878.

Funeral service

Mr C. Smith
The funeral service for Mr Cyril Smith, of Reuters, was held at St Bride's, Fleet Street, yesterday. Prebendary Dewi Morgan, Rector of St Bride's, officiated. Mr M. E. Nelson, Joint Deputy Managing Director and General Manager of Reuters, gave an address. Among those present were:
Mrs Smith (widow), Miss Susan Smith (daughter), Mr and Mrs Iftikhar Mir (brother-in-law and sister), Mr James Bowes (brother-in-law), Mr and Mrs Alastair Bowes.
Sir Denis Hamilton (chairman, Reuters, and chairman and editor-in-chief, Times Newspapers) and Lady Hamilton, Mr C. N. D. Cole (director, Reuters, and chairman and chief executive, Thomson Regional Newspapers), Mr J. E. C. Dicks (director, Reuters, and managing director, Joseph Woodhead and Sons), the Hon Alan Hare (director, Reuters, and chairman and chief executive, "Financial Times"), Mr Anthony Miles (director, Reuters, and chairman and editorial director, Mirror Group Newspapers), Sir Alick McKay (Trustee, Reuters, and director, News International), Mr Glen Renfrew (joint deputy managing director and North American manager, Reuters) and Mrs Renfrew, Mr N. L. Judah (secretary and assistant general manager, Reuters (also representing the Managing Director of Reuters)), Mr K. Garry (assistant general manager, Reuters), and Mrs Garry, Mrs Gerald Long and Mrs Nelson; Mr D. A. Gilpp, Mr A. Golsinger, Mr R. L. Verry, Mrs F. J. Scott, Mr D. Halwell (representing Bristol United Press Limited), Mr and Mrs Pickard, Mr J. Jesson, Mr R. Reatrie, Mr C. M. Bond, Mr J. G. Thompson, Mr and Mrs Andrews and members of Reuters staff from London and North America.

Mr Cyril Sweett, Founder Partner of Cyril Sweet and Partners, formally retired from the Partnership on May 31, 1980. He will continue as a consultant to the practice. Cyril Sweett and Partners have established a Scottish Partnership, the Cyril Sweett John Atkinson Partnership, which will operate from Glasgow with Mr John Atkinson as resident partner. Lady Charlene Milner gave birth to a son in Cape Town on June 9.

25 years ago

Emperor dismissed

From The Times of Saturday, June 18, 1955

There could be no clearer indication of the strong feeling against the ex-Emperor Bao Dai which has grown up in Vietnam than the decision of the imperial family council that he should be dismissed from the post of chief of state. The council is an ancient institution of the royal house of Annam; it meets at the old capital, Hué, and by tradition concerns itself with the repute and morals of the occupant of the throne as well as with questions of election and dethronement. Today it consists of some 40 members who represent the ancient families connected with the royal dynasty and can be taken to stand for the aristocracy of a land which still has strong feudal traditions. Its decisions have no force in law as Bao Dai has been quick to point out from his flat at Neuilly. But its action and particularly its earnest plea to Mr Ngo Dien Diem, whom it has nominated as provisional President of the republic of Vietnam, to put an end to the campaign against the private life of Bao Dai and to ensure that the royal tombs are respected will have a powerful effect upon the entire Annamite people to whom Bao Dai, with all his shortcomings and indefensible absences, has hitherto remained a symbol of their national tradition.

HINE connoisseurs' cognac

Stock Exchange Prices

Gilts still strong

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began June 16. Dealings End June 27. § Contango Day, June 30. Settlement Day, July 7

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

1979/80 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	Yld % (Int. only)	Yld % (Red.)
103¾	97¾	Exch 13% 1980	99⅞	..	13.074	14.185		
101 11/16	94 15/16	Treas 11½% 1981	98 7/16	● ..	11.653	13.926		
91	88¼	Treas 3½% 1979-81/84	..	..	3.724	13.201		
99½	91 15/16	Treas 9¾% 1981	97¼	..	10.025	13.549		
96 11/16	89¼	Exch 8¼% 1981	93⅝	..	8.628	13.142		
98⅝	91	Exch 9½% 1981	96	..	9.695	13.426		
92⅞	84¼	Exch 7½% 1981	92⅛	-¼	3.262	10.174		
105	95¼	Exch 12¾% 1981	95¾	-¼	12.912	13.683		
96⅝	87½	Treas 8½% 1980-82	93⅝	● ..	9.067	13.008		
89¼	82	Treas 3% 1982	89¼	..	3.357	10.101		
108½	98¾	Treas 14% 1982	100¾	..	13.896	13.481		
99⅝	88¼	Treas 10½% 1982	92⅝	-¼	9.949	12.714		
97¼	85¼	Exch 9½% 1982	93¼	-¼	10.028	13.293		
95¼	84¼	Exch 8¾% 1983	91¼	-¼	9.577	12.815		
86¼	76¼	Exch 3% 1983	82½	..	3.636	10.632		
104½	90¼	Treas. 12% 1983	97¼	-¼	12.339	12.199		
97⅞	82¾	Treas 9¾% 1983	91	-¼	10.165	12.888		
100½	94¼	Exch 11½% 1983	100¼	-¼	13.448	13.333		
98⅝	88½	Exch 10% 1983	97¼	..	10.885	12.961		
102¾	94½	Exch 14% 1984	102¾	-¼	13.700	13.247		
89½	78	Fund 3½% 1982-84	82½	● ..	6.687	11.612		
97 15/16	86¼	Exch 11¾% 1984	94¾	-¼	11.929	13.291		
77¼	68¼	Exch 3% 1984	74	●-¼	4.054	11.242		
101¼	87¼	Treas 12% 1984	97½	-¼	12.307	12.746		
106¾	96¼	Treas 15% 1985	104¾	-½	14.052	13.002		

MEDIUMS

1979/80 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	Yld % (Int. only)	Yld % (Red.)
110	95¼	Exch 12½% 1985	99¾	-¼	12.396	12.545		
95¼	77¼	Treas 8½% 1984-86	84¼	●-½	9.500	11.609		
112¾	97¼	Exch 13¾% 1985	100½	●-½	12.981	12.775		
84¾	70½	Fund 6½% 1985-87	79¼	-½	8.205	11.105		
88½	72¾	Treas 7¾% 1983-88	82¼	-1	9.803	12.027		
70¾	54½	Trans 3% 1978-88	61	●-½	4.910	10.215		
93¾	82¼	Treas 11½% 1989	92	-¼	12.395	13.211		
77¼	65¼	Treas 8% 1986-89	65¾	-¼	7.722	11.181		
91 11/16	87¼	Treas 13% 1990	98½	●-1¼	13.074	13.101		
89½	68¼	Treas 9½% 1987-90	77¾	-¼	10.672	12.253		
106¾	90½	Treas 11¾% 1991	90	●-1¼	12.958	13.424		
98¼	77¼	Exch 11% 1991	87¼	-1	12.781	13.413		
73¾	57½	Fund 3½% 1987-91	64½	-½	9.027	11.774		
112	87	Treas 12% 1992	94¼	-1¼	13.274	13.437		
84½	74¼	Treas 10% 1992	94	-1	12.245	12.292		
107¾	84¼	Exch 12% 1992	98	-1¼	13.296	13.586		
110¼	83¼	Treas 12½% 1993	92¾	-1¼	13.354	13.553		
69½	51½	Fund 6% 1993	62¾	..	9.809	11.900		
118½	90½	Treas 13¾% 1997	101½	-1¼	13.660	13.650		
122	96½	Treas 14½% 1994	103¾	-1¼	13.913	13.787		
109¾	85½	Exch 12½% 1994	96¼	-1	13.466	13.629		
88½	68	Treas 9% 1994	76¾	-1¼	11.910	12.734		

LONGS

1979/80 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	Yld % (Int. only)	Yld % (Red.)
106¾	93¾	Treas 12% 1985	95	-1¼	13.230	13.347		
51¾	42	Fun 7% 1980-03	47¾	-¼	6.350	13.274		
105¾	93¾	Exch 10¾% 1985	98½	-1¼	12.749	13.290		
111¾	88	Treas 12¾% 1993	98	-1	11.432	13.355		
101¼	94¼	Treas 14% 1996	100¾	-1	13.795	13.956		
93¼	87¾	Treas 9% 1992-96	96¼	-1	12.081	13.266		
124¾	99	Treas 15½% 1996	110½	-1¼	14.036	13.973		
114¾	86¼	Exch 13¾% 1996	94¼	-1¼	13.391	13.625		
100¼	81¾	Rdmptn 3% 1986-96	87¾	-½	8.267	9.408		
113¼	99	Treas 13¾% 1997	97	-1¼	13.158	13.721		
96¼	74¼	Exch 10% 1997	84¼	-1	12.353	13.332		
85¼	65¼	Treas 7¾% 1997	73¾	-1	12.092	12.713		
85¼	64¼	Treas 8¾% 1997-98	75¼	-¼	11.097	12.000		
125¾	101	Treas 13½% 1998	113¾	-1	14.097	12.928		
103¾	81¼	Exch 12% 1999	97¼	-1¼	12.323	12.648		
102¾	85¾	Treas 14% 1998-01	103¾	-1¼	12.972	12.635		
97¼	82¼	Treas 10% 1999	79¼	●-1	12.372	12.794		
108¾	85¼	Exch 12% 1999	94¼	-1¼	12.105	12.797		
97¼	78½	Treas 10½% 1999	92¾	-1¼	12.968	12.211		
107¼	84¼	Exch 12% 1999-02	98½	●-1¼	12.249	12.738		
115	91¼	Treas 13¾% 2000-03	108¾	-1	12.636	12.653		
95¼	75¼	Treas 11½% 2001-04	89¾	-1	12.310	12.393		
91¼	72½	Fund 3½% 1999-04	75¾	●-¼	9.093	10.396		
111¼	88¾	Treas 12½% 2003-05	94¼	-1¼	12.894	12.930		
93¼	73¼	Exch 9% 2002-06	78¼	-1	12.004	12.27[illegible]		
97¼	80¼	Treas 11¾% 2003-07	89¾	-1¼	12.138	12.267		
84¼	61¼	Treas 8½% 2005-12	50	..	11.844	11.861		
77¼	57¼	Treas 7¾% 2012-15	67¼	-1	12.000	12.168		
109¾	81¼	Exch 12% 2013-17	95¼	-1¼	12.913	12.912		
29¾	23¼	Consols 4%	23¾	-¼	12.334	..		
35¾	27¾	War Ln 3½%	29	..	10.921	..		
29¾	22¾	Conv 3½%	25¾	..	9.268	..		
27¾	21½	Treas 3%	24¾	..	12.500	..		
24¾	19¾	Consols 2½%	21	..	11.772	..		
22¾	17¾	Treas. 2½% Aft 75	20½	..	12.662	..		

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

1979/80 High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	Yld % (Int. only)	Yld % (Red.)
30½	21	Aust 3½% 51-83	28½	-½	8.233	13.047		
84¼	74	Aust 6% 81-87	80¼	-½	7.504	13.415		
94½	85½	Aust 7% 79-81	94½	-½	2.879	14.002		
80½	72½	E Africa 5% 72-82	74¾	..	7.504	10.911		
4.30	400	German 4½% 1940	410	..	..	..		
54	42	Hungary 7½% 1924	49	..	..	..		
69¼	53½	Ireland 5% 51-53	64½	..	..	..		
350	195	Japan Ass 4% 1910	230	..	..	..		
74	59	Japan 6% 65-85	65	..	..	..		
87	50½	Kenya 6% 78-82	87	..	5.980	13.344		
91	81¼	Malaya 7½% 78-82	91	..	8.447	13.044		
72½	58	N Z 7½% 85-92	65	..	11.847	13.230		
82½	70	N Z 7% 82-87	75¾	-½	9.757	12.267		
97¼	86¼	S Rhd 6% 78-81	94¼	● ..	6.731	13.973		
97½	86¼	S Africa 6% 78-81	94½	..	6.320	13.831		
180	130	Peru 6% Ass	130	..	..	..		
92¾	88¼	S Africa 9½% 79-81	92½	-1	..	..		
162	45	S Rhd 2½% 05-10	48	-1	..	..		
102	38	S Rhd 4½% 87-92	40	-2	..	..		
169	81	S Rhd 4% 78-81	83	..	..	..		
45	36	Spanish 4%	36	..	..	..		
87¼	77¼	Tang 3¼% 78-82	87¼	..	6.496	13.202		
97	90	Uruguay 3½%	90	..	..	..		

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

1979/80 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %
28	20½	L C C 3% 1920	22½	-½	13.462	
83	74	L C C 3% 30-50	80½	-½	8.210	13.302
90¼	84¼	L C C 3½% 77-81	90¼	..	8.065	14.271
8.2½	70½	L C C 3% 52-54	75	● ..	7.043	12.826
74	59	L C C 3% 55-57	66½	-1¼	8.257	12.023
74	50	L C C 3% 58-60	65¾	-1¼	10.249	12.023
70½	58¼	G L C 3% 60-62	64½	-¼	10.524	13.132
68½	55½	G L C 3% 63-67	61	-¼	10.444	14.140
70½	61¼	G L C 3% 1932-47	63¼	..	12.458	14.192
100¼	90	G L C 3½% 1929-49	97	-¼	12.570	13.647
84	79	G L C 3% 1948-68	79	● ..	7.690	13.921
86¼	73¼	Birm 3% 1947-67	81¾	-½	8.467	13.656
75	58	Bristol 3% 1948-68	72½	-1½	12.110	13.500
67	53½	Ex. M 3% 1958-68	65½	-1½	10.648	13.583
69½	57¼	Belfast 3% 1957-67	65½	-1½	6.729	13.024
84¼	74¼	Croydon 3% 1957-67	79½	-¼	7.441	14.232
95	84¼	Glasgow 3% 1956-66	89½	-½	10.222	14.194
104¾	94¼	Liverpool 3% 1961-99	99	-¼	13.534	14.477
70¼	24½	Met Water B 3½% 1963-2003	29¼	-½	10.949	12.012
7.2½	5½	Do 3% 1963-2003	6¾	-¼	7.211	12.861
82¼	77	N I Elec 6½% 81-83	77¾	..	8.518	17.040
79¼	66	Swark 6¾% 83-86	74	-1¼	9.170	12.879

DOLLAR STOCKS

1979/80 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %
12¾	7¾	Brascan £100%	..	-½	84.3	8.2 19.3
20½	10¾	BP (Bmd) £1	18¾	..	..	..
18¾	12	Can-Pac Ord £12½	..	..	..	..
13¾	7¼	El Paso 10%	11¾	-¼	41.7	4.4 17.7
38¾	23½	Exxon Corp 2.20	..	-¼	..	..
28¼	10	Fluor 62½c	14	-½	3.1	..
27¾	13¾	Hollinger £1	21¾	..	..	..
14¾	6¾	Hud Bay Oil £12½	13½	..	21.0	1.7 18.0
600	310¼	Imp Oil £1	400	..	..	..
14½	8¼	INCO 67c	8¾	-¼	32.5	3.9 24.4
800½	465	IT Int 67c	467	+17	41.2	8.2 8.3
12¾	8	Kaiser Alum 83c	8¾	..	35.0	.. ..
825	285	Massey-Ferg 20c	298	+15	..	..
93½	41¾	Norton Simon 60c	50	-3	14.5	.. ..
50½	21¾	Pan Canadian £20½	23½	..	..	..
276	148	Placer Dev 1.48	148	-2	..	..
11¾	8¼	Trans Can P 18c	8¾	..	..	..
19¾	7	US Steel 1.60	14½	..	..	..
16¼	8¾	Zapata Corp $15c	9¾	-¼	21.4	.. ..

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

1979/80 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %
282	154	Alexs Discount 249	43	21.0	8.2	..
388	276	Allen H & Ross 341	+10	30.7	9.0	14.2
148½	96	Allied Irish 113	-3	8.0	7.1	4.7
16¾	12	Ansbacher H. 15	-½	..	..	22.1
237	142	Arbs-Latham 209	+5	18.7	7.2	17.5
288½	160	ANZ Grp 228	+3	11.7	5.1	9.2
157½	94¼	Bank America £11½	-½	6.2	5.1	6.2
435	288	Bk of Ireland 303	+3	24.3	8.1	8.4
144¾	88	Bk Leumi Israel 8	..	0.1	1.8	10.5
133	100	Bk Leumi UK 120	..	12.2	10.2	9.4
297	134	Bk of NSW 149	..	7.9	5.7	5.3
352	237	Bk of Scotland 274	-3	21.4	7.8	3.6
451¾	302½	Barclays Bank 406	+11	23.0	5.4	3.2
249	232	Brown Shipley 242	14.6b	8.3	11.8	..
377	254	Cater Ryder 301	-2	20.0	9.0	..
229½	158	Chase Man 219¼	..	12.2	..	..
147½	94¼	Citicorp $30	-1½	65.1	..	..
210	38	Clive Discount 33	+2	..	..	..
191	114	Com Bk of Syd 139	..	8.7	6.3	4.5
83¼	36¾	Commerzbank 141	+1½	22.2	5.4	9.0
33	22	Cp Fin Parts 23¾	-½	11.9	4.8	8.1
24½	16	C de France 17½	..	12.0	7.9	12.5
21½	8	First Nat Fin 15¾	..	..	1.0	..
266	178	Gerrard & Nat 255	+2	16.4	6.4	..
88	39	Gibbs A. 88	h ..	3.1	3.5	56.7
271	157	Gillett Bros 197	-3	15.0	8.0	45.9
154	91	Grindlays Hldgs 130	+2	5.4	4.1	4.1
125	87	Guinness Peat 115	..	9.6	8.4	13.0
45½	17½	Hambros £10 24½	+6	171	3.8	..
454	154	Do Ord 454	..	17.1	3.8	13.7
125	73	Hill Samuel 105	● +4	8.4	7.9	9.1
138	73¾	Hong K & Shang 138	..	4.1b	3.0	17.4
80	54	Jessel Toynbee 75	+2	3.6	4.6	..
100	72	Joseph L. 138	..	13.6	9.8	7.4
83	40	Keyser Ullmann 50	h -1	1.9	3.4	10.5
98	54	King & Shaxson 80	+2	7.1	5.9	13.4
168	88	Kleinwort Ben 168	+6	9.3	5.5	7.8
300	271	Lloyds Bank 333	+2	20.4	6.1	3.0
109	111	Mercury Secs 125	+3	8.0	4.6	3.2
458	308	Midland 378	..	28.6	7.6	3.2
64½	38¾	Minster Assets 44	+1½	3.6	12.7	8.5
178½	105½	Nat of Aust 124	+5	8.4	6.8	5.0
408	276	Nat Winminster 378	..	25.0	6.6	5.2
63	42	Ottoman 258	..	3.0	8.2	7.5
66	45¾	Rea Bros 60	+2	2.1	3.6	13.1
204¾	137	Royal of Can £18¾	-½	90.2	4.9	6.5
109	75	Rt Bk Scot Grp 86	-1	6.6	7.6	8.7
274	179	Schroders 248	+8	12.1	4.9	6.4
250	180	Seccombe Mar 230	..	22.9	9.9	14.1
138	78	Smith St Aubyn 130	+4	11.4	8.8	..
830	417½	Standard Chart 502	+10	37.1	7.4	5.7
458	303	Union Discount 458	+5	28.6	6.2	22.0
116	63	Whitaker 74	+3	4.2b	3.6	8.0

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

1979/80 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %
103½	65	Allied	83½	-½	7.1	8.6 7.2
242	157	Bass	231	-1	11.4	4.9 8.0
200	156	Bell A.	180	-2	8.1	4.5 6.8
93	54¾	Boddingtons	93	..	3.6	3.9 13.9
180	114	Brown M.	144	● ..	7.2	5.0 9.3
187	147	Bulmer H P Hldgs	187	..	4.8	2.6 11.0
84	56	C of Ldn Dfd	69	-1	5.0b	7.3 10.6
225	191	Devenish	235	● ..	10.7	4.2 11.0
220	184	Distillers	207	+1	13.9	6.7 6.2
194	151¼	Greene King	192	-2	9.1	5.4 6.3
108	77½	Guinness	92	+1	4.0	4.3 8.6
286	172	Hardys & H'sons 265	-1	13.4	5.1	12.8
164	74¼	Highland 146	-1	3.4	2.3	15.9
240	159	Invergordon 214	-1	5.7	2.7	11.4
112½	72	Irish Distillers 78	..	3.6	4.7	4.6
66	40½	Marston 45	..	1.1	2.5	12.7
77	51½	Scot & Newcastle 59	-½	5.8	9.7	6.9
25¾	13½	Seagram 124	-¼	43.5	1.8	10.5
153	54	SA Breweries 125	-2	9.1	7.3	6.8
213	128	Tomatin 170	-1	5.4	3.2	12.9
183	121	Vaux 162	-1	9.2	5.7	7.1
161	96	Whitbread 'A' 161	..	8.8	5.2	6.3
162	93	Do B 162	..	8.4	5.2	6.4
140	94	Whitbread Inv 138	-2	7.9	5.7	24.3
305	220	Wolverhampton 255	● ..	12.9	3.6	10.5

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

1979/80 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %
140	99	AAH 138	..	10.6	7.7	8.1
185	75	AGB Research 150	..	8.6b	4.8	20.4
70	16	Al Inv Prod 18	..	..	..	4.5
243	141	APV Hldgs 178	-3	12.0	6.7	4.2
91	54	Aaronson Bros 57	+1	6.0	10.5	5.1
133	56	Acros 56	-4	4.3	7.7	3.7
93	20	Do A 36	..	4.0	11.9	2.4
219	143	Adwest Group 150	+2	9.9	6.6	5.9
258	103	Aeron'l & Gen 250	..	4.0	1.7	22.3
44	29	Aern Needles 29	..	..	..	4.6
49	10	Airfix Ind 13	-½	5.2	40.2	2.1
925	475	Akzo 535	..	54.2	10.1	..
111	75	Alcan Alum UK 82	..	9.4	11.5	7.3
91	72½	Do 10½% 76	+½	1050	13.8	..
32	20	Allen W. G. 34	..	4.2	12.4	3.4
154	69	Allied Colloids 114	+1	3.6	3.2	18.1
79	30	Allied Plant 34	+2	3.3	6.6	4.1
173	37	Alpine Hldgs 44	+6	7.9	11.7	4.0
355	237	Amal Metal 236	..	20.0	8.5	6.3
146	82	Amal Power 83	..	8.8	12.9	15.0
38	24	Amber Ind 27½	..	4.1	14.9	2.6
41	22	Amber Ind Hldgs 35	● ..	7.1	18.8	5.1
93	62	Anchor Chem 78	..	7.6	9.7	4.2
78	43	Anderson Strath 71	-½	4.3	6.0	7.9
69	53½	Anglia TV 'A' 77	-1	3.1	6.6	7.0
10	5¾	Anglo Amer Ind 19½	..	35.7	6.2	3.2
114	41	Applegard 46	..	6.1	13.2	6.2
18	23	Aquascutum 'A' 28	+3	2.9	10.5	4.6
47	25	Arenson Hldgs 40	● ..	2.6	6.5	3.1
54	46	Arlen Elec 48	..	8.6	17.9	5.4
85	63	Arlington Mtr 66	..	12.9	15.1	3.2
107½	44½	Armitage Shanks 87	-1½	6.3	6.5	4.5
74	67	Ass Biscuit 72	..	6.3	7.7	7.2
134b	87¾	Ass Book 108	..	10.7	9.4	6.1
91	67	Ass Brit Food 93	-3	4.8	5.2	5.5
91	60	Ass Comm 'A' 92	..	11.4	12.4	5.4
153	85	Ass Engineer 84	..	8.6	13.4	4.6
90	60	Ass Fisheries 60	..	1.4	2.3	15.9
152	105	Ass Leisure 97	-2	4.5	4.6	7.1
110	37	Autocrat Grp 43	+2	8.8	18.4	8.0
152	105	Avon I. 115	..	8.7	7.5	5.1
110	37	Autocrat Grp Ord 43	..	8.8	18.4	8.0
143	108	Aurora Hldgs 115	..	8.7	7.5	5.1
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هكذا من الأصل

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

:ock Markets
I Ind 469.0, up 1.4
I Gilts 69.89, up 0.31

erling
2.3295, down 115 pts
dex 73.5, down 0.4

ollar
dex 83.4, up 0.3
M 1.7675, up 15 pts

old
91.50, down $4.50

oney
nth sterling 16¼-16⅜
nth Euro-$ 9⅛-9¼
nth Euro-$ 9⅛-9¼

N BRIEF

1 moves gold ty from ope

withdrew about 14 f gold previously held bean countries during ning months of this e gold worth about present prices (£130m) sferred back to Iran y in a move to fore- European attempts to anian assets.

li Reza Nobari, the of Iran's central bank, pril that Iranian assets ng transferred out of nd out of dollars, and ng diversified all over l.

from Customs and ggest that the bulk old transferred back as come from London, ranches in February . But holdings are also o have been withdrawn nce, Switzerland, and West Germany.

cuts Paykan shipments

is cutting exports of o car kits to Iran be- production slowdown national car company. assembly operations ped to 365 cars a day , creating a three- rts stockpile. Talbot ng kit shipments to . further increase in ile.

days lost

umber of days lost industrial disputes ack sharply in April, to figures published epartment of Employ- ese show 959,000 lost April, compared with three million in each evious two months.

attacked

ils for a national omprising representa- industry, unions and ent have been attacked alter Goldsmith, direc- al of the Institute of "We must move m national wage bar- nd settle pay locally",

needs

should be dependent r only 30 per cent of requirements in 1990, with 56 per cent in 67 per cent in 1973, oise de Wissocq, the energy saving agency says.

rg to unions

avid Mitchell, parlia- Under Secretary of r Industry, told en- employers to warn oudly and clearly that went up more than s could afford, it lead directly to yment.

n protest

hurch of Scotland yes- added to the protests change of ownership of In a statement signed of its leaders the said it was concerned sale would impair the 's ability to lead and community.

ght for independence, page 23

Slide in output points to a five-year low for UK industry

By Caroline Atkinson

Industry cut back its output by 3½ per cent in the three months February to April according to official figures released yesterday. These suggest that industry is moving into a recessionf as severe as that of 1974-75, with a drop of 4 or 5 per cent in its output likely this year.

Output has fallen most sharply in the consumer and intermediate goods industries, the latter including chemicals and other products used in industrial processing. These sectors are often early indicators of what is happening to industry as a whole and are now showing severe signs of recession.

Chemical production dropped by 3.4 per cent in the latest three months, while in the intermediate goods category there was a 4.2 per cent fall in output. Consumer goods industries cut back by 3 per cent in the same three-month period.

The textile industry is being particularly badly hit by the economic slowdown and cost pressures. It has suffered a decline in output of 5.6 per cent over the three months to April.

Although steel production has begun to recover after the effects of the strike at the beginning of the year, it is unlikely to get back to its December level before becoming dragged down again by recession. Over the February to April period it was 22.3 per cent below the level of the previous three months.

Engineering output remained fairly steady between March and April but, on a three-month comparison, production in this sector was down by 3 per cent in February-April.

Investment goods industries, where production was 1½ per cent down in the three-month period, have not yet been hit as severely as other sectors. It is quite usual for changes in investment goods industries to lag behind output changes in other sectors and then to become even more pronounced than the others.

Industrial employment is now being heavily affected by the economic slowdown. Employment and overtime in manufacturing industry fell substantially in the first quarter of this year, according to the Department of Employment.

Figures given in the department's gazette, published yesterday, showed that manufacturing employment dropped by an average of 37,000 a month between December and March. This contrasts with average monthly falls of 5,000 in the two years to the middle of 1979, and of 20,000 in the following six months.

Manufacturing output is expected to drop by 4½ per cent this year, on the Treasury's forecasts. It has already fallen by 3.9 per cent between the November-January period and February-April. In April itself the fall levelled off, largely influenced by the pick-up in steel production. However, manufacturing industry's output so far this year has been running about 6 per cent below its level in 1979. A similar comparison for industrial output as a whole shows a drop of 3 per cent.

Oil and natural gas production was 9 per cent higher in the latest three months than at the same time last year. Thus the North Sea remains the bright spot in the British economy.

Table, page 24

Japanese cars retain 12 pc of market

By Edward Townsend

Japanese cars are continuing for the third successive month, to capture over 12 per cent of United Kingdom market and the result could be more protests from the anti-Japanese lobby.

For the first six months of the year, Japanese cars are likely to represent about 10-11 per cent of total sales, but if the present surge continues the year-end figure could be higher. The voluntary restriction imposed by Japan in the United Kingdom is generally considered to mean a combined market share of about 10 per cent.

Sir Michael Edwardes, chairman of BL, has said he will "beat a path to the Cabinet door" if the Japanese share continues at the 12 per cent level.

Such a protest now seems probable, particularly as BL's market penetration dropped to about 15 per cent in the first two weeks of this month against 18.05 per cent for May.

The Japanese importers, however, claim that their rising sales must be judged by a shortage of cars at the start of the year that depressed their market shares.

Datsun UK, the largest of the importers, took nearly 7 per cent of the market in the two weeks against a market share of 3.7 per cent in January and February.

BL's share was expected to decline this month and in July, partly because of the effects of its Buy British campaign earlier this year which pulled sales forward.

Potential buyers are also waiting for the July launch of the Ital, the successor to the Marina. As well, the summer months provide poor trading conditions with purchasers holding back until the introduction in August of the new registration letter.

This month's total sales are expected to be well down on a year ago, reflecting the continuing slide in demand. Last month, some industry estimates suggested that there were 400,000 new cars stockpiled, about four months' supply.

Of the big manufacturers, only BL appears to have a healthy stock position. Its sales campaigns have cut stocks from 115,000 at the beginning of the year to about 75,000.

Union leaders have ordered Vauxhall workers to "black" Japanese motor imports in an attempt to hit the company's marketing of the one-ton Isuzu pick-up truck.

Engineering and Transport workers at the Luton and Dunstable plants, as well as the Toddington spares depot, have been told "not to handle any parts made in Japan, not to load or unload any vehicle of Japanese manufacture".

Since April, about 600 of the Japanese pick-ups have been imported from Isuzu, which is partly owned by Vauxhall's parent company, General Motors.

Vauxhall claims it does not compete with any of its existing range, and the market is too small to make developing a new model worthwhile.

But union convenors are angry that Isuzu insists on making all the spares in Japan, and about the imbalance of the motor trade between the two nations.

Builders' attack on housing moratorium

By John Huxley

Construction industry leaders are seeking an urgent meeting with the Prime Minister on the Government's proposal to impose a moratorium on local authority building. In a letter to Mrs Thatcher they said the moratorium would be "profoundly damaging"; it would have the gravest consequences for an industry already facing a sharp decline in workload.

The moratorium threat has united industry leaders who meet in the Group of Eight.

The only note of dissent came from Mr Les Wood, general secretary of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians. Yesterday, he reiterated that the group should not just concern itself with workload.

He said that unless the group showed its willingness to do this over the next few weeks he would be forced to recommend to his executive committee that the union withdraw from membership.

The union has withdrawn from the group on one previous occasion. The group's unity has also been threatened by doubts over the continued participation of Mr George Henderson from the Transport and General Workers Union, the other union member.

Mr Wood is anxious that the group, now regarded by the Government as the main consultative organization for the industry, should address itself to such contentious issues as the future role of direct labour departments and reducing casual building labour.

Yesterday, other group members said that it may be possible to discuss more wide-ranging matters than those on which it was expected to reach agreement.

The group made clear that whatever its status in the eyes of the Government, it would not allow itself to be deflected from its primary role of representing the indstry.

The threat of a moratorium was described as an example of "mindless maltreatment" of the industry.

It was a timely reminder that the Group of Eight and its communications with non-member construction organizations was needed.

In its letter to Mrs Thatcher, the group reminded her that the Conservatives condemned a moratorium on council building starts when it was used by the Labour government in 1976.

"It was an unwise short-term expedient which caused severe damage to a major investment industry. Moreover, it was not effective, disrupting long-term planning, holding resources of plant and manpower idle without allowing them to be redeployed."

The group has sent a copy of its letter to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretry of State for the Environment. It does not believe that "any arguments exist today which justify an action rightly denounced four years ago".

Strike may threaten £150m rail contract

By Clifford Webb
Midland Correspondent

Work on a £150m contract to build over 400 rail cars for Hongkong's railway is threatened by an electricians' strike at Metro-Cammell, Birmingham. The dispute has dragged on for more than a month.

The issues are complicated because the 150 electricians involved are not Metro-Cammell workers. They are employed by GEC Traction Manchester, to instal that company's motors and electrical wiring in the rail cars.

The dispute began when the electricians—who can already earn up to £200 a week—went on strike in protest at GEC moves to tighten up a bonus scheme in return for a 20 per cent pay rise. Metro-Cammell had to lay off 1,500 workers.

After repeated warnings GEC has dismissed the electricians and insists that it will only offer reinstatement if they accept the modified bonus scheme.

The electricians have so far found little sympathy for their stand. Their own union, the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, has ordered them to return to work and the joint shop stewards committee at the factory says it is not prepared to accept a situation where the future livelihood of Metro-Cammell employees is being jeopardized.

As a result union members agreed to cross the electricians picket lines and resume work if requested and last week management recalled the 1,500 employees laid off. However they will only perform their normal work.

With the electrical installations at a standstill the backlog of unfinished cars is now causing problems and it looks as if Metro-Cammell will again be forced to stop work on the Hongkong rail cars.

Union officials have declined to discuss the possibility of any future action and the managements of both companies were not available for comment yesterday. It is understood, however, they are considering bringing in contractors or recruiting additional electricians onto Metro-Cammell's own pay roll.

Doulton waits for vital new Fairey forecast of profits

By Philip Robinson

The crucial new profits forecast from Fairey Holdings, on which Doulton agreed to pay the National Enterprise Board £24m for the once lame duck company, should be known by Friday.

Doulton, part of the S. Pearson group, won the NEB's auction of Fairey early in May, beating the consortium headed by Hambros Bank, which had offered £20.5m for the nuclear and aerospace engineering group.

But two weeks ago, Doulton asked Morgan Grenfell, merchant bankers, to examine the forecast on which its successful bid was made. Fairey was forecasting profits of £5.5m for this year against £5.1m last time and £5.2m the previous year.

It is now thought likely that this forecast could be revised downwards, which would effectively lower the price Doulton would have to pay, unless the NEB decided to put Fairey back on the market.

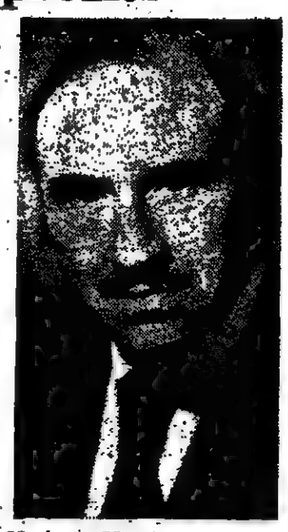
The Fairey Board meet tomorrow to reassess what they believe they can make this year. It is likely their conclusion will be passed to the NEB on Friday who, as sellers of the company, will then inform Doulton.

Pearson requested the Fairey board to confirm profitability before signing the deal. Fairey is believed to have wanted to clarify the original figures because of a change in the industrial and economic climate.

A spokesman for Doulton said last night: "We hope to hear quite soon. If the two estimates are materially different then we may have to review the situation."

For Fairey, the Doulton deal is regarded as crucial for stability following the unsettlement created by the way the NEB offered it for sale.

Fairey, steered from near collapse to £5m profits by Mr Angus Murray, was bought by the NEB from the receiver two years ago for £18m with £2m loan commitment.


Mr Angus Murray

The Fairey board itself, however, is believed to have favoured the Hambros bid. Hambros, backed by a number of institutional investors, had a firm bid on the table worth £20.5m. This was the offer the NEB matched against Doulton's, apparently leaving aside the possibility that Hambros could have put up a package worth £23m.

Mr Christopher Sporborg of Hambros said at the time of the Doulton deal: "For the sake of a premium of under 5 per cent, it strikes me as sad that the NEB did not consider it reasonable to give us a chance."

But the NEB, conscious of the taxpayers' interests, took the higher offer. However, once the deal was made, Fairey decided to support it and now wants to continue and become part of the Pearson group with Doulton.

Pilkington share deals study

By Richard Allen

Stock Exchange officials are studying "unusual" price movements in the shares of Pilkington Brothers ahead of a £25m dawn placing operation yesterday.

Stockbrokers Cazenove and Rowe & Pitman placed 7.1 per cent of the glass group's equity with institutional clients in an operation which lasted only 45 minutes.

The stake represented all the shares acquired by French BSN-Gervaise Danone group in part consideration for Pilkington's purchase last year of the Flachglas flat glass company.

The placing price of 215p a share compared with a closing price the previous evening of 228p which reflected a rise on that day of 22p.

Last night a Stock Exchange spokesman said the sudden rise in Pilkington's price on the previous day seemed "odd".

He added: "It is especially odd because you would have expected it to go the other way if people in the market knew of the placing."

The spokesman said that the sudden price movement had been noted by one of the exchange's reporting staff. He said there was a possibility that some market professionals had picked up an "incorrect whisper" about something happening at Pilkington.

Financial Editor Page 23

Orders for £4.4m

A. Monk, the Warrington-based construction company, has won contracts worth £4.4m. The largest, valued at £1.6m, is to construct new headquarters for the Welsh Water Authority at Haverfordwest.

170 redundancies

Danks of Netherton, near Dudley, makers of pressure vessels and boilers, has announced that 170 of its 440 employees will be made redundant.

Chrysler hoping for decision tomorrow on rescue loans

From Frank Vogl
Washington, June 17

Officials are hopeful that decisions can be taken on Thursday by the Chrysler loan board, set up by the government, that will finally start the flow of vitally needed cash to the ailing car company. As much as $500m (£213m) could be in Chrysler's hands within 10 days.

Chrysler has ceased paying its 19,000 suppliers and has announced that it will only be able to resume payments once the government's guaranteed notes for $500m are issued and sold in the markets.

On Thursday the loan board hopes all the paperwork relating to the note issue will have been worked out so that the notes can go on sale to the public on Monday.

The loan board will not be able to sanction the note sales until every one of more than 300 banks with which Chrysler is involved approves a debt restructuring plan. Seven still have to give their blessing and Mr Lee Iacocca, chairman of Chrysler, said last night that he was confident these banks would agree soon. He added that a lot of pressure was being applied to them.

The loan board is made up of Mr William Miller, secretary of the treasury, Mr Elmer Staats, the comptroller general, and Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. Mr Volcker is in Peking at the moment and Mr Miller leaves on Thursday afternoon for the summit conference in Venice, so deputies may be appointed to ensure that there are no delays in completing the documents.

If the exchange of documents between Chrysler, the banks and the government relating to the note sales was not substantially completed by Thursday morning, then "the board expects to adjourn its meeting to a time and place when it can take final action on the Chrysler request for guarantees", the Treasury said.

The banks which have not yet approved the plans account for about $20m of the company's debt.

UK in need of venture capitalists, minister says

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Editor

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, said yesterday he hoped the Government would change the climate of industry in Britain and encourage venture capitalists of the kind he had met on his recent visit to California.

He had been impressed by two things in particular on his American visit, he said. One was the number of British people he met there. The other was "the pervasive presence in the Californian economy of an animal we scarcely know in this country—the venture capitalist".

The business climate in America had produced "young, relatively young, and middle-aged" people who had made money in high-technology ventures and were prepared to invest in other companies.

"Entrepreneurs have turned themselves into venture capitalists".

Sir Keith was speaking at the opening of the London ofices of Systime, the Leeds-based company which claims to be the United Kingdom's second largest manufacturer of business computer systems.

The National Enterprise Board holds a 29.5 per cent stake in Systime and Sir Keith indicated he was less than delighted that the company had chosen to go to the NEB rather than to the private sector for the finance it needed. However he congratulated the company on its "phenomenal progress".

Mr John Parkinson, chairman of Systime, said the market for commercial computer systems had grown by 40 per cent a year over the past three years and the company's business had grown at 100 per cent a year.

The company was formed in 1972 and showed a 1978-79 turnover of almost £16m.

Lonrho decision on Friday whether to revive Shotton

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Directors of Lonrho will decide on Friday whether to pursue plans to revive the British Steel Corporation's Shotton steelworks.

The rundown of steelmaking operations at the North Wales plant is well advanced and by the end of this month 7,000 workers will have been made redundant. The corporation is continuing to operate the steel coatings complex on the site in which it has invested large sums.

Mr Derek Norton, head of the Lonrho's engineering division, who earlier this year carried out a study into the possibility of the company acquiring Shotton, is expected to attend Friday's meeting to press the case for a partnership deal with BSC.

Mr Norton, who is also chairman of Hadfields, the Lonrho-owned private sector steelmaker, has said previously that the company would not be interested in only the steelmaking side of the Shotton site.

BSC has always stressed that the coatings complex was not for sale, although a spokesman said last night that the corporation would consider any proposal from Lonrho.

Benelux trade

The Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union's trade deficit narrowed to a provisional 16,510m francs (about £250m) in February from 26,070m francs in January, the national statistics office announced in Brussels.

New Zealand deficit

New Zealand had a balance of payments deficit of $NZ510m (about £210m) in the year ended April compared with a deficit of $NZ402m in the year ended April 1979, the Reserve Bank of New Zealand reports.

SOCIETES REUNIES D'ENERGIE DU BASSIN DE L'ESCAUT (EBES)

Summary of the Report of the Board of Directors for the year ended 31.12.1979

In 1979, the total consumption of electric power in Belgium attained 45,250GWh, a 6.1% increase over the previous year. Sales of electricity by the company and the intercommunal utilities which it manages totalled 16,285GWh, an increase of 9.7%. HV power sales were up by 9.9% and those of LV power were up by 9.1%. During 1979, the Company's production, transmission and distribution facilities in the fields of electricity, gas and cable-television allowed to satisfy users demand at any time. The nuclear units at Chooz, Doel and Tihange, in which the Company has a holding, like during the previous year supplied a considerable portion of all generated energy.

In 1980, the Company will celebrate the 75th anniversary of its foundation. Indeed the "Société d'Electricité de l'Escaut" was created on 8 August, 1905, and it gradually expanded its operations into the province of Antwerp. In 1956, following mergers with other companies, its name was changed into "Sociétés réunies d'Energie du Bassin de l'Escaut—EBES", the name which it still carries today.

In order to secure at national level a uniform management of the nuclear generating facilities and to better spread the contingencies of such operations, the EBES, INTERCOM and UNERG utilities in 1979 formed a joint ownership of units 3 and 4 of the Doel nuclear power plant and of units 2 and 3 of the Tihange nuclear power plant. Management of units 3 and 4 of Doel is provided by EBES and units 2 and 3 of Tihange are managed by INTERCOM. EBES also holds a 35% share in the three 180MW sets making up the 2nd unit of the Coo-Trois Ponts pumped storage power station which will be commissioned in 1980.

The total capital investment for 1979 amounts to BF13,203 million. This amount comprises a share of BF1,037 million in the construction of the nuclear units of the Electricité de France power plant at Tricastin and BF9,267 million for other generating facilities, BF840 million for interconnection and transmission equipment and BF2,059 million mainly for distribution facilities.

The financial results for 1979 permitted payment of an unchanged dividend of BF177 per share, but paid on a larger number of shares which, following the new issue of shares in 1978, increased from 11,070,000 to 13,300,000.

PRICE CHANGES

& Ross	10p to 343p	Holt Lloyd	10p to 223p
Corp	8p to 552p	Horizon Travel	12p to 280p
Bank	11p to 406p	Massey-Ferg	11p to 296p
ipley	12p to 349p	Ratners	5p to 62p
	15p to 101p	Vosper	20p to 180p
ill	15p to 750p	Imp Cont Gas	10p to 850p
e	5p to 715p	Middle Wits	10p to 430p
	6p to 554p	MK Electric	7p to 180p
in	10p to 175p	Nat Carbon	8p to 132p
Corp	13p to 737p	Reckitt & Colman	8p to 194p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells		Bank buys	Bank sells
$	2.08	2.01	Norway Kr	11.73	11.23
ich	30.65	28.95	Portugal Esc	116.50	110.50
Fr	69.00	65.50	S Africa Rand	2.12	1.98
	2.72	2.65	Spain Pta	165.50	158.50
Kr	13.20	12.65	Sweden Kr	10.07	9.62
Mkk	8.82	8.42	Switzerland Fr	3.96	3.74
Fr	9.85	9.45	USA $	2.38	2.32
DM	4.29	4.07	Yugoslavia Dnr	66.00	61.00
r	102.00	97.00			
$	11.65	11.20			
d	1.13	1.09			
a	1925.00	1905.00			
n	528.00	503.00			
nds Gld	4.70	4.47			

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Congress set to approve Bill despite Saudi threat to cut output

US plan for eightfold increase in oil stocks

America may start stockpiling oil soon for its strategic reserve, despite warnings from Saudi Arabian officials that such purchases could lead the Saudis to reduce petroleum production.

Congressional leaders have prepared legislation, which will be approved by both Houses of Congress in the next few weeks, that orders the Carter Administration to build-up rapidly strategic petroleum stocks. Eventually, the reserve is intended to hold 750 million barrels of oil. It now holds only 91.7 million barrels, which is barely the equivalent of two weeks' United States oil imports.

Mr Charles Duncan, the secretary of energy, was warned last March in Saudi Arabia that American attempts to increase the reserve would be viewed as running counter to Saudi interests and might lead the Saudis to cut production from the present 9.5 million barrels a day. Clearly, Saudis fear that their ability, and the ability of Opec as a whole, to dictate world oil prices will be reduced if the main user nations carry very large oil stocks.

The Saudis claim also that they raised their output by one million barrels to 9.5 million barrels a day solely to ensure sufficient supplies to meet world demand. Any evidence that supplies were in excess of actual needs, which in their view would be the case if countries put their imports into reserves, would be a sufficient reason to cut output.

The Saudis have claimed that it was not Opec action but squabbling between big oil importing nations to secure large reserves that pushed the spot market oil price up last year. They have given a warning that stockpiling by the Americans would lead to higher world oil prices.

Congress leaders do not appear to be intimidated by the Saudi warnings. The Congress is set to approve an important Bill aimed primarily at ensuring government support throughout the 1980s for assorted synthetic fuels projects. The Bill is viewed as too important to be vetoed by the White House, even though the administration is not happy with the special clauses added to the Bill that deal with oil stocks.

These clauses stipulate that the administration should add at least 100,000 barrels a day to the reserve and the administration is directed "to commence crude oil acquisition immediately" for the reserve.

Frank Vogl

Fiat union strike over pay claim

The Metalworkers Union in Rome has staged a three hour strike in plants of the Fiat group, Italy's biggest private company, to back demands under negotiation with the management, including one for an average 47,000 lire (£24) a month wage rise.

The union claims that the response to the strike call was "substantially positive", rising in some workshops to more than 80 per cent.

Like other motorcar manufacturers, Fiat faces falling demand and has put 78,000 workers on a four day week until the end of July.

Platinum output up

Credit Suisse estimates world platinum production will show a surplus of between 70,000 and 345,000 ounces this year, compared with a deficit of 240,000 ounces in 1979. New and old platinum on offer to the market should total 2.45 million ounces this year.

No lira devaluation

The Italian government will present a medium term economic plan by the end of June, Signor Antonio Bisaglio, the industry minister told industrialists in Brescia. He ruled out a lira devaluation.

£370m loan sought

Western Australia wants Japan to provide more than $A750m (about £370m) to finance new projects in smelting and for the integration of electricity supplies in the state, Mr Charles Court, the Western Australian Premier, said in Tokyo.

Airline lay-offs

Continental Airlines, will cut its passenger capacity by 20 per cent this autumn and lay off 1,200 workers because of the American recession.

Japanese pledge

Mr Yoshitake Sasaki, the Japanese minister of International trade and industry has pledged Iran "all possible cooperation" to implement the stalled $3,200m (about £1,379m) Japan-Iran petrochemical complex at Banoar Khomeini.

Post Office starts high-speed service linking London and Toronto

Britain in first with electronic mail

The first international electronic mail service available to the public was launched by the Post Office yesterday. The service, which enables facsimile copies to be transmitted at speed across great distances, is operating only between London and Toronto to start with, but links to other centres in Britain and abroad should be established by the end of the year.

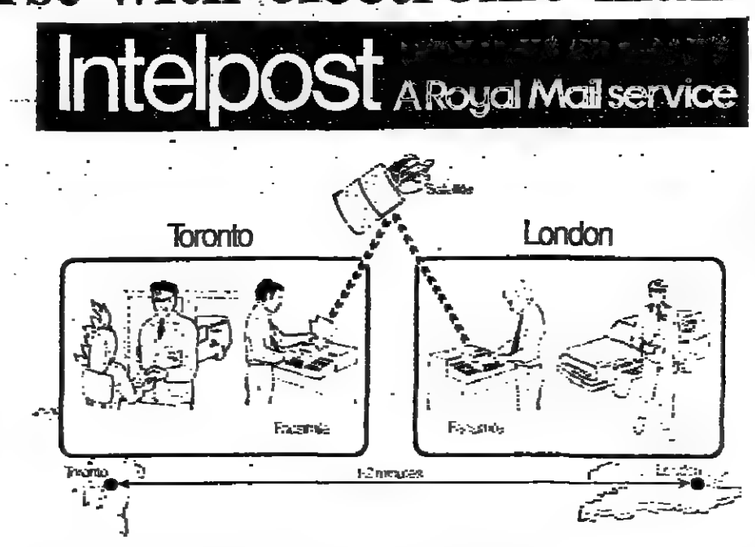
The Post Office regards the service, Intelpost, as complementary to the traditional postal operation, but many postmen are apprehensive that electronic mail will jeopardize their employment. They see it as a much greater threat than telex or telegrams since it produces an exact replica of the original document and therefore has a wider variety of uses.

A confidential survey commissioned by the Union of Post Office Workers is believed to have forecast a loss of 40,000 jobs during the next 10 years, or double the Post Office's own internal projections, as a result of new technology. The job losses are seen as occurring mainly on the postal side as electronics replace manual handling, sorting and despatch methods, and assume a steep drop in the use of traditional mail services.

Post Office management's view is that the new service will prevent loss of business from, for instance, commercial customers who might otherwise set up their own private internal facsimile transmission systems. A number of these are already in use.

Intelpost is expensive compared with conventional post. It costs £4 to send an A4-sized message to Toronto from London as against 15 or 20p (depending on weight) by traditional methods. But the relative price is expected to fall as more equipment comes into use and the volume of usage rises. The main advantage is its speed; it can take only a few hours instead of three or four days for a facsimile message to arrive at the Canadian post office where it can be either collected by the recipient or delivered by postmen.

A Canadian businessman who has been taking part in trials for the past month said that it was of enormous benefit to him to be able to speed up the transmission of letters of credit and guarantee documents. The trials have also resulted in interest from such organizations as fashion houses, the stock exchange, engineers and lawyers.



Toronto to London in two minutes by Intelpost.

It is not clear how widely used the system will be ultimately. Mr Nigel Walmsley, the Post Office's director of postal marketing, said yesterday that the volume was expected to be only a few hundred a week during the first few months, but rising considerably as more centres were linked in.

Intelpost is expected to operate to the Netherlands by the end of the year and discussions are also at an advanced stage with the Hongkong and United States postal authorities. There are also plans to introduce a facsimile service within the United Kingdom and the first such link, between London and Belfast should be operating by the end of 1980 with other cities to be added next year.

At present the system serves only London postal regions and has only one transmission centre, at the Stock Exchange Post Office in Throgmorton Street, but messages can also be handed in at the Trafalgar Square Post Office and at the South Western District Post Office, where they will be forwarded by hand to the transmission centre.

Eventually, if costs fall sufficiently, it should be possible for letters to be sent electronically to any main post office from which they could then be delivered by hand.

Like its counterparts in other countries, the Post Office has been experimenting with electronic mail for some years. The original inaugural link had been planned to start nine months ago with the United States but changes in American regulations prevented this.

Despite the delay, the British service is the first of its kind. In an inaugural message to the Canadian Postmaster General, Mr Ron Dearing, the Post Office's chairman-designate, pointed out that "we are today beginning the first international public facsimile service in the world, and in so doing are demonstrating the way in which the postal service can use the latest technology to create swift, definitive communication between businesses and private individuals from one nation to another".

Patricia Tisdall

Solar heating method investigated

By Bill Johnstone

Representatives of Britain's leading building societies will visit the site of a £1.5m solar heating project in Edinburgh today to determine its viability.

The system was developed by Calor, which contributed £750,000 to the research and development, matched by £700,000 from the Department of Energy.

The new design, installed in two Miller-built homes, is one of the first in the world to use solar power to heat simultaneously the water and the air in a house.

The design, patented by the company, is novel in the way it stores the energy generated by the solar roof panels. This energy is used to heat a solution of sodium salt. As the chemical action is reversed the heat is released as the salt reforms into its original state. Solar panels have been built on the roof and on the top of the patio, specifically designed to give the required exposure area.

To heat a three-bedroom house, a minimum of 25 square metres is needed. The Edinburgh design is 31 square metres.

The cost of the system is £3,700 but Calor claims that heating bills can be reduced by up to 60 per cent.

The company claims the efficiency of the system is high. Dust and pollen coat the panels in the summer and deflect unwanted heat, while rain and snow in the winter keep the panels clean.

According to the manufacturers the design has enormous export potential. Because of the technology used in the heating store it could be adapted for use in air conditioning. Calor's international division in North America will explore the possibility of marketing the design in the United States.

In Britain the attitude of the building societies is critical in determining the buyers' and builders' response. Although subsidies are still available for insulating homes under a government scheme no money will be made available, at this stage, for installing solar heating systems.

EEC move to promote recycling of wastes

By Edward Townsend

Important new attempts by the European Commission to institute concerted action by EEC member governments on waste recycling were announced in London yesterday.

M Michel Carpentier, head of the Commission's environmental service, said that two draft recommendations were now before the Commission, encouraging member states to define and implement policies promoting the use of recycled paper and board and glass containers.

The proposed directives could result in national administrations and public bodies being obliged to make greater use of recycled paper and call for a re-examination of product specifications which restrict the use of recycled paper.

The Commission also wants consideration to be given to its compulsory use by local authorities for office stationery and for toilet and other hygiene papers to be made from recovered waste paper.

M Carpentier was speaking at the opening of a European conference on waste management, the first event of its kind to be staged in the United Kingdom. He said: "Every bottle, every scrap of paper recycled represents energy saved, a natural resource conserved and pollution avoided.

"However, policies designed to achieve successful waste management along these lines, as the meeting of heads of government in Luxembourg last month emphasized, can only achieve their object in the context of coordinated approach among the Nine."

EEC countries consume about 30 million tonnes a year of paper and board, but less than half of the raw material for its production originates in the Community. Nine million tonnes comes from recycled fibre, a recovery rate of about 32 per cent.

The draft recommendation says that of the 25 million tonnes of paper that could be recovered each year in the EEC, only 10 million tonnes is being collected.

On the glass recycling front, the Commission is urging that countries introduce, maintain and develop systems of distribution for returnable bottles.

Prospects for Talbot's car jobs depend largely on August sales

Job prospects in the Talbot car company will depend on a review later this summer, Mr George Turnbull, chairman, said in London yesterday.

He was speaking to the Guild of Motor Writers three days before 1,400 more men are to be made redundant at the company's plant in Linwood, near Glasgow, after Talbot shed 4,000 jobs last year.

Mr Turnbull said much depended on the company's performance in August when the new registration numbers were introduced.

Mr Turnbull, along with other manufacturers, is concerned at the fall in new car buyers. *He said it was possible that* some further trimming of output would be necessary later in the year preferably by short-time working rather than redundancies, but that "so much depends on our performance in August".

The company, formerly Chrysler and now part of the French PSA Group, had improved its productivity, but, like other British makers it was still a long way behind most European plants, Mr Turnbull said.

"We must reach French levels. If we can do so, the question of investment will be looked at more favourably by our French parent." He was still hopeful that the company would break even this year and go into profit in 1981.

Mr George Turnbull; concern at fall in car orders

To shift its stock of new cars, Talbot is spending a record £10m this year on promotions. Its contract to supply engines and other parts from the Stoke plant at Coventry to the Iranian state-owned car manufacturer had survived the sanctions issue and parts for 2,000 cars were being shipped each week.

But output of cars in Iran was slowing and it might be necessary to trim sales there which could mean some short-time working, Mr Turnbull said.

Moulinex

The Annual General Meeting, held on 31st May 1980 under the chairmanship of Mr Jacques Vizioz, President of the Supervisory Board, has adopted the resolutions proposed by the Board of Management presided over by Mr Jean Mantelet.

The results of the 1979 financial year are a clear improvement on those of the previous year, which was affected by exceptional events.

The gross self-financing margin amounts to FF283m as against FF239m (+18.4%) and the net profit to FF69m as against FF54m (+27.8%). The latter was affected by substantial provisions of the order of FF50m and thus took into account the losses incurred by the American subsidiary.

The Company has maintained its efforts as far as investments are concerned which amount to FF166m, i.e. 9.37% of the turnover.

The Meeting fixed the net dividend at FF4,– added to which there is a tax of FF2.– previously paid to the Treasury, making a total income of FF6.– as against FF2.1 and FF3.– respectively *for the previous financial year.*

The dividend will be paid on 18th June 1980 against presentation of coupon No 10.

In his address, Mr Jean Mantelet emphasised that, in the face of increasingly severe international competition, research facilities had been strengthened. As a result several appliances attractive to the general public and protected by manufacturing patents would be launched in 1981.

He also announced the forthcoming marketing of "top of the range" appliances where sales were less dependent on levels of private consumption.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting held immediately following *the above Meeting it was resolved to replace the Company's* present management structure (Supervisory Board and Board of Management) with a single Board of Directors.

The Property and Reversionary Investment Corporation Limited

Results to 31 March	1980	1979
Profit before tax	£1,877,000	£1,260,000
Earnings per share	4.5p	3.2p
Dividend per share	2.55p	2.04p
Undistributed profit	£428,000	£248,000
Dividend cover (excluding extraordinary item)	1.59	1.58
Net assets per share	204p	184p

Points from the statement by the Chairman, Mr Alfred Rubens FRICS

* Property revaluation at 31 March 1980 19% up on previous year.
* Developments in hand include 40,000 sq. ft. at Sutton and joint development of a 17 acre industrial site at Frimley.

Copies of the report and accounts may be obtained from the Secretary of the Company at Albany House, Petty France, London SW1H 9EE.

Business appointments

Mr Dennis Boyd to head conciliation at Acas

Mr Dennis G. Boyd, the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service deputy chief conciliation officer succeeds Mr Andrew S. Kerr; who is to retire, as chief conciliation officer.

Mr John Lindesay-Bethune has been made chairman of the City of Westminster Chamber of Commerce. He is the managing director of the J. Walter-Thompson Group.

Mr Ronald Williams has been appointed director of the Office of Manpower Economics in succession to Miss Jean Orr who is retiring.

Mr R. Clempson and Mr D. C. Seaman of Crouch Group and Mr R. A. Smith and Mr E. A. Talbot of C. H. Industrials have become directors of CODEC (GRC), which has been formed by both companies.

Mr B. G. Dale, deputy chief accountant of ICI Mond Division, has been elected as a second director representing ICI on the board of Ellis & Everard.

Mr E. B. G. Clowes, chairman of Target Life Assurance has been appointed to the board of Hume Investment Company.

Mr David Cole, a director of Thomson British Holdings, has been appointed chairman of Thomson Books in succession to Mr Bryan Llewellyn. Mr Llewellyn, who is taking up other business activities, will continue as a consultant to the group. Mr Cole continues as chairman and chief executive of Thomson Regional Newspapers.

Mr N. Rowe (above) has joined Lowndes-Ajax Computer Service as managing director.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Future of British film industry

From Mr David Head

Sir, On June 4 *The Times* reported that the MGM film company was being separated from its "booming" hotel and casino partner with a view to its making a comeback in the field of feature film production. A senior American banker was quoted as considering this move a "very promising venture".

It was with some concern and puzzlement, therefore, that I read only three days later your report of the Rank Organisation's decision to abandon its tentative return to film-making "for economic reasons", a retreat which is expected to make Rank heavily dependent on its principal American supplier, Twentieth Century Fox.

Sadly, the MGM revival will be achieved with the help of the British talent which we now have to spare in abundance: there will be a film of Dennis Potter's *Pennies from Heaven*, and another will star Laurence Olivier and Claire Bloom.

Even sadder, perhaps, is that in the midst of these ominous developments (June 6) the Government happened to put before Parliament the "wet" Films Bill, which does no more to uphold British film-making interests (such as they are) than maintain the 30 per cent quote for new British and EEC films in our cinemas, and also that the debate on the Bill produced so few concrete proposals for defending, let alone strengthening, the debilitated *British film industry.*

However, two Labour MPs did refer to the inadequate contribution to the film industry made by television, which has derived substantial benefits from the former at low cost, and at the same time eaten into the cinema's market. The important and urgent task of retaining what Mr Clinton-Davis described in the Films Bill debate as an "indigenous quality for film-making" could indeed be tackled in the first instance by removing this inequity, say with a levy imposed on each television broadcast of a feature film made originally for the cinema *—regardless of the film's age* or nationality.

The money accruing from the levy should, I suggest, be allocated to the National Film Finance Corporation and the British Film Institute Production Board—both currently underfunded—for the production, promotion, and export of British films. Furthermore, as additional ways of generating a British film revival I would also propose:

(1) that the suggested levy on broadcast feature films be reduced in proportion to the amount of money invested by television companies in the co-production of what West German critics call "amphibious" films, that is films made with eventual television broadcast in mind, but shown first in the cinema;

(2) that the new director of the BFI, Mr Anthony Smith, who is a former television producer, be invited to examine the possibilities of system of levy and co tion;

(3) that individual be given financial ince show British films, through a bonus share office levy money—t being intended, at least for the improveme facilities;

(4) that local autho encouraged with a sy profit-sharing to provic ties for film-makers wi work in and depict vinces;

(5) that an independ Assessment Board, partly on the West *Filmbewertungsstelle*, b to monitor the qual popularity of British f with powers to rec special allocations of b and/or television levy script writers and dire merit for financing film projects.

Meanwhile, the Natic Theatre almost mockir tinues its protracted s MGM golden oldies. hope that the regretti of Rank to the accom of the famous Hollywo rejuvenated roar at the effect of stiffenir ance to the sustained tion of the British ci

Yours sincerely,
DAVID HEAD,
Lecturer in German,
School of Modern Lang
University of Bath,
Claventan Down,
Bath BAZ 7AY.
June 11.

Tax on 'excess income'

From the Deputy Director, the Engineering Employers' Federation

Sir, Lady Wootton (June 11) gives us a highly condensed sketch of a scheme for a new kind of incomes policy about which, she says, she has been pondering for some time. I do hope that, in the nation's interest, she will spare herself the trouble of giving it further consideration.

Her new incomes policy would not merely limit pay and dividend increases, but would be tacked on to our existing tax system by adding to the present scales and allowances an "excess income charge" payable on any excess of the taxpayer's gross income over the corresponding figure for the previous year. This "excess income charge" could be graduated in favour of small incomes and have certain exemptions and allowances affecting only employed persons—these latter being all "written into the law". Parliament having fixed the rates and rules, the system would then "be operated by an existing public service of great efficiency". (sic).

There is no possibility of such a system working or doing any good. Even in a country where the ostensible worth of large numbers of individuals is determined by the results of remote collective bargaining, the fact remains that the true worth of each individual varies day by day according to the present or future needs of his employer or of other employers. This truth nourishes ambition, effort, enterprise and mobility among employees; and these qualities need to be stimulated for their own sake—rather than be treated, presumably, as suitable cases for tax "exemption and allowance" under new incomes policy law. All that would flourish under such a law would be a "black" employment market and an encouragement for the brighter people to leave these shores.

The great majority of people in this country are certainly alarmed by inflation and unemployment. But they are perhaps even more sick of being regarded as members of some kind of universal corporate body and unfit to reap the benefit of their individual ambitions and effort except under conditions permitted by the state. An incomes policy law of the kind proposed by Lady Wootton would earn Parliament which imposed it, and the Civil Service which administered it, nothing but hatred and contempt.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. J. GREENSTREET,
Deputy Director,
Engineering Employers' Federation,
Broadway House,
Tothill Street,
London SW1 9NQ.

Mortgage tax relief

From Mr Peter Hulse

Sir, Your correspon King (June 10) criti impending abolition drag of the £25,000 lim relief on the mortg house on the grounds will impede labour rates in the owner-occ council house sectors.

He forgets the priv sector. This is dwi present (though still s in places—around a th own ward in Presto because of restrictio letting, but also becau the owner-occupier s rented sectors, it is dized.

This Government is ducing public sector while quietly reducin sidy to owner-occupier this will lead to a s revival of the priva This can be expecte higher labour mobi either of the other t ment in the public hedged about with bu and hindered by extr tage; movement fo occupiers is made exp the substantial costs o purchase. (Because strictions on private this will not yet show tics.)

The Government congratulated that, in nothing else, it is right thing as well as Mr King's ulimate One might perhaps ever, if the Labour Pa not be seeking to inc £25,000 limit on the that present policies the return of that object, the (private) h

Yours faithfully,
PETER HULSE,
63 Grafton Street,
Preston,
Lancashire, PR1 8JH.

No percentage rises

From Mr I. F. Van Ammel

Sir, Only when government, unions, employers and media start discussing annual wage increases in terms of pounds and pence rather than percentages will sanity return to the scale of settlements. Have they all forgotten their "compound interest" formula? Can they no longer work out that £3,000 increasing at 20 per cent per annum compound will reach some £18,575 in ten years? What chance for our exporting industries then—with *the pound at the height of its* "petro-strength"?

Yours faithfully,
I. F. VAN AMMEL,
18 Red Lion Court,
Fleet Street,
London, EC4A 3HT.

Record Year for EDITH

At the Annual General Meeting of Estate Duties Investment Trust Limited on 17 June, the Chairman, Lord Seebohm said:

"During the year under review the sum invested was again a record at £3.4 million. Since 31 March we have already invested over £1 million in new business, including £161,000 by the issue of new EDITH shares."

Resolutions were passed increasing the net dividend for the ye to 2.3p per share (compared with 2.1p last year before a 1-for-10 capitalisation issue) and approving a further 1-for-10 capitalisation issue in the current year. At the end of the meeting Lord Seebohm handed over the Chair to Lord Caldecote, who succeeded him durin the year as Chairman of Industrial and Commercial Finance Corpora Limited, the Managers of EDITH. Lord Seebohm remains on the Boa

Net Revenue before Taxation rose from £2,553,000 to £2,979, in the year to 31 March 1980. Lord Seebohm's published statement included the following points:

* Our Net Revenue after Taxation was 20% higher than in the previous year.
* Issues of our own shares in exchange for shares in seven customer companies represented 3% of our share capital anc 45% of our new investment in the year.
* Your directors expect to maintain a 2.3p net dividend rate on the increased share capital following this year's further 1-for-10 capitalisation issue.
* The latest Budget included proposals to remove the burden c tax from any capital surpluses realised by approved investment trust companies such as EDITH.

ESTATE DUTIES INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED purchases minority stakes in unlisted companies, enabling shareholders to raise sufficient cash to meet tax and other personal liabilities without having to sell control.

Copies of the Report and Accounts and further information are available fro the Secretary.

EDITH ESTATE DUTIES INVESTMENT TRUST LIMI
91 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8XP. Telephone: 01-928 7822.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

After the 'corset'

the monthly "make-up" day for ing system, the figures being the will matter in terms of the bank- et" and "corset" penalties.

nks will not be sorry to see the end esent regime. It has not made it hem to plan and develop their busi- a positive and purposeful way; it has restricted competition.

nstrument of monetary control, the of the "corset" has been limited. of strong credit demand it has rved to encourage the creation of side the banking system, notably e placing of commercial bills with nk private sector.

ntermediation of this business into tream banking system seems likely mething like 2-3 per cent to the oney supply figures over the com- s. This is not going to make the noney supply figures any easier to this summer, but that is a factor uthorities will obviously allow for g their judgments on underlying trends and the appropriate stance t rates.

e, of course, is that the economic rapidly becoming such that the a whole will not be able to make al of use of their new-found free- e short-run. The banks do in any in subject to the Bank's qualitative s on lending, while the authorities control ultra short-term interest

they be needed, the Government sumably sanction other measures t has finally thrashed out, probably st half of next year, precisely how like to see the monetary system ng the eighties.

n Richardson, Governor of the Bank l.

banks have been left in no doubt ank of England that any bright ing schemes to mark the demise rset will be frowned upon. The on qualitative lending stay and that means that the banks cted to give priority to manufac- dustry, exporters and companies in import substitution.

vill still be required to exercise on lending to the personal sector, companies and for purely financial ns. Even so, once the special are repaid on August 11, the banks more scope for adjusting their eliminate some anomalies and most of all, plan their longer term

time of the corset some banks, or example, gave specific instruc- their managers to refrain from ine margin business and to restrict the personal sector to the level of ner.

vill now be able to adjust their loan ther banks had encouraged their to increase business in order to ket share ahead of the recession. djustment will be necessary in such

tive guidelines on lending mean the short term banks are not to launch aggressively new nor, for example, to start comnet- earnest with building societies. But banks are likely to interpret the ns in their own way.

plan to start new savings and loan and although these may begin in a , they will be ready for a more aggressive promotion later. Home loans have been an area into which all the clearing banks have indicated they would like to move. But with arecession now uncomfortably close the next step may not be so much whether to increase lending but whether there are many takers.

● *Although equities took a well-earned breather yesterday after their precipitous rise of the past two weeks, institutional appetite for leading shares was underlined by the speed and ease with which the 7 per cent stake in Pilkington held by BSN-Gervais-Danone following the Fluchgals deal last year was placed for a total of £25m.*

Indeed stockbrokers Cazenove and Rowe & Pitman appear to have carried out a remarkably smooth operation for the French group given that the placing price of around 215p was only a 6 per cent discount on the overnight price of 228p, which had managed a jump of a tenth the day before, around twice the rise of other blue chips.

Pilkington's full year results last Friday were rather better than feared at the time of last December's £60m cash call but clearly BSN, which had never looked on the Pilkington holding as a long-term investment, is taking a view on the group's longer-term prospects and perhaps more significantly on the likely course of sterling.

Meanwhile the strong demand for the Pilkington placing coupled with the way the property sector has taken the £108m Land Securities rights issue in its stride may encourage other groups outside second line oil shares to book a place in the rights issue queue, although this time round companies will have to put up a good case other than tiding them over working capital problems.

One further point worth making is that after all the brouhaha about dawn raids placings like Pilkington's are in reality nothing more than a mirror image of such operations.

International banking

Where have all the borrowers gone?

The Bank for International Settlements last week added a warning of its own to those increasingly frequently heard from commercial bankers over the difficulties faced by the international banking system in recycling the vastly enlarged Opec surpluses.

Lending bankers might be forgiven a wry smile. The ironic fact is they have rarely been under less pressure than during the first half of this year. While the deposits of the oil exporters have flowed in, the borrowers have remained determinedly out of sight.

Up until the end of May, according to Morgan Guaranty Trust, the total of new Eurocurrency credits totalled $24,380m, no less than $6,000m down on the comparable five months of 1979. Non-oil developing countries had borrowed barely 10 per cent of their projected $70,000m 1980 current account deficit.

It is the borrowers rather than the lenders who have been reluctant to come forward. Earlier this year the expectation was that, as demand for funds rose, so too would the margins of the lending banks. This has signally failed to happen. If anything, the evidence of the past week or two is that the competitive pressure to lend is still sufficiently fierce to have obliterated most of the tentative movements towards higher margins. Borrowers as diverse as Sweden, Argentina, Italy and Thailand are all raising funds on more competitive terms than on previous deals.

The reason for the lending lag is not altogether clear. When dollar rates were around 20 per cent there was a strong disincentive to borrow and reserves, in many cases, were sufficiently high in late 1979 to facilitate a borrowing delay. But it cannot last for long. One or two countries known to have a big pending borrowing requirement are already having to concede more generous terms—Brazil is an instance—and increasingly others are expected to follow. The floodgates could well open in the second half of this year.

For the time being, however, banks are highly liquid and probably underlent. As recession gathers pace in domestic markets their desire to lend internationally will grow. The lender's market has not yet arrived.

Peter Hill

Ferranti fights for its independence

Anyone doubting the role of the house newspaper as a force in the dissemination of corporate information could do no better than scan some of the recent issues of *Ferranti News*.

Ever since the Government instructed the National Enterprise Board to dispose of its investment portfolio, the journal has become a vital forum for both management and shop floor workers to express their views. Its role has become even more pronounced since the NEB formally announced on the eve of the spring bank holiday last month that it intended to dispose of its 50 per cent interest in the electronics and electrical group as soon as practicable after the company's 1979 results were published.

As Mr Derek Alun-Jones, the company's managing director, observed, with remarkable understatement, in the latest issue, "The NEB and its investments have always been a political issue". Today the controversial plan to sell off the NEB stake moves firmly into the political arena when MPs debate the issues which it raises.

It was inevitable that the disposal of the Ferranti stake would be controversial, not least because it will complete the trio of major disposals (the others being interests in Fairey and ICL) made by the NEB under its obligations to the Government. It also happens to rank as a success story—a bull point which management, workers and opposition MPs, with different shades of emphasis, have underlined as the campaign to ensure Ferranti's independence has gathered momentum.

For in the five years since Ferranti was saved from collapse by £15m of new capital from the taxpayer, the company's profits and performance have improved beyond all recognition. When Mr Sebastian de Ferranti, the chairman, and his brother Basil, deputy chairman (with family interests they still control 20 per cent of the company's equity), opened discussions with Mr Wedgwood Benn in the summer of 1974, Ferranti was in dire financial straits. Heavy research and development spending and a preoccupation with technological excellence, which had become Ferranti hallmark, had been accomplished with little more than a passing regard for financial profitability.

Mr Sebastian de Ferranti (left), chairman of Ferranti, and his brother Basil (centre), deputy chairman, who with family interests control 20 per cent of the company's equity. Right: Sir Arthur Knight, chairman of the National Enterprise Board, which has yet to decide how the disposal of its stake will take place.

With Mr Alun Jones installed as managing director and the rescue formalized in May, 1975, Ferranti reestablished itself forcefully in the electronics and electrical sector. Reorganization coupled with disposal of less profitable engineering activities, and rationalization into five main operating divisions have helped Ferranti to emerge leaner, more competitive and profitable.

Last year pre-tax profits were £9.9m; the City expects the results to be published early next week to show an improvement to about £11m; and, providing the company can remain free of industrial relations troubles, pre-tax profits in the present financial year could top £13m.

Ferranti has become the jewel of the NEB's rather tarnished crown.

The attractions of the company to corporate predators are considerable. It enjoys a technological lead in a range of essential defence areas and projected sales growth for several years ahead is specially encouraging, not least, because of the equipment the company will be supplying for the Tornado aircraft programme.

The company depends heavily on defence spending—about two thirds of its worldwide sales are in his area and nearly half of that is to the Ministry of Defence (to which its Scottish group is heavily oriented). That bias would appear effectively to rule out a bid from a foreign buyer.

The heart of the controversy over the sale of the NEB stake is not so much the principle (although Labour MPs would disagree) as the method. Management and workers have achieved, as the casual reader of *Ferranti News* will discover, a remarkable degree of unanimity about this.

They favour disposal of the NEB holding via the stock market, either in a lump or in stages. The alternative is a disposal to a single buyer—which is attractive to the Government because such a procedure would command an additional premium for the shares because the buyer would have to bid for the balance of the shares—and cash rich GEC is regarded as the most likely bidder.

A GEC bid would not only create uncertainty; it would almost certainly involve delay. Ferranti and GEC compete in a significant number of areas and not only would Ferranti's aspirations to continued independence be undermined, but the spectre of rationalization and redundancies would loom large. There would be defence considerations: the two companies and their subsidiaries compete and the views of the Defence Ministry would have to be sought.

There would also appear to be prima facie grounds for a reference to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission in the event of a GEC takeover attempt. That would further add to the uncertainty at a critical time in Ferranti's development.

The Ferranti management has vigorously lobbied in support of the flotation route, apparently believing that Sir Arthur Knight, the chairman of the NEB, and his colleagues have already made up their minds to follow the alternative course in response to government pressure.

But the campaign waged by Ferranti has angered Sir Arthur, who has let it be known that the board has *not* decided what course to follow and will not do so until it has received the Ferranti results next week.

The NEB board finds itself in an unenviable position over the Ferranti disposal because it is required to take account of both the taxpayers' interests, and the interests of the company in selling off its investments.

Proceeds from the sale of the Ferranti stake will count towards the board's contribution to reducing the public sector borrowing requirement. But should a short-term political requirement assume a greater importance than the best long-term interests and health of an efficient, internationally competitive company, which forms a vital part of a sector of British industry not afflicted by the plague of deindustrialization?

In today's debate Ferranti managers and workers will be listening carefully to ministerial speeches to see what impact, if any, their campaign has had.

Bringing order into the world's commodity markets

Geneva

Thinking forward in the midst of war to a better order of things, the economist John Maynard Keynes set out, in a memorandum to the Treasury written in 1942, ideas which three decades later were to be closely examined by the "think tank" of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad).

The outcome was Unctad's proposals for an integrated programme on commodities (IPC), including a common fund for financing buffer stocks. The IPC proposal was formally adopted in May, 1976, at the Unctad IV conference in Nairobi. Some 25 countries, five of them in the developed "market economy" category, said they would support it financially.

That was the start of the long and — for some Third World nations — frustrating negotiation now moving towards a close at the sixth full session of 103 countries committed to, or interested in, the scheme.

The negotiation on the fund—that is for actually putting the programme itself into operation in anything like the form originally envisaged — depends on the ancillary negotiations on individual commodity agreements.

So far, the only one that appears to be a willing candidate for immediate inclusion in the programme is that for rubber, on which a full-scale stabilization agreement was reached, under Unctad auspices, in October last year.

Another possible candidate is sugar, for which a five-year agreement was renegotiated under Unctad in 1977. Negotiations on the other 16 commodities, of which the 10 most essential are on a "core" list, are in various stages, and all moving slowly.

Copper has proved to be the most contentious with so far no fewer than 17 preparatory meetings. Negotiations on a sixth tin agreement, to replace the one expiring in July next year, broke down last month mainly because of differences over the size of the buffer stock and the principle on which export controls are to be operated. After 10 meetings, the "negotiating stage" has been reached on jute.

Nobody any longer sees the integrated programme as a panacea for problems in world commodity trade, but it will have an important role to play in curbing extreme price and supply fluctuations.

Agreement on the fund's basic elements was in fact reached in March last year, subsequent negotiations having been directed to details of its operating charter.

It has two specific functions, financed through separate "windows". The first is building up international buffer stocks in cooperation with the international commodity agreements (ICA's), finance coming in part from the pooled resources of the agreements.

In return for placing with the fund one-third of their maximum financial requirements for stocking, they will receive borrowing rights sufficient to cover their total stocking needs.

In addition, fund members will make direct contributions to the first widow, totalling $400m ($150m in cash, $150m on call and the remainder "callable"). These contributions will compromize minimum equal amounts of $1m from all members plus assessments based on a variant of the United Nations sliding scale.

From this total at least $70m will be voluntarily contributed to the second "window" for which the overall target is $350m. The money from it will be used to finance measures for improving productivity — by research and development — marketing and, where advisable, diversification.

In the event, because of the protracted process in achieving individual commodity agreements, this second "window" looks like being open for business before the first one.

In the final phase of the negotiations, much time has been occupied with arguments on whether funds from one ICA can be freely used to support another. While the Group of 77 (the Third World nations), who have sometimes had extreme difficulty in reaching a common position, have wanted this facility to be automatic and total, the Americans and the European Community have held out for selectivity.

The organization and phasing of direct contributions have also been dificult to agree on, the 77 seeking to have the fund index-linked because of inflation, an arrangement on which the Latin American countries, because of high domestic inflation, are unenthusiastic. Also voting majorities for special decisions have—naturally—been a crucial issue, the "B" group of western industrialized countries seeking to retain the decisive word.

Voting rights as now assigned are 47 per cent for the Group of 77, 42 per cent for the "B" group of western industrialized nations, 8 per cent for the "D" group of communist countries and 3 per cent for China. While this is the first time that the developing nations have been thus assessed for votes in an international arrangement, fin- 75 per cent majority and some ancial decisions will require a others two-thirds. D countries are complaining that their 8 per cent is unduly low, set against their 17 per cent financing obligation.

A decision has still to be taken about the extent to which borrowing in international markets will be resorted to for the second window and on whether any earnings on first-window operations should be allocated to the resources of the second.

Because of its position as a trading entity, the European Economic Community feels it should be a member of the fund, but without any additional vote, as is alread ythe case in negotiations in tin and coca— secret consultations are now in progress o nthe latter, aimed at unblocking the price issue that remained outstanding when the third session of the conference ended in November.

Manila and Amsterdam have both made bide for the organization's headquarters, London, because of its commodity markets, is favoured by some.

The South East Asian nations, as producers of major commodities that can be stocked, have in fact been keen on the Unctad concept from the outset, their attitude in marked contrast to the often lukewarm attitude of the Latin Americans. The African countries, with soft commodities, have had their eye mainly on potential benefits that could come to them through the second window.

If the separate commodity negotiations now look like obstructing more rapid realization of the intetrated programme, Mr Gamani Corea, the Unctad secretary general, is confident as ever that agreement on the common fund will quickly prove to be the vital catalyst.

Alan McGregor

Business Diary: Fin de siècle • Tyrone power

r as whisky goes with, han before or after, ave always held that it h haggis—and it must whisky at that.

Ballantine & Sons, f blended whisky, seem ree, however, and are up trout as an alterna- e Glaswegian whisky big sponsor of angling and, is unlocking its to give the Institute of ture at Stirling Univer- cash to develop a brown alled—yes—the Ballan-

to be a pink-fleshed , a cross between the un and the Leven and it will be luring about two years from e fish is to be produced Howietoun Farm, which ersity bought recently, side Stirling.

toun, established a cen- by Sir James Maitland, to be Scotland's first -built fish farm. It has is, in the middle of the of which is a pillared m whose roof Sir James nspect the fish. This is he buildings that will be with the Ballantine

university recently the farm from whisky Alexander Bulloch, who been able to restore the the finny glories of its

ssor Ron Roberts, direc- the institute, told me ay that the farm will be a business, producing nd salmon both for the ion of students and for cking of United Kingdom

Hollowood

"I don't know what Roy Jenkins is playing at. Both Margaret Thatcher and Jim Callaghan already claim to be the leaders of centre parties."

● The sale of Ulster's ailing Tyrone Crystal cut glass company to the Australian millionaire John Graham is one of the more romantic stories to come out of the province in recent years—and not only because 150 jobs will be saved in an unemployment blackspot.

Graham, 44, was born in Tyrone, but left a tiny farm near Plumbridge for Australia when he was 15 with £10 in his pocket. He then made a fortune in mining and by buying and selling ships and aircraft.

Tyrone Crystal, which was started as a community self help venture 10 years ago by a local priest, Father Austin Eustace, but ran into money problems, had been on the market for the past year.

Graham heard of the firm's troubles on a visit to see his mother. He bought it and plans to invest £500,000.

Graham intends to instal a second furnace and increase the workforce by 200.

He said in Belfast that he plans to use Tyrone Crystal as a vehicle for moving into other fields in which he can spot profitable opportunities—but will still produce the high quality lead crystal with an international reputation.

If he proves as good at spotting opportunities in the land of his birth as in the land of his adoption, it can only mean good for the unemployed of Tyrone.

Does the Potato Marketing Board not know its spud from its murphy? On a promotional tea-cloth it is selling for £1, it has the slogan: "Always buy British—our spuds are the best." The corner of the cloth bears the inscription: "Made in Ireland".

● Despite their cellars brimming with an abundance of good 1979 wines, and bank accounts well-stuffed with the proceeds of an eminently successful 1978, there is concern among the potentates of claret in the Medoc outside Bordeaux. It is how they are to maintain the standard of their local celebrations.

The Joneses to be kept up with in this case are the de Rothschilds, for whom financial embarrassment is said to be usually a matter of surfeit rather than loss. At the weekend Baron Elie de Rothschild hosted the annual *Fête de la Fleur*, celebrating the flowering of the vines, at Lafite-Rothschild, a party unmatched in the annals of Bordeaux.

Baron Elie fed 600 on delicacies prepared by Paris's greatest caterer, Gaston Le Nôtre, conveyed specially from the capital with his team. The wine list consisted largely of first growths, culminating in Lafite's own 1949

And after that the guests were treated to a half-hour firework display, a pyrotechnical cannonade involving so much explosive that it was with difficulty that the French customs had been persuaded, when the materials were imported from Spain, that the Basque separatists were not moving their arsenals.

But what made the cautious Medocains wince, mindful that they cannot have good vintages for ever, was that then Baron Elie generously handed every cent of the ticket money (every guest had paid more than £40 for his place) over to medical research, a gesture which made the smaller châteaux owners whistle.

● I thought personnel managers nice, if rather ineffectual people, but after what I have been hearing about this year's essay competition in *Personnel Management*, (logo above) the magazine of the Institute of Personnel Management, I am beginning to wonder.

The subject is "Ethics versus expediency: the personnel dilemma." Behind this choice, a little bird tells me, was contemplation of the possibility of say, a board's request to engineer the continuation of a dispute so as to qualify for an insurance scheme (à la CBI); or to use skills to make an unfair dismissal "fair" in tribunal terms

Red Robbo cannot enter the competition—you have to be an IPM member.

I don't know about you, but I rather like the put-put-put of diesel-powered canal boats—it rather complements the chirrup of the coots and moorhens. The oil and diesel pollution from the boats is another matter. Now Chloride Industrial Batteries and builders Original Boat Company of Upton and Severn have cooperated to launch Electric Blue, a 50-footer which glides silently along on lead acid batteries at about a quarter of the cost of a diesel powered boat.

Ross Davies

APPOINTMENTS

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CITY OF LONDON PARIS AMSTERDAM

Stock markets

Clamour for gilts continues

After the previous day's hectic activity the market displayed a more cautious ap- the tone was still described as firm.

However, government securities maintained most of their recent pace as foreign buyers and the institutions continued to unload their cash mountains Investors still seeem convinced that interest rates are going to fall soon and wish to make the most of the situation. Other factors included the bullish trade figures released on Monday, which helped to exhaust the medium "tap", with the government broker selling the remaining £500m.

Jobbers are never willing to predict the possibility of another new "tap", but a quietly confident mood prevails. Some brokers think that the Government will wish to take advantage of the buoyant conditions while there is still time.

Despite this, signs of profit close. In longs, the market got off to another strong start, mainly on the back of the previous day's activity, with prices reaching £1 better in strong two-way business. But by the close this had been reduced by emerged.

£¼ as domestic profit taking

At the shorter end, the market was slightly more volatile with prices opening easier. A rally in mid-morning saw prices reach overnight levels, but profit takers finally left the price £¼ to £¼ lower at the close. The government securities index closed 0.31 up at 69.89.

Equities adopted a rather more cautious approach, although dealers remained pleased with the market's performance so far. But the fear of the bubble bursting saw investors pausing for breath while they waited for the next move.

Even so the FT Index closed 1.4 up at 469.0, after reaching 2.1 at 2 pm.

Interest in speculative situations still raised a fair amount of interest, as in the case of **Pilkington Bros** where nearly 12m shares were placed by brokers Rowe & Pitman and

Speculators maintained their demand for shares of European Ferries yesterday pending an announcement expected later in the week. The sudden thirst for shares, which has been difficult to satisfy, has caught jobbers on the hop. The price rose a further 5p to 165p yesterday, making a net rise of 12p on the week.

Gazenove at 215p. The placing was part of the share consideration for the group's recent French acquisition. But after a shaky start, which saw the shares dip 3p, they recovered to close 8p up on the day at 236p —a net rise on the week of 30p. Nevertheless it was enough to take a fair amount of wind out of the markets sails.

Elsewhere among industrial leaders **ICI** closed unchanged at 386p, while rises of between 2p and 3p were noted in **Unilever** at 463p, **Courtaulds** at 72p, **Glaxo** at 226p and **Dunlop** at 80p.

Among companies reporting **Peter Brotherhood** rose 6p to 71p following its second-half profits recovery, with favourable trading statements boosting **GEI Int** 5p to 79p, and **Westbrick Products** 4p to 56p. Improved full-year figures, and plans for a £1m rights issue, helped **Hazlewoods Foods** 9p to 88p.

Recent trading statements continued to help **Applied Computer Techniques**, 15p to 385p, **Dawson Int**, 5p to 115p and **Lesney**, 2p to 17p. But further consideration of Monday's report from National Carbonising wiped another 8p from the shares at 132p.

Speculative interest continued to benefit **Silkolene** 10p stronger at 211p, along with **Horizon Travel** 12p to 280p, **David Dixon**, 14p to 101p and **Grant Bros**, 10p to 100p. Hopes of an immient compensaiton payment helped **Yarrow** 17p to 263p and **Vosper** by a similar amount at 175p. The chiarman's confident outlook saw buyers come in for shares of **Holt Lloyd** 10p better at 223p.

In oils, buyers were still outnumbered by sellers and prices slipped accordingly. Very little overseas interest was reported with several European markets that most of the domestic profit taking was absorbed.

In majors, **BP** at 376p and **Shell** at 406p both ended the day 4p lighter, while **Ultramar** contained the losses to 2p at 378p. At the same time, **Lasmo** improved 4p to 285p while **Berkeley Exploration** recovered 10p of profit taking at 220p ahead of an announcement expected today concerning the group's drilling operations. **Candecca** saw a little profit taking slipping 5p to 175p, but the other half of the act, **Careless Capel**, held steady at 138p.

Stores remained firm supported by one or two interesting situations. **Tesco** softened 3p to 59½p ahead of today's figures, while **House of Fraser** rose 3p to 134p, amid suggestions that it might win its tussle with Lonrho later this week. **BHS** continued to make headway, following last week's rights issue, firming 2p to 296p along with **GUS 'A'** 5p to 427p.

Shares of Lonrho climbed 2p to 97p amid suggestions that the figures, due soon, may be released on Thursday, the same day as the House of Fraser annual meeting. It has been argued that the figures should show a strong improvement and may add weight to its tussle with Sir Hugh Fraser.

Equity turnover on June 16, was £144.926m (19,004 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Echange Telegraph, were GEC, National Westminster, Pilkington Bros, Barclays Bank, European Ferries, BP, Marks & Spencer, Racal, Tesco, Midland, Associated Dairies, GKN, ICI, Unilever, and Beechams.

Traded options enjoyed another heavy session yesterday, still riding the firm conditions in the main market. Total contracts recorded 1,693 compared with the previous day's level of 1,784.

Grand Met encountered further heavy inquiry and accounted for 394 out of the total. The figure might have been even bigger but for a late inquiry which fell through.

In traditional options dealers again reported quieter conditions. "Puts" were arranged in ICI, Shell, BP, Hawker Siddeley, House of Fraser, New Throg Warrants, Tricentrol, Lorraine, Dunlop, FNFC, Candecca and Berkeley Eplorations. "Doubles" were arranged in Woodside, Silvermines, Brocks Group, ML Meyer, European Ferries and Endeavour Oil.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Beechwood (F)	11.3(9.81)	0.5(0.7)	7.2(10.5)	1.58(1.51)	25/7	2.2(2.07)
Bradford Prop (F)	—(—)	5.42(4.67)	3.27(3.17)	1.65(—)	7/8	3.25(3.17)
Peter Brotherh'd (F)	13.0(11.1)	0.89(0.01)	—(—)	1.0(4.6)	1/10	1.0(6.45)
Nthn Goldsmiths (F)	13.19(5.97)	0.65(0.45)	14.89(8.6)	2.4(—)	30/7	3.25(2.8)
GEI Int (F)	64.9(51.3)	6.82(6.16)	10.8(13.3)	3.5(3.02)	—	5.3(4.6)
Prop & Reversny (F)	—(—)	1.83(1.26)	4.5(3.2)	1.55(1.38)	12/7	2.55(2.04)
Robertson Foods (F)	84.9(80.1)	2.55(2.04)	20.62(11.82)	4.93(4.92)	25.7	6.33(6.30)
Throgmorton Tst (I)	—(—)	1.64*(1.54*)	2.61(2.3)	2.25(2.25)	8/8	—(—)
Westbrick (F)	16.11(12.8)	0.75(0.59)	12.3(10.1)	2.25(—)	8/8	3.75(3.0)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. * Pre-tax revenue.

Acquisition boosts advance at GEI

GEI International, the Bedfordshire-based specialist engineering group, managed to raise profits by 11 per cent during the year, in line with expectations, but the results were boosted by a first-time contribution from Sanderson Kayser.

Pre-tax profits rose from £6.16m to £6.82m while turnover advanced by 26 per cent to £64.9m in the year to March 31.

Sanderson, the Sheffield-based special steel and engineering group, which was acquired in September 1979 for £4.99m in cash and shares, chipped in £1m during the seven months it contributed to GEI. This compares with £830,000 profits for the previous full year. Its 1980 profits were influenced by exchange gains of £226,000 which may not recur.

About 75 per cent of Sanderson's profits are earned overseas,

GEI's other divisions that contributed to profits included Midlands Steel Products, which produced £2.5m pre-tax against £3.1m last time. Midland Bright, which made £1.8m compared with £1.5m and Special Products with £621,000 against £534,000.

The packaging division made profits of £660,000 compared with £1m, but Purdy Machinery lost £225.000 after problems in the financial department. Mr Thomas Kenny, the chairman, said that the loss would not affect the group's intention of enlarging the division.

The group also continued to place strong emphasis on its cash balances, which were £7.7m, including £1.8m worth of government securities, compared with £6.7m last year. Mr Kenny said that the money may be used for further acquisitions.

GEI's results would have been better by about £750,000 had it not been for the engineering and steel strikes, although it stressed that it was hard to measure the effect of the disruptions.

The final dividend has been increased from 4.65p gross to 5.07p, making a 15 per cent increase for the year at 7.59p.

Robertson Foods moves to reduce borrowings

By Catherine Gunn

Robertson Foods is negotiating the sale of its Quantock Preserving Company, which contributes little to group profits, but bumps up group borrowings significantly. Robertson's bank borrowings are now roughly £7m, against about £6.5m at the year-end. They usually peak in November.

Bank interest costs rose 60 per cent to £1.63m in 1979-80, so any reduction in borrowings this year would be welcome.

The group expects to break through the £3m pre-tax profits barrier at last this year, after seven years of see-sawing between £2m and £2.7m. The 1979-80 pre-tax result, to March 31, was £2.55m, up 25 per cent.

But because a major reorganization is still underway on the jams side, the dividend has just been rounded up, to 9.04p gross, where it yields 7.73 per cent at 117p. (The net asset value is 122p.) The trading outlook is tough.

The 25 per cent pre-tax improvement came from the United Kingdom interests. Own-label cereals for supermarket groups more than doubled their contribution. Overseas operations also did better, but showed almost flat profits at £367,000 on translation to sterling.

Exports of £6.1m, out of total sales of £84.9m, made a £250,000 loss because the falling Canadian dollar mes there were sold on Steps have been taken that Robertson age carry the currency future, which will reduce volume.

In the UK, the stea in the jam market re ing volume in food tion generally.

James Robertson makes jams, m mince-meat and puddings, is being down. The Bristol being sold and prod be concentrated at th enlarged Manchester benefits will start to year, but will have m next year.

Photograph by John Manning

Tarmac annual meeting: Mr Edwin Walker Wright, chairman, speaking at the group's annual meeting in London's Hyde Park Hotel yesterday, with Mr Eric Pountain, group managing director, left.

Mr Wright said that despite 1980 being a difficult year for the economy, he expected further progress by the group this year with its improved economies of operations and tighter financial controls.

First half results were also likely to show an improve- ment over last year when difficult weather depressed the figures.

Further restraint placed o Bamford

By Philip Robinson

West German machine maker, Welger, claimed in Court yesterday th owed nearly £300,0 collapsed farm maker Bamfords.

Welger was gran porary injunction Bamfords, or its now Forlink, from pa goods obtained from any proceeds of sale

Bamfords, which have disposed of a of its assets to F hiving down op already under res posed by the court application by Gard creditor for £50, petition for the winding up of Bam to be heard on Jun

Mr Justice Gouldi that a separate be opened by Bamford earlier proceedings more than £100,000

Lloyds Bank, whi a defendant in Wel gave an undertakin pose of or deal standing in the na fords as a result o of Welger goods.

But the judge grant Welger an ap an injunction again H. Burgess, Bamf customer and contr holder.

A special shareh ing when Bamford ask to be placed i liquidation will be row in the Parro Uttoxeter racecour

More purchases as Cowie extends offer

With George Ewer's application for the share listing to acquire Eastern Tractors expected to be granted by the Stock Exchange today at midday, brokers Laurence Prust have continued to buy Ewer shares in the market. Yesterday they paid 56½p each for 95,000 shares, on behalf of Ewer associates.

The next closing date for the T. Cowie offer, which values each Ewer share at 52½p with the Tractors acquisition, is June 25. Cowie's level of acceptances stands at 48 per cent of the diluted Ewer share capital.

In the meantime, T. Cowie associates have been buying Cowie shares, paying 36½p for 20,000 and 38p for 10,000 on Monday, which would provide a cheap way into the two groups if the bid goes unconditional.

Quest Automation purchase

Quest Automation has acquired Computer Instrumentation from University Computing Co (Great Britain), a subsidiary of Wylie Corp Inc of Dallas, Texas. The consideration was 1.32m shares, not ranking for the proposed scrip issue. These shares are being placed by R. Nivison and Company among its institutional clients.

BAT offshoot in Australian bid

British and American Tobacco's subsidiary, Amatil, is making an agreed bid for Steggles Holdings, an Australian retailer. Terms are $2.95 cash for each Steggles stock unit, and Amatil is to make an offer for Steggles's preference shares.

Subject to a similar offer being made to all other ordinary stockholders of Steggles, companies associated with the Steggles board have agreed to sell to Amatil 17.9 per cent of the equity, and irrevocable undertakings to accept Amatil's proposed offer have been given by holders of 17.5 per cent of the capital.

Amatil's stake is therefore 35.4 per cent of the ordinary.

Hazlewoods plans £1m rights issue

Hazlewood Foods, Europe's biggest producer of pickled foods, has announced plans to raise £1m by way of a rights issue. However, shareholders will have to wait until later in the week for details. The board, advised by brokers Laurence Prust, can then gauge market reaction. The shares, which are about 60 per cent held by the directors and various institutions, rose 9p to 88p yesterday.

Berger, Jenson buys more AG Stanley

Paint group Berger, Jenson and Nicholson, owned by German conglomerate Hoechst, has topped up its holding in AG Stanley to 12.1 per cent. It sold 97 paint shops to AG Stanley in late 1978 for a mixture of cash and shares; but AG Stanley's subsequent acquisition of Morris and Blakey Wall Papers, also for cash and shares, diluted Berger's holding to below 11 per cent.

Interest bill holds back Beechwood

Beechwood Construction's new chairman, Mr John Browning, has improved the group's cash collection and reduced overdrafts significantly by the March 31 year-end.

But interest costs for the full year still rose 44.4 per cent to £358,000, and helped to push pretax profits down 28.7 per cent to £502,000

Competition is intense. Looking six months ahead, Mr Browning said: "There is not much room for improvement on the horizon". But he is not anticipating any further decline in profits. The 1979-80 dividend has crept up 6 per cent to 3.14p gross.

Looking further ahead, the group would like to concentrate more on its pipelines, sewers and water treatment tanks,

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

The following are the index numbers for industrial production in April, seasonally adjusted released by the Central Statistical Office yesterday (1975=100).

	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries
1978	109.8	103.8
1979	112.6	104.2
April	113.6	106.3
May	114.9	105.7
June	116.0	108.2
July	115.5	106.8
Aug	111.9	102.2
Sept	110.6	100.4
Oct	111.6	102.7
Nov	114.0	105.4
Dec	112.0	103.7
1980		
Jan	111.6	102.2
Feb	110.2	100.9
March	108.9	98.4
April	108.2	99.9
% rise in latest 3 months over previous 3 months	—3.0	—3.9

Polly Peck shares suspended

By Philip Robinson

Polly Peck (Holdings), the troubled clothes maker bought by Jersey-based private investment group Restro Investments last March for 9p a share, called a halt to Stock Exchange dealings yesterday.

The shares were suspended at an all-time high of 86p, after climbing rapidly from 23p in mid-March. The price was already topping bid terms before the offer closed.

In a statement last night, Polly Peck said the suspension was pending an announcement relating to expansion of the group's activities. It is understood that assets will be injected into the small London maker and distributor of ladies clothing—whose best year for profits was 1974 when it made £323,795—and the price will come back at about 130p.

The architect of the deal is Mr Asil Nadir, chairman of the London-based wholesaling clothes group Wearwell, who owns Restro through an Isle of Man investment company, Wearwell Isle of Man Holdings.

At the time of his bid, Mr Nadir made it clear there was no intention of merging the two clothing groups and that he intended to expand the Polly Peck business, which has not paid a dividend since 1975 and last year lost £22,000.

Two days after his offer, Polly Peck's shares jumped from a pre-bid price of 7p to 16½p. And the sharp rise led Mr Raymond Zelker, the chairman, to tell his shareholders not to accept the bid.

But Mr Zelker, his wife, Sybil and fellow director Mr Derek Haynes were stuck with the offer price, having already undertaken to accept it, with their combined holding of about 37 per cent of the equity.

As a result, when the offer closed on April 15, Restro controlled 58.15 per cent of the votes.

Mr Nadir was unavailable for comment last night, but a spokesman for his stockbrokers, Messel, said: "I cannot confirm whether this is an injection of assets, but it is an expansion of Polly Peck as a company, not of its traditional business".

More news is expected in a fortnight, which would coincide with the group reporting annual results.

Hongkong may tighten bank laws

The Hongkong government is considering measures to tighten control on licensed banks incorporated there. At present, the Banking Commission has power only to demand information on the activities of the banks in Hongkong but not their subsidiaries and associated companies, the Hongkong Trade Development Council said.

The government will also closely monitor the activities of deposit-taking companies (merchant bankers). Although laws aimed at supervising these banks were introduced at the end of 1978, the system is just getting off the ground, Mr Colin Martin, banking commissioner, said. "This is mainly due to a staff shortage", he added.

There are more than 270 deposit-taking companies in Hongkong, and Mr Martin said his office was unable to cope with the task of checking them all.

Sony up sharply

Net profits of Sony Corp for the six months to April 30 rose by 342 per cent to 34,900m yen (£69.8m) over a year earlier, helped largely by the depreciation of the yen.

International

Consolidated sales increased by 48 per cent to 436,000m yen. Overseas sales increased by 71 per cent from a year earlier, including a 41 per cent improvement in the United States. Domestic sales increased by 17 per cent in the same period.

Iranian withdrawal

South Korea's Ssangyong Corp said it would take over the half of the equity now held by the National Iranian Oil Corp in their Korean joint venture oil refinery.

The move follows NIOC's notification of its decision to withdraw from the joint venture in line with the policy guidelines laid down by Ayatollah Khomeini calling for recovery of overseas business investments.

Oceanic may be sold

Electrolux may buy Oceanic, International Telephone and Telegraph's French television manufacturing subsidiary, Mr Hans Werthen, the Electrolux chairman, said yesterday in Stockholm.

"We still must get the approval of the French authorities. It could happen in two months, if it goes through at all," Mr Werthen said.

Property group lifts dividend

Property and Reversionary Investment Corporation increased profits by nearly 50 per cent in the year to March 31 and a 12 per cent increase in the final dividend leaves the year's total dividend up by 23 per cent to 3.64p gross.

Group pretax profits rose from £1.26m to £1.88m, of which tax takes £903,000 compared with £561,000 in 1978-79. An extraordinary credit of £3.1m largely reflects the profit on disposal of the 18.2 per cent holding in Property Holding and Investment Trust.

Property and Reversionary says that the investment of the proceeds from the sale of the company's holding in Property Holding and Investment Trust has produced an abnormal increase in profits even excluding the interest due after March 31.

Freehold and leasehold properties have been revalued, showing a 19 per cent increase to £40.4m. The group expects net pretax income from rents during the current year to rise by about a tenth.

Burmah Oil: Kuwait Investment Office bought 110,000 shares on May 28, making interest 7,240,000 shares (5.03 per cent).

Briefly

Imperial Group and Howard Johnson have completed merger of Howard with a subsidiary of Imps. The transaction has become effective. Under terms of merger, Imperial is acquiring all of Howard's shares for some $630m.

MK Electric Holdings: total dividend has been maintained at 17p gross with a recommended final of 10p gross. The chairman's name is Mr David Robertson and not as stated in yesterday's *Times*.

Grand Metropolitan now owns 83.2 per cent of general voting power of Liggett and intends to merger one of its subsidiaries with Liggett, which would be the surviving corporation. Merger would require approval of Liggetts shareholders.

Steau Romana (British): in a letter to shareholders chairman states that it will be the policy of new board to maintain its historical connexion with oil industry by acquiring interests in oil exploration or production projects and other extractive industries both in the United Kingdom and abroad.

J. N. Nichols (Vimto) to buy licensed manufacturer of its Vimto brand, Solent Canners, for £4.1m. Solent is a 77.9 per cent-held subsidiary of British & Commonwealth Shipping. The cash-and-shares deal leaves B & C with 20 per cent of Nichols (Vimto) and enough convertibles to give it 35 per cent, but group stresses that there is at present little likelihood of it buying Nichols (Vimto).

Ellis and Everard: Mr B. G. Dale has been elected as a second director representing ICI on the board.

Bowthorpe Holdings: Mr Ray Parsons, chairman told annual general meeting that 1980 would certainly be a serious test of Bowthorpe's abilities. Regarding Bowthorpe overseas companies, the picture was encouraging. "Sales for the first five months have exceeded our target", he said.

Petroleous Mexicanos and Baring Bros have signed an agreement for a new $50m export credit facility to finance supply of United Kingdom plant, equipment and services required by Pemex in connexion with the operation and development of the Mexican oil, natural gas, refining and petrochemical industries.

Yearling Bonds: Coupon on one-year local authority bonds continued to ease, falling to 14¼ per cent from 14½ per cent last week. There was active demand and the £14m to £15m of sterling bonds issued consisting almost entirely of yearlings, was slightly oversubscribed.

Sears: The proposed merger of Sears bid of substantial minority interest in Asprey is not to be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

Wedd's Europea options

Wedd Durlacher the leading stock-jo give up their m status on the Europ Exchange and appl bership as floor-br

The firm's 50 per in market-making Wedd Smith BV is to previous part Brothers for wha spokesman describe as "a very small su

The spokesman having lost its main dealer recently, decided to lower its file", and concentr business in the Lon Options market. F in Amsterdam do n clients, but exerci sions on behalf of members.

Bank R Rate

ABN Bank ....
Barclays Bank ..
BCCI Bank ....
Consolidated Cr
C. Hoare & Co ..
Lloyds Bank ....
London Mercant
Midland Bank ..
Nat Westminster
Rossminster ....
TSB .....
Williams and Gly

* 7 day deposit on £10,000 and under to £25,000 15% £25,000 15½%.

THE THROGMORTON TRUST LIMITED

Interim Revenue Statement

The Board of Directors have pleasure in announcing the unaudited Revenue figures of the Company for the six months ended 31st May, 1980.

	Six months to 31.5.80 £	Six months to 31.5.79 £	Twelve months to 30.11.79 £
GROSS REVENUE	1,904,217	1,719,916	4,035,729
Less: Administration and Interest	255,715	174,434	392,402
	1,648,502	1,545,482	3,643,327
Less: Taxation	506,291	530,029	1,164,140
	1,142,211	1,015,453	2,479,187
Less: Preference dividend	38,063	38,063	76,125
	£1,104,148	£977,390	£2,403,062
EARNINGS PER SHARE	2.61p	2.31p	5.69p
ORDINARY DIVIDENDS—pence per share			
Interim 2.25p (1979—2.25p)	950,432	950,432	950,432
Final — (1979—3.30p)	—	—	1,393,967
	£950,432	£950,432	£2,344,399
Unappropriated Revenue c/fwd	£898,050	£742,629	£744,334
NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE	108.8p	119.4p	104.9p

N.B. At a meeting of the Board of Directors today it was resolved that an interim dividend of 2.25p (1979—2.25p) be paid on 8th August, 1980, in respect of the year to 30th November, 1980, to shareholders on the register as at 10th July, 1980.

The administration and interest charge of £255,715 includes some of the non-recurring expenses incurred upon the acquisition of Capital For Industry Limited.

17th June, 1980

Peter Brotherhood

Undergoing a painful cure

Management upheavals, stock write-offs and redundancies form the background to the heavy losses and slashed dividend announced yesterday by Peter Brotherhood.

The company made pre-tax losses of £885,000 compared with a profit of £12,000 the year before, and the gross dividend was cut from 9.21p to 1.43p.

The shares, however, rose 6p to 71p, indicating that Brotherhood—one of the established names of British engineeirng—has more going for it than many in the sector.

The problems are still formidable. Brotherhood has suffered both from high interest rates—interest charges rose last year from £275,000 to £482,000—and from a strong currency. Traditionally 60 per cent of its sales have gone abroad. Brotherhood also serves markets such as the petrochemical and synthetic fibre industries, which are very depressed.

In contrast to many companies, however, there is every sign that Brotherhood has both recognized its problems and is striving to solve them.

The most significant event for Brotherhood in 1979-39 was the appointment of Mr Geoffrey Crawford managing director last October. He came from outside with a background in Johnson & Firth Brown and Hall Engineering and something of a reputation for turning companies round.

Brotherhood's profits had been waning since the peak year of 1976-77 when it made £1.63m, but it still had a fine reputation for its marine turbines and compressors

So Mr Crawford adopted a two-pronged attack. First he aimed to slice annual overheads by £500,000. Staff redundancies of about 70, but no cuts in the skilled labour force, accounted for half of this. The rest came from small savings such as abolishing the directors' dining room. The fruits began to show through in the second half of 1979-80 when trading profits before redundancy costs of £133,000 recovered to £268,000.

Mr Crawford also concentrated on going out and getting orders. The chairman, Mr William Gardner, who left in April, had also been chief executive and sales director.

Brotherhood still has to cope with the depressed demand for compressors and lack of activity in the petrochemical industry. It is also without a chairman. But even in the present climate Mr Crawford is confident of a return to profits in 1980-81.

Peter Wilson-Smith

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB · Telephone 01-6

The Over-the-Counter Market

1979/80 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yl %
99	59	Airsprung Group	65	—	6.7	10
50	26	Armitage & Rhodes	30	—	3.8	12
285	185	Bardon Hill	278	—	13.8	5
100	78	County Cars Pref	78	—	15.3	19
101	63	Deborah Ord	92	—	5.0	5
125	88	Frank Horsell	117	—	7.9	6
129	90	Frederick Parker	90	—	12.8	14
156	102	George Blair	102	—	16.5	16
76	45	Jackson Group	76	—	6.0	7
153	103	James Burrough	104xd	—	7.9	7
300	242	Robert Jenkins	300	—	31.3	10
232	175	Torday Limited	220	—	15.1	6
34	11½	Twinlock Ord	15½	—	—	-
80	70	Twinlock 12% ULS	76	—	12.0	15
56	23	Unilock Holdings	50	—	2.6	5
50	45	Unilock Holdings New	46	—	—	-
99	42	Walter Alexander	94	—	4.4	4
214	136	W. S. Yeates	214	—	12.1	5

* Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15.

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هكذا من الأصل

ET REPORTS

nodities

...ndar.—Afternoon.— ... £842-44 a metric ...nths, £864 50-65 50. ...mainly carriers. Cash ... 8 three months, £843-... tons (mainly carriers). ...ctr. Bef. £850-50.50. ...857 50-58.00. Settlement. Sales, 9,500 tons. ...). Cash Cathodes: ... 3 months, £8351.50-... 1. £800.00. Sales, 260 ...

...fairly steady.—After- ... cash, £7,340-50 a ...ths £7,285-90. Sales, ...ainly carriers. High ...30-50; three months, ...5. 45 tonnes in ...ng.—Standard cash, ... 3 months, £7,285-73. ...10. Sales, 660 tonnes. ...sh £7,285-45; three ...0. Settlement, £7,245. ... in switch). Sin ...s, £842,135 a picul. ...y steady.—Afternoon. ...0 per tonne; three ...0. Sales, 3,950 ton- ...carriers). Morning ... three months, £821-21. ... Sales, 2,900 tonnes ...).

...leader.—Afternoon.— ... per tonne, three ...00.50. Sales, 22,000 ...—Cash, £281-84.50; ...105.50-6. Settlement, ...tonnes ... £266.50 (£620.50).

...ady.—Bullion market ...Spot 665.25p per troy ...ounce equivalent, ... months, 692.50p ...months, 719.10p, ...ne year 760.10p ...on Metal Exchange.— ...661.0-62.0p three ...Op. Sales, 104 lots of ...unces each (mainly ...—Cash, 661 0-62.0p; ...690.0-92p. Settlement, ...lots (mainly carriers). ...irregular.—Afternoon. ...20-35.50 per tonne; ...702-03 Sales, 2,300 ...—Cash £681-83; three ... Settlement, £684.

...nes ...uietly steady.—After- ...2,700-10 per tonne; ...23,760-80. Sales, 48 ...lots. Morning.—Cash ...e months £2,760-80 ...00. Sales, 144 tonnes.

...uncertain after being ...0 per kilo; July, ...61 70-62 20; July, ...10; Oct-Dec, 65.0n- ...h, 68 00-66.10; April- ...90; July-Sept, 73.35- ...75 80-76.10; Jan- ...8.60; Sales 9 at 5 ...18 tonnes.

...HCALS were about ...nce per kilo.—Sept ...8, July, 63.25-63.50.

...ETAS 12 per tonne: ...Sept, 1,601-08; Nov, ...1,655-60; March, ...1,633-38; July, 1,610- ...50 lots including 14 ...

...als at 1,631.—June, ...Aug, 198.00-203.00; ...1.00; Dec, 203.00; ...198.00-202.00; April- ...June, 190.00-203.00.

...regular.—£ per metric ...107-08; Sept, 1,731- ...ept; March, 1,801-03; ...July, 1,840-50; Sept, ...1,872 lots including ...

...ondon daily price of ...115 lower at £7,315.00; ...price was £12 lower ...tures £ per tonne): ...regular: Aug, 359.00- ...75.75; Oct, 384.00- ...389.50-93.75; May- ...Aug, 378.00-79.50; ...Sales, 614 lots ...regular: Aug, 366.00- ...00-8.50. ISA prices ...liv. 51.10c; 15-day ...

...EAL was slightly ...tonne): June, 94.00- ...102 50-102.40; Oct- ...Dec, 106.60-106.50; ...19.70; April, 111.60- ...12.00-14.50. Sales, 79 ...

WOOL.—Greasy futures were quietly steady.— New Zealand Crossbreds No. 2 contract (cents per kilo): Aug, 360-362; Oct, 362-365; Dec, 365-367; Jan, 365-369; March, 372-373; May, 372-375; Aug, 372-375; Oct, 375-378; Dec, 375-385. Sales, 15 lots.

GRAIN. (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring, unquoted. US dark northern spring No. 2, 14 per cent: July, £94.75; Aug, £96.00; Sept, £96.75, trans-shipment east coast. US hard winter, unquoted. English feed fob, Sept, £99.50; Oct, £101.00; Oct Dec, £103.00, east coast.

MAIZE.—French June, £119.50; July, £115.75, east coast. S African yellow July, £90.00.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: Sept, £94.25; Oct, £97.50; Oct Dec, £99.25; June March, £105.50 east coast. All per tonne cif United Kingdom unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—TUESDAY was similarly easier. Sept, £91.75; Nov, £95.65; Jan, £99.30; Mar, £102.75; May, £106.00. Sales, 207 lots. WHEAT was easier. Sept, £91.40; Nov, £94.05; Jan, £101.95; March, £105.55; May, £109.75. Sales, 108 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm Spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
S East	—	£105.00	£90.00
S West	—	—	£91.00
W Midlands	—	£102.00	£90.00
N West	—	£105.00	£93.00

MEAT COMMISSION.—Average fatstock prices at representative markets on June 17.— GB Cattle 81.27p per kg lw (+0.56); UK Sheep 147.17p per kg est dcw (-3.15). GB Pigs 65.09p per kg lw (+0.14); England and Wales: Cattle numbers down 3.0 per cent, average price 80.61p (+0.56); Sheep numbers down 17.8 per cent, average price 148.00p (-3.16); Pig numbers up 3.2 per cent, average price 64.45p (+0.24). Scotland: Cattle numbers down 18.9 per cent, average price 83.21p (-0.89); Sheep numbers down 11.5 per cent, average price 145.52p (-2.78); Pig numbers down 21.5 per cent, average price 64.71p (+1.06).

Discount market

The shortage of credit in the discount market yesterday reached huge proportions and was finally relieved by Bank of England help on an exceptionally large scale.

Chief reason for the shortage were the resale of some £500m of gilts bought by the authorities earlier in the year, and settlement for gilts sold by the Government Broker in Monday's upsurge—a figure estimated to be upwards of £300m.

In addition, the Bank of England held a moderate amount of maturing local authority bills. These factors combined to swamp a large excess of Government disbursements over revenue transfers to the Exchequer and balances that were a small amount above target overnight.

Money Market Rates

Bank of England Minimum Lending Rate 17½ (since June 13, 1979)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 17½ (effective June 13, 1979)

Overnight: High 11, Low 14½

Call Fixed: 16½-16¾

Treasury Bill (Buying)

Buying	[illegible]		[illegible]
2 months	[illegible]	3 months	15[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]	6 months	15[illegible]

Prime Bank Bills (Buying) (Trade Bills)

2 months	17-16¾	3 months	16[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]	6 months	16[illegible]
4 months	[illegible]		
6 months	[illegible]		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	[illegible]	7 months	15[illegible]
2 months	[illegible]	8 months	15[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]	9 months	15[illegible]
4 months	[illegible]	10 months	15[illegible]
5 months	[illegible]	11 months	15[illegible]
6 months	[illegible]	12 months	14[illegible]

Secondary Market Bills (Buying)

1 month	[illegible]	4 months	[illegible]
2 months	[illegible]	5 months	[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]	6 months	[illegible]

Local Authority Market Bills

2 days	[illegible]	7 months	[illegible]
7 days	[illegible]	8 months	[illegible]
1 month	[illegible]	9 months	[illegible]
2 months	[illegible]	10 months	[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]	11 months	[illegible]
4 months	[illegible]	12 months	[illegible]
5 months	[illegible]		
6 months	[illegible]		

Interbank Market (Call)

Overnight: Open 17½ Close 17

2 days	[illegible]	7 months	[illegible]
7 days	[illegible]	8 months	[illegible]
1 month	[illegible]	9 months	[illegible]
2 months	[illegible]	10 months	[illegible]
3 months	[illegible]	11 months	[illegible]
4 months	[illegible]	12 months	[illegible]
5 months	[illegible]		
6 months	[illegible]		

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt Rate)

3 months 17½ 6 months 15½

Finance House Base Rate 17½%

Platinum surplus is forecast

Credit Suisse of Zurich says it has estimated world platinum production to show a surplus of between 70,000 and 345,000 ounces this year, compared with a deficit of 240,000 ounces in 1979.

New and old platinum on offer to the market should total 2.45 million ounces this year compared with 2.3 million in 1979.

The increase in platinum on offer will be due to a capacity increase amounting to 100,000 ounces by South Africa and a normalization of the labour situation in Canada, according to the bank's monthly statement.

Total demand should decline to between 2.4 and 2.68 million ounces from 2.81 million in 1979 following the recession in the United States, the production decline in the automotive industry, and a slump in the Japanese jewellery business.

Recent Issues

	Closing Price
Air Call 25p ord (150)	[illegible]
Amstrad Com. Elect (50)	[illegible]
Challenge Corp 5p	[illegible]
Edwards (J. C.) Cnv Pf (£1)	[illegible]
Exchequer 13pc 1982-[illegible]	[illegible]
Exchequer 13pc 1984 (£100)	[illegible]
Henderson Mining 10p	[illegible]
Home Farm Inv Ord (25)	[illegible]
Mid Sthn Wt Inv. Ad 1986-[illegible]	[illegible]
Oakwood Sec Corp [illegible]	[illegible]
Pentlex 20p ord (10p)	[illegible]
Treasury 13pc 0846-1986	[illegible]

	Issue price	Latest Quoted price
RIGHTS (55%)		
Brown and Tolson (115)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carlton Communications	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lerados (50)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lloyds and Scot (250)	Aug 5	[illegible]

Issue price in pence unless otherwise indicated. * Issued by tender. † Fully paid. ‡ Partly paid. § Nil paid. ¶ 140 paid.

Foreign exchange report

Sterling finished another quiet trading session yesterday with a 1.15 cent fall at $2.3295 compared with $2.3410 overnight, with its trade weighted index also losing ground at the final calculation of 73.5 which compared with 73.9 overnight.

Although at first the pound reacted to a firm dollar in common with other major currencies, the fall was extended during the mid-session, there being hardly any recovery as the United States currency encountered light profit-taking.

Growing speculation that United Kingdom interest rates may come down sooner than later was a principal reason cited by dealers for sterling's decline.

With West German centres on holiday, business volume generally was much reduced. The dollar which was strong at first on firmly maintained Eurodollar deposit rates eased during the mid-session with sentiment undermined a little by reports that Egypt had reimposed martial law on the Libyan border.

News of an 11½ per cent prime rate by a small United States bank was a further unsettling influence. The dollar finished ahead but well below its best in Dm terms at $1.7685 ($1.7655).

Others showing to disadvantage in dollar terms included Swiss francs $1.6310 ($1.6300), French francs $4.1200 ($4.1100) and the yen $216.05 ($215.75).

Sterling Spot and Forward

	Market rates day's range June 17	Bankers rates (buyers) June 17	1 month	3 months
New York	$2.3280-3295	$2.3260-3310	1.70-1.60c prem	4.75-4.65c prem
Montreal	$2.6280-6550	$2.6230-6610	0.95-0.85c prem	2.10-2.00c prem
Amsterdam	4.38-4.41pl	4.38-4.41pl	2¼-1¾c prem	6¾-5¾c prem
Brussels	62.90-63.40f	62.90-63.40f	13-3c prem	38-28c prem
Copenhagen	12.75-8.8k	12.75-8.8k	50-35ore disc	145-95ore disc
Dublin	1.3975-1.3985p	1.3975-1.3985p	3c-par prem	12-20p disc
Frankfurt	4.11-4.15m	4.11-4.15m	3¾-3pf prem	8-7pf prem
Lisbon	115.30-115.80e	114.10-116.30e	par-20c disc	5-15c disc
Madrid	163.25-[illegible]	163.10-[illegible]	45-105c disc	145-235c disc
Milan	1944-[illegible]	1943-[illegible]	8-[illegible]lire disc	25-[illegible]lire disc
Oslo	11.30-[illegible]	11.30-[illegible]	0.35-[illegible]ore prem	1.05-[illegible]ore prem
Paris	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] prem	[illegible] prem
Stockholm	9.[illegible]-[illegible]	9.[illegible]-[illegible]	[illegible]-[illegible]ore prem	[illegible]-[illegible]ore prem
Tokyo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]-1.95y pm	[illegible]-[illegible]y pm
Vienna	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]-[illegible]gr prem	[illegible]-[illegible]gr prem
Zurich	3.[illegible]-[illegible]	3.[illegible]-[illegible]	4-3¾ prem	10¾-9¾ prem

*Effective exchange rate compared to December 21, was down 0.07 at 73.5.

Sterling: Other Markets

Australia	$0.[illegible]-1.0745
Bahrain	[illegible]
Finland	[illegible]
Greece	[illegible]
Hong Kong	$2.4260-2.4265
Iran	[illegible]
Kuwait	0.[illegible]-0.6[illegible]
New Zealand	1.[illegible]-1.[illegible]
Saudi Arabia	[illegible]
Singapore	[illegible]
South Africa	1.[illegible]-1.[illegible]

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	[illegible]
Canada	1.[illegible]-1.1520
Netherlands	1.9[illegible]-1.9[illegible]
Belgium	[illegible]
Denmark	[illegible]
West Germany	1.[illegible]-1.7[illegible]
Portugal	[illegible]
Spain	[illegible]
Italy	[illegible]
Norway	4.[illegible]-4.[illegible]
France	4.1190-4.1[illegible]
Sweden	4.[illegible]-4.[illegible]
Japan	[illegible]
Austria	12.[illegible]-12.[illegible]
Switzerland	1.[illegible]-1.[illegible]

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8619-0.8682

EMS European Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	Currency against ECU	% change from central rate	% change adjusted*	divergence limit %
Belgian franc	39.7597	40.3139	+1.39	+0.39	1.5
Danish krone	7.7236	7.7619	+0.49	-0.62	1.44
German Deutsch mark	2.49269	2.51459	+0.88	-0.42	1.125
French franc	5.87109	5.85316	-0.11	-0.94	1.5397
Dutch guilder	2.74362	2.7680	+0.46	-0.47	1.513
Irish pound	0.686201	0.671874	+0.43	-0.82	1.686
Italian lira	1157.79	1159.69	+0.16	-1.06	4.86

* changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
Adjusted for sterling's eight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Gold

Gold Bullion (fine 999.9) per fine ounce (pm 3381.75) [illegible]

Krugerrand (per coin): $[illegible]-612 (£[illegible]-[illegible]) ... per ounce more to $[illegible]-[illegible] (£[illegible]-[illegible]).

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, [illegible] seven days, [illegible] one month, [illegible] three months, [illegible] six months, [illegible].

Wall Street

New York, June 16.—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher as the index rose 0.13 to 66.25 and the average price per share six cents. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 1.36 to 877.73, its best level since February 20 when it closed at 886.85. Advances led declines 800 to 720 as turnover slowed to 36,190,000 shares from 41,880,000 on Friday.

Mr John Smith of Fahnestock and Company said "there is a lot of wishful hoping the market will go down because there is so much money on the sidelines. With interest rates where they are total returns on stocks are quite generous."

Mr Michael Metz of Oppenheimer and Company said strength in the glamours and blue chips "reflects institutional interest in the market". He added they are "all waiting for the market to decline (to create a buying opportunity) and it refuses to do so."

Among glamours and blue chips, active IBM rose 1¼ to 60¾. Eastman Kodak two to 58, Exxon ⅜ to 67¼, Esmark ⅞ to 34¾, Western Union 1¼ to 22¼, Sears Roebuck ⅜ to 16⅞, American Home Products one to 29¾. Du Pont ⅞ to 42⅞ and Dow Chemical ⅜ to 35. Volume leader American Telephone lost 1¼ to 53¾. It was ordered to pay $1,800m in damages to MCI Communications in an antitrust suit.

US commodities

New York, June 16. COMEX SILVER futures closed down the 75 cent limit on disappointed liquidation stemming from the market's inability to organize a convincing rally. Spot June fell 74 cents to $15.80 an ounce and the active July looked down the 75 cent limit at $15.95. June, 156.00c; July, 155.15-59.0c; Aug, 156.75-57.5c; Sept, 158.15-158.5c; Dec, 162.0-162.5c; Jan, 162.40c; March, 166.10-166.5c; May, 168.4 0c; July, 171.0c; Sept, 173.5c; Dec, 177.5c; Jan, 178.8c; March, 181.4c.

GOLD Spot price was $590.50-592.50 an ounce, about $12 below Friday's close. New York Comex, were: June, $590.00-591.00; July, $593.00; Aug, $597.00-599.00; Oct, $604.30; Dec, $618.00-618.50; Feb, $623.00-630.00; April, $630.00; June, $649.30; Aug, $660.00; Oct, $670.70; Dec, $681.70; Feb, $692.70; April, $703.70. CHICAGO IMM, June, $594.00, asked; July, $597.00 asked; Sept, $604.00-605.00; Oct, $610.00 asked; Dec, $619.50-621.00; Jan, $625.50 asked; March, $633.50 bid; April, $641.00 asked.

COMEX COPPER futures closed with margins up 5.40 to 0.25 cents. Early in the day, some months had shown losses of about one cent. June, 84.40c; July, 84.80-85.00c; Aug, 85.65c; Sept, 86.00-86.50c; Jan, 89.00c; March, 90.00c; May, 91.80c; July, 93.20c; Sept, 94.60c; Dec, 96.70c; Jan, 97.40c; March, 98.80c.

WORLD SUGAR futures fell as much as the 1.50 cent limit in reaction to F. O. Licht's report of favourable sugar beet growth in Europe for the week of June 10. July, 32.60-32.70c; Sept, 34.98c asked; Oct, 35.86c asked; Jan, 34.30 bid-37.00 asked; March, 38.35c; May, 36.65-36.15c; July, 35.15-35.20c; Sept, 34.25-34.30c; Oct, 34.00-34.05c.

COTTON futures closed another quiet session down 1.31 cent in spot July at 71.70c (92 is lowest level since November 1979, and off 0.50 to 0.31 cents in other contracts. July, 71.70-71.90c; Oct, 70.80-71.00; Dec, 70.40-70.50c; March, 71.75-72.00c; May, 73.25 bid-73.50c asked; July, 74.60 bid-74.75c asked; Oct, 76.00 bid-76.30c asked; Dec, 75.50 bid-76.40c asked.

COCOA futures added to midday gains to close at or near the day's highs in trials, 877.73 (876.37); transportation 277.62 (277.75); utilities 113.39 (113.77); 65 stocks, 318.04 (317.50). New York Stock Exchange index, 66.26 (66.13); industrials, 76.37 (75.13); transportation, 64.66 (64.68); utilities, 39.12 (39.19); financial, 66.05 (66.55).

	June 16	June 13
United Chem	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alcoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amax Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amerada Hess	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Airlines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Broadcast	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Can	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Cyanamid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Elec Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Home	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Nat Res	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Standard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
AMF Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Armco Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asarco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlntic Richfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avon Products	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers Tst NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beatrice Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bendix	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bethlehem Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boeing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boise Cascade	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borg Warner	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol Myers	[illegible]	[illegible]
BP	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Nthn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burroughs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Campbell Soup	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carrier	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caterpillar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celanese	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Soya	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chase Manhat NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical Bank NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chrysler	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citicorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cities Service	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark Equip	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coca Cola	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colgate	[illegible]	[illegible]
CBS	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Combustion Eng	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comwlth Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comsat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Grp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Control Data	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corning Glass	[illegible]	[illegible]
CPC Intnl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crane	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker Intl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crown Zeller	[illegible]	[illegible]
Curtiss Wright	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deere	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delta Air	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Rio Grande	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Disney	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dow Chemical	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dresser Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duke Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Du Pont	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Air	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastman Kodak	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eaton Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
El Paso Nat Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Equitable Life	[illegible]	[illegible]
Esmark	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evans Prod	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exxon Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fed Dept Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Firestone	[illegible]	[illegible]
First Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
First Nat Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
First Penn Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ford	[illegible]	[illegible]

ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Ex rights.

	June 16	June 13
GAF Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gamble Skogmo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Dynamics	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Pub Util NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Tel Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Tire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Genesco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Getty Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gillette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goodrich	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goodyear	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gould Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grace	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gt Atlntc & Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greyhound	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grumman Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf & West	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heinz H. J.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hercules	[illegible]	[illegible]
Honeywell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Houston Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Howard Johnson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hughes Tool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Humble Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ingersoll Rand	[illegible]	[illegible]
Inland Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
IBM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Harvester	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Nickel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Tel Tel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jewel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jim Walter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johns-Manville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnson & John	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kaiser Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kerr McGee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kimberly Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kraftco Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kroger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lear Siegler	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehman Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Litton Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lockheed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lucky Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufac Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marathon Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Midland	[illegible]	[illegible]
Martin Marietta	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDonnell	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mead	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobil Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monsanto	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morgan J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Motorola	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nabisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Distillers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk & W	[illegible]	[illegible]
NW Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norton Simon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Occidental Pet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ogden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Olin Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Owens-Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Gas Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pan Am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penney J. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennzoil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pepsico	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pfizer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phelps Dodge	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philip Morris	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phillips Petrol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pitney Bowes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Polaroid	[illegible]	[illegible]
PPG Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Procter Gamble	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pub Ser El & Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pullman	[illegible]	[illegible]

	June 16	June 13
Rapid American	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ra Group	[illegible]	[illegible]
RCA Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Republic Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ric Holo Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds Metal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockwell Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Safeways	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Regis Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santa Fe Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schlumberger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scott Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seaboard Coast	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sears Roebuck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Trans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Signal Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Singer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sony	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sth Cal Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sp Orego Rly	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sperry Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil California	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterling Drug	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sunbeam Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun Comp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teledyne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenneco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texaco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Gas Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Inst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Utilities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textron	[illegible]	[illegible]
TWA	[illegible]	[illegible]
Travelers Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
TRW Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
UAL Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Carbide	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Oil Calif	[illegible]	[illegible]
Un Pacific Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uniroyal	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utd Technol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wachovia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner Lambert	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells Fargo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westinghouse Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Weyerhauser	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whirlpool	[illegible]	[illegible]
White Motor	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wm Wrigley	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woolworth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Xerox Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zenith	[illegible]	[illegible]

Canadian Prices

Alcan Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algoma Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bell Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cominco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Bathurst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hawker Sid Can	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson Bay Min	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson Bay Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imasco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imperial Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Pipe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mass-Ferguson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Trust	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomson N 'A'	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomson N 'B'	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walker Hiram	[illegible]	[illegible]
WCT	[illegible]	[illegible]

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 2.3312 (2.3465); three months, 2.2870 (2.3011). Canadian dollar 1.1495 (1.1453).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 428.07 (431.70). The futures index was 432.99 (436.97).

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 877.73 (876.37); transportation 277.62 (277.75); utilities 113.39 (113.77); 65 stocks, 318.04 (317.50). New York Stock Exchange index, 66.26 (66.13). Industrials, 76.37 (75.13); transportation, 64.66 (64.68); utilities, 39.12 (39.19); financial, 66.05 (66.55).

continued this trading.—July, 106.37c; Sept, 109.37c; Dec, 125.27c; March, 125.55c; May, 126.07c; July, 126.67c.

COFFEE futures in 'C' contract closed down the 3.00 cent limit in all restricted contracts, while spot July eased down 7.00 cents to 182.61 cents in light trading.—July, 183.60-182.61c; Sept, 194.35c asked; Dec, 190.85c asked; March, 181.76c asked; May, 181.65c asked; July 183.09c asked; Sept, 182.96c asked.

CHICAGO: SOYABEANS. — Futures closed June to 10½ cents a bushel higher in active trade. Prices ended near the top of a 10 cent range. Oil futures closed 0.62 to 0.65c in higher. Most futures ended $1.00 to $2.30 a ton higher. SOYABEAN OIL. —July, 22.12-22.15c; Aug, 22.25-22.35c; Sept, 22.50c; Oct, 22.75c; Dec, 23.15-23.10c; Jan, 23.20c; March, 23.55-23.80c; May, 23.85c; July, 24.10 bid-24.15c asked; Aug, 24.00c bid-24.25c asked.

SOYABEAN MEAL.—July, 177.00-77.20; Aug, 177.35; Sept, 177.80; Oct, 178.15-18.13; Dec, 178.25-18.50; Jan, 178.80; March, 179.10 bid-19.15 asked; May, 179.50 bid-19.55 asked; July, 179.95 bid-19.95 asked.

CHICAGO GRAINS.—Wheat futures finished 4¼ to 1¼ cents a bushel higher. Corn futures ended ¼ to 2¼ cents higher. Wheat.—July, 407.40c; Sept, 419.50-19.75c; Dec, 437.42½c; March, 455-447c; May, 460-454c; July, 461-457c. CORN.—July, 281-279½c; Sept, 288-288½c; Dec, 296-294½c; March, 308-306½c; May, 316-313½c; July, 320-318½. OATS.—July, 179½-179½c; Sept, 175-171½; Dec, 175-172½; March, 184-182½c; May, 186-185c.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Insurance Bonds and Funds

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Offshore and International Funds

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Ex dividend. ** Not available to the general public. † Guernsey gross yield. ‡ Previous day's price. ‖ Ex all. ¶ Dealings suspended. § Subdivided. ‖ Cash value for £100 premium. ‖ Ex bonus. ‖ Estimated yield. ‖ Yield before Jersey tax. ‖ Periodic premium. ‖ Single premium.

Dealing days.—(1) Monthly (last day). (2) Tuesday. (3) Wednesday. (4) Thursday. (5) Friday. (6) July 1. (7) June 30. (8) July 1. (9) July 2. (10) June 28. (11) July 1. (12) June 28. (13) July 1. (20) 25th of month. (21) 2nd Thursday of month. (22) 1st and 3rd W

Property

Firmer prices in areas of natural beauty

Among the most important factors affecting the price of a property, apart from its own particular setting, is the general area in which it is located, a point to be noted by would-be buyers not committed to any particular area.

National Parks, Conservation areas, and so on, are so designated basically for the beauty of the countryside or the picturesqueness or architectural interest of the area concerned. Not surprisingly, property prices in these areas are firmer than in more ordinary locations, whatever may be the general state of the market.

The point made, there remains much to be said for such areas. One well placed property is Halsgrove Farm, at Withypool, some two miles from Minehead, west Somerset, which is within the Exmoor National Park. It is being sold by Mr Bobbie Pollak, joint master of the Exmoor Foxhounds.

The property is a small estate of some 73 acres and the house, basically an older property, was entirely reconstructed and enlarged about seven years ago. It has three main reception rooms, five bedrooms and a dressing room. There is also a three-bedroomed staff cottage as well as a good stable yard and six loose boxes.

The sale also includes common grazing rights on Withypool Common and over 1,100 yards of single bank fishing in the Pennycombe Brook. It is expected to make about £170,000 and the agents are Lane Fox and Partners, London, and Keith Falcon, Withypool.

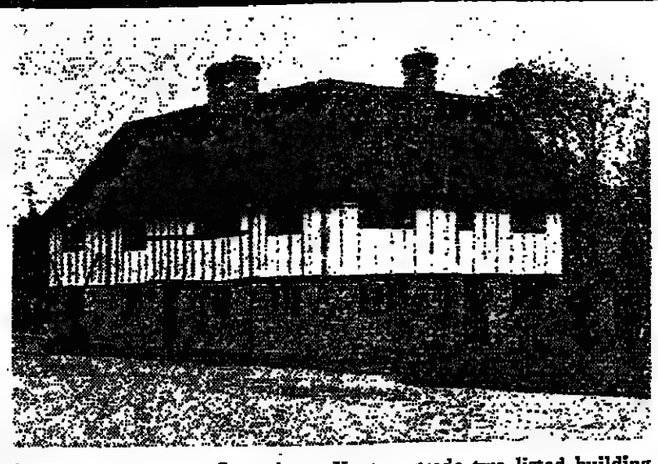
Another well placed property is Haroldston House, near Haverfordwest, Dyfed, and close to the coastline of the Pembrokeshire National Park. The house is predominantly Georgian with later additions and has a grade two listing as being of special architechtural ord historic interest.

Accommodation includes two main reception rooms, another room used as an office, a Victorian conservatory with arched windows, and five bedrooms and a dressing room. Near the house is an original stone-built coach house with stables and a modern extension forming a pottery shop, with all facilities.

The price is in the region of £60,000 with about three quarters of an acre, but a further eight acres of grazing could be rented. In addition, there is a small cottage with a living room and bathroom, which a buyer could acquire for about £15,000. The agents are Knight Frank and Rutley, Hereford.

In a different kind of situation altogether is Street House, No 22 The Street, in the ancient village of Old Basing, near Basingstoke, Hampshire. The house is within the village conservation area with a number of other fine old buildings of varying age and character.

Street House is a restored seventeenth-century detached house, brick built, under a tiled roof, which has good ceiling heights for its period. There are a split-level drawing room and study area some 24ft long, a separate dining room, a large kitchen and breakfast room, and a sun room 24ft long with a flagstone floor. Upstairs, there are four bedrooms. There is a fair-sized garden which contains a swimming pool. The property is for sale at £85,000 through Pearsons, Basingstoke.



Stelling House, near Canterbury, Kent, a grade two listed building for sale at about £120,000.

An unusually attractive looking house is Stelling House, near Canterbury, Kent. It is thought to have been built originally about 1570. In about 1950 it was extensively rebuilt, using much of the original materials and, in fact, has a grade two listing. Construction is timber framed with a brick faced ground floor, and infilled timbering above.

There are two main reception rooms, a study, a main bedroom, bathroom and dressing room suite and three further main bedrooms, plus a further attic bedroom or playroom. Gardens and grounds extend to just over 1½ acres and include a large renovated barn for garaging and storage. Strutt and Parker, Canterbury, are looking for offers in the region of £120,000.

Adjoining open countryside is Burpham Court House, also grade two, near Guildford, Surrey. The house dates from the seventeenth century and is of timber frame construction with brick infill, leaded light windows and a clay tiled roof. Inside are many fine exposed oak timbers and floors.

Accommodation includes a dining hall with a large open brick fireplace, a drawing room with an inglenook fireplace, and a further reception room. Upstairs there is a main bedroom, dressing room and bathroom suite with an extra room suitable for use as a study, plus three further bedrooms and three attic bedrooms

On the property as well are a two-bedroomed staff bungalow, a barn with scope for further conversion, subject to planning consent, a garden room and garaging and greenhouses. Gardens and grounds run to about three acres with many trees, including a Cedar of Lebanon and poplars. The property is for sale at about £175,000 through Savills, London. Also available is a brick cottage dating from the late nineteenth century, with two reception rooms and three bedrooms.

Offers of about £95,000 are being asked for Inglewood, a Victorian house, in Woodhouse Eaves, Charnwood Forest, Leicestershire. An earlier house was substantially extended about 1910, when Elizabethan, Gothic and Tudor features were in conformity with the the time. In 1968 the ma ing was decided to fo houses, the property being the larger part.

It has three main r rooms, a principal bedro bathroom suite, and four bedrooms, as well as a room. The garden is ab an acre. The sale is John German Ralph Pay borough.

Very much in the East style is The Moat Hous Street, Framlingham, close to Framlingham The building is thought from the seventeenth and has a grade two list of lath and plaster con on a timber frame wit tiled roof and has a nu the interior features period.

Improvements are but the building has Accommodation includ main reception rooms, bedrooms, two second rooms and two attic ro garden is walled and t property runs to abo quarters of an acre. T is £65,000 and the ag Abbotts, Framlingham.

Ge

Residential property

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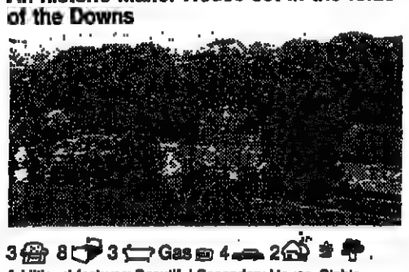

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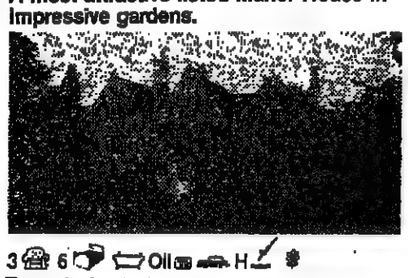

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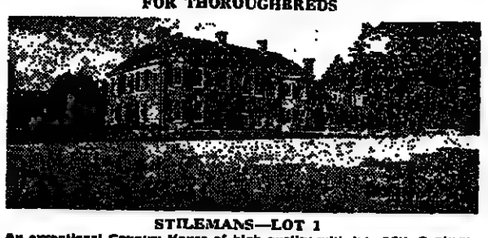

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HASTINGS, SUSSEX
17th century cottage in heart of historic Old Town. Restored to very high standard. 2 bedrooms with fitted cupboards, drawers, wardrobes. 1 reception, fitted kitchen/diner, bathroom/W.C., conservatory, garden. Gas C.H. Ideal retirement or weekend home.
£27,500 FREEHOLD
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BLACKHEATH, SE3. Charming top flat, ground floor flat situated on sought after Calow Estate, fitted kit., 2 beds., full gas c.h., comm. gdns., opp. to rent. £33,950. f/h. JOHN PAYNE—BLACKHEATH 01-318 1311/2.

N. DORSET
Near STURMINSTER NEWTON. Attractive detached cottage for further improvement. Magnificent views, 3 beds. ½ acre.
£32,500
Also former Chapel
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VILLAGE NEAR ST. ANDREWS
This 4 bedroom Cottage is close to everything you need: Salmon and trout fishing, St. Andrew's golf course, grouse shooting, etc. Modernised and part furnished. For sale Freehold at £25,000 neg
RING (0403) 790280

SUSSEX COTTAGE
Only 2 miles Haywards Heath mainline Station (London 1½ hours). Beautifully modernised lounge, dining room, kitchen, double bedroom, luxury bathroom (2ft. x 6ft.), C.H. Garage space, large garden £24,950. Weber Brown 17 The Broadway, Haywards Heath (0444) 57...

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Facing Parsons Green, completely modernised flats 1 bedroom (built-in wardrobes), living room, fitted kitchen, modern bathroom, gas C.H., all new wiring, plumbing, decorating, etc. Entry now, 99 year lease. From £30,000
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Only 5 miles from M40—45 miles London.

A Georgian Residence of importance set amidst a Private Park and other lands, of about 149 acres.
14/15 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, 7 reception rooms, Staff flat and 2 cottages (1 let). Garages for 4, stabling. Pleasure grounds. Swimming pool, hard tennis court.
Freehold for Sale

NEAR TAUNTON, SOMERSET

Arundells Farm Henlade. Compact arable and beef holding with Period House.
6 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, etc. 110 acres including woodland, extensive farm buildings.
Freehold Vacant Possession.
For sale by auction as a whole or in lots (unless previously sold). SALE THIS DAY (AUC).

FULMER, BUCKS
London 30 minutes by train

Spacious Country House with superb southerly views over the Alderbourne Valley.
6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, panelled entrance hall, 4 reception rooms, kitchen/breakfast room, utility area, laundry room, workshop, cloakroom. Garaging for 4 cars. Staff cottage. Delightful grounds of about 2½ acres.
Offers invited for the Freehold.
Joint Agents: Hetheringtons, Tel. Gerrards Cross 88868.

SUSSEX

A Picturesque Period Country House (listed) on the banks of a Mill Stream. The Mill House, Isfield, Nr. Uckfield.
On the edge of the Village.
4 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, dressing room, separate 2-roomed suite, 3 bathrooms. Excellent Guest Bungalow. Squash court/studio. Stabling. Heated swimming pool. Paddocks. In all 12 Acres.
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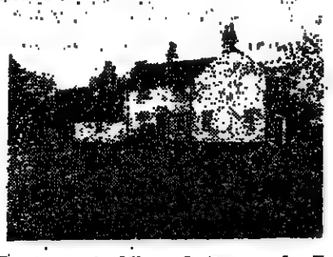
Between Epsom and Purley.



Mint Farm and Mint Cottage. A Freehold Property enjoying delightful rural situation.
The main house having 4 reception rooms, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. The Cottage having 2 reception rooms, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, and bathroom. Old World Garden. 2 paddocks, Stable. Just under 3 acres. Vacant Possession.
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In the Chilterns.

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Excellent road and rail access for central London. Recently the subject of careful refurbishment. 3 principal reception rooms and library. Fitted modern kitchen, breakfast room, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms to 1st floor. Full central heating. 3 garages. Approx 6 acres of grounds. Further 22 acres available. 2 Cottages in their own grounds.
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Guildford 4 miles

Standing high in the Hascombe Hills, a handsome and spacious family house set in over 3 acres. Rallywood, Munstead.
Excellent communications, 50 minutes rail to Waterloo. Good access to new A3.
3 principal reception rooms, reception hall and cloakroom. Fitted kitchen and breakfast room. Garden room/workshop. 2 main bedroom suites, 4 further bedrooms, and 2 bathrooms. Potential self-contained Flat. Full gas central heating. Lovely gardens. Paddock and hard tennis court.
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Preferably set amidst Private Parkland, staff cottages etc.
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High on the Clandon Downs a superb Country Home and equestrian estate with about 25 acres of railed paddocks.
Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, kitchen/breakfast room, master suite, 2nd suite with shower, 3 other bedrooms and 2nd bathrooms. Oil-fired central heating. Garage block with studio and shower room. Heated swimming pool. Bungalow and luxury stable complex. Further loose boxes and outbuildings and barns in all about 30 acres.
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Highly favoured village South of the Hogs Back.
Charming Surrey style residence with glorious Southern views.
7 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 3 bathrooms, cloakroom, sun room, playroom, domestic offices. Cottage. Full central heating. 3 garages, paddock and gardens of 8 acres.
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Handsome Country Mansion, most elegantly appointed, commanding magnificent southerly views.
Vestibule, cloakroom, reception hall, drawing room, dining room, morning room, fitted kitchen/breakfast room, utility room, galleried landing, principal bedroom suite with dressing room and bathroom, guest bedroom and bathroom, 2 further bedrooms and potential flat with 3 bedrooms, sitting room, bathroom, boxroom. Full central heating. Triple garage, gardens of approx. 4½ acres.
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A superb Georgian Style Modern semi-detached house situated in a quiet residential position within easy reach of station and all amenities. Excellent decorative order. 3 bedrooms, sitting room, kitchen and dining area with access to the balcony, commanding a superior view of the Thames. Bathroom and cloakroom. Integral garage. Central heating. Large gardens front and rear. This lovely family home is recommended for your very earliest viewing.
Only £34,000 Freehold.
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South Herefordshire, Wye Valley
Between Ross and Monmouth in magnificent situation with superb River views. Attractive stone tiled residence (built 1974) fully modernised. Hall, 2 Reception, Kitchen, Utility, Shower, Cloaks, etc. 3 Bedrooms, (4 with balconies). Bathroom, main water and electricity, all central heating. Private Drainage, very well kept gardens with kitchen portion, orchard and natural woodland. In all over 3 acres. 2 Garages. £71,000. Apply joint sole Agents, Minore Allen and Innocent, 35 Castle Street, Cirencester, Gloucestershire. Tel. 0285 61831 and Peter George, A.R.I.C.S., 14/16 Church Street, Monmouth, Gwent. Tel. 0600 2110

SUSSEX
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Converted Coach House in secluded setting 4 Beds., 2 Recepts. Cent. Heat. About 1 acre
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EAST GRINSTEAD, Sussex. Superb south facing position. A luxuriously appointed family house (1930), 3 recept., 4 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Garage. Beautiful 3 acres. £135,000 Powell & Partner, Forest Row 2261.

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London 19 miles. M1 Junction 5 miles.

An exceptional Residential Estate with a superb Georgian house situated in a fine parkland setting and having quick access to London.
Main hall, morning room, drawing room, library, study, excellent modern kitchen, breakfast room, utility room, cloakroom and cellars, 5 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms. Entertainment Barn. Hard Tennis Court. Heated Swimming Pool. Stabling for 14 horses. Garaging for 4 cars. Attractive Cottage. Range of Farmbuildings. IN ALL ABOUT 48¾ ACRES.
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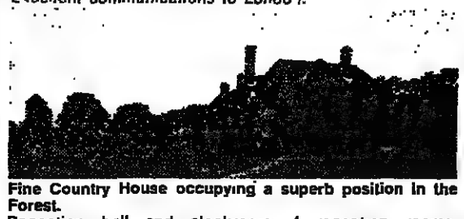
HAMPSHIRE—NEAR LYNDHURST IN THE NEW FOREST
Excellent communications to London.



Fine Country House occupying a superb position in the Forest.
Reception hall and cloakroom; 4 reception rooms, kitchen/breakfast room, compact domestic offices, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms and dressing room, 3 attic rooms. Excellent self-contained Annexe. Full central heating. 2 Courtyard Cottages (1 Let). Detached Bungalow. Integral Garage. Private Chapel. Water Tower Building. Stabling. Easily run Gardens. Paddocks. IN ALL ABOUT 12¾ ACRES. **Freehold for sale.** (Offers considered for the house only.)
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Near St. Albans.
VALUABLE ARABLE LAND
224 ACRES
in a compact block
Freehold for Sale. Immediate possession.
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A superb Residential Building Plot situated in the heart of the exclusive private Wildernesse Estate.
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All amenities including:-

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HOLLAND ROAD, W.14. Spacious second floor flat, light & sunny. 2 Bedrooms, 2 Reception Rooms, Kitchen and Bathroom. 95 years' lease. £42,950, offer will be considered.

COTTESMORE COURT, W.8. 6th floor flat with fine views. 3 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, Double Reception Room and Kitchen. C.H., LIFT, PORTER. 997 year lease. £73,000 inc. good quality carpets and curtains.

LENNOX GARDENS, S.W.1. Neat perfect pied-a-terre close to Harrods and Sloane Square. 1 Bedroom, 1 Reception Room, Kitchen and Bathroom. Dining Hall. Lift. Elegant approach. 136 years' lease. £49,950.

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In small P.B. block. Two front doors to lobby, one external door. Each 2 beds., lounge, kitchen, bath/w.c. One has fitted kitchen and gas c.h. Communal garden. Ideal for a company employee or for family with close relations. Granny flat, etc.

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With views Perugia and mo beyond; ½-mile fr to medieval ca village.

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Offers for freehold in region of £250,000

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Hampton & Sons
Hampstead Office, 21 Heath Street, London, N.W.3
Tel: 794 8222/2253

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Close to station and Thames. Large well-built family home

Reception hall with wine store, mahogany ballustraded staircase and galleried landing, large lounge and oak-panelled dining-room, study, kitchen, breakfast room, butler's pantry, cloakroom with w.c.

First Floor: granny flat, comprising largie room, double bedroom and kitchen; 2 other double bedrooms, bathroom and separate w.c.

Second Floor: 2 bedrooms, bathroom with w.c. and 29ft. games room.

Garage and small gardens.

£99,950 o.n.o.

Tel. 01-399 0634

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Beautifully decorated ground floor flat (not basement) in quiet street. Double bedroom, sitting room, dining room, and luxury fitted kitchen and bathroom. Very low outgoings. Long lease. £42,500.

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BELSIZE ROAD, NW8. Three new FREEHOLD town houses assembled to a high standard, superbly located in this quiet tree-lined road yet within 3 minutes walking distance Swiss Cottage Underground Station (Jubilee Line). 5 bedrooms, large double reception room, with balcony, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, radio well out playroom, steel central, cloakroom, utility room, double garage, CH, large gardens. £190,000-£193,000.

CAVENDISH CLOSE, NW8. A rare opportunity to purchase a superb double-fronted period detached house in this unique location just behind Lord's Cricket Ground. The elegant well proportioned accommodation comprises 7 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 kitchens, cloakroom, staff bedroom and bathroom. Double garage. Central heating. Garden. Lease 81 years. £425,000.

NORFOLK ROAD, NW8. Attractive semi-detached period house in this superb location within the St John's Wood conservation area. The well proportioned accommodation comprises 5 bedrooms, 3 reception, 3 bathrooms, kitchen, cloakroom, double garage. CH. Garden. Lease 83 years. £330,000.

W.8.—Detached house. 6 beds., 2 receptions, kitchen, breakfast room, 2 bathrooms. Landscaped garden. Garage. C.H. £105,000 FREEHOLD.

W.2.—Flat. 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen. Courtyard garden. £75,000.

W.14.—2nd floor 2 bed. flat. Bathroom en suite, lounge, kitchenette. Roof garden. C.H. £32,950 Leasehold.

W.1.—Semi-detached Georgian house. 3 beds., 2 receptions, 2 bathrooms, kitchen. Patio garden. £120,000 FREEHOLD.

N.1.—Attractive house. 3 bedrooms, lounge/diner, kitchen, bathroom. Garden. £67,500 FREEHOLD.

GLOBAL PROPERTY
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Immaculate ground floor flat in purpose built block with garage. 1 recept., 2 bedrooms, luxury kitchen and bathroom. To include good quality carpets, curtains and fittings. 91 yr. lease. £36,000. Tel. 903 5387 (a.m.)

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Telephone 01-748 4355

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Larger than average Victorian cottage, 2 beds, bath., through living room, kitchen, garden, gas C.H. £43,750.
Latchmere Properties Ltd.
948 5621.

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Attractive mid-terrace Victorian property on 3 floors, close Kensington gardens and Notting Hill. Large double recep., 2 beds., playroom/bed 3, spacious well fitted kit./dining room, 2 baths, good storage, small studio/garden room, patio and roof terrace, gas c.h. Freehold £110,000.

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Modern 4 bedroom town house. Extensive views. Living room opening onto secluded garden. Fitted kitchen, 3 bathrooms (1 with shower). Utility room and integral garage. £50,000 for quick sale.

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01-670 9792 evenings

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Freehold non-basement house on 3 floors in quiet cul-de-sac near Park Lane. £200,000.

MELPOND
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CORNWALL GARDENS S.W.7.

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Close to pond and river. 4/5 bedroomed House, with 130ft. long secluded South-facing garden, 2 reception, 1 bathroom, kitchen and separate laundry room. Gas c.h. £85,000 o.n.o. FREEHOLD.

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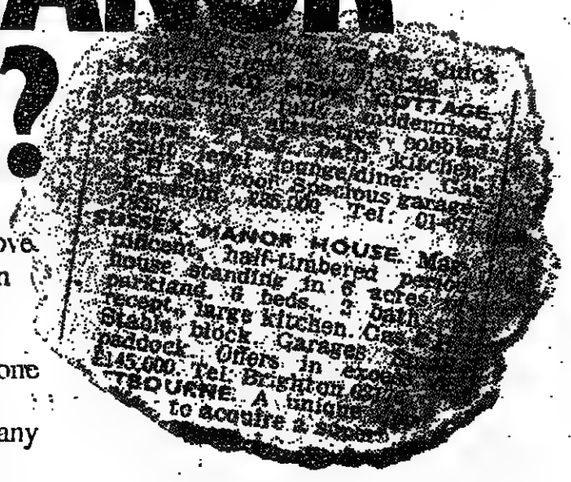

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La Crème De La Crème

–Managerial–Administrative–Secretarial–Personal Assistants–

Only the best Temporaries meet our permanent standards

In the past few weeks, we've been writing about the stand we are taking to assert Margery Hurst's long-established standards for high calibre executive secretaries and P.A.'s.

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So far, we've written about permanent appointments, mainly because the special people to whom we're addressing our ads often believe that temping is a waste of everything they've ever learned. But that's not strictly true.

In fact, because of that belief, many employers who share our high standards often find the occasional and necessary temporary secretary very hard to come by. We inevitably have more temporary bookings than we have people. It's a pity, because if you have all the skills and qualifications for a top permanent position but haven't yet found your perfect opening, you could well find our temporary opportunities particularly interesting. We hope that, rather than settle for permanent second best, you will let us find a first rate temporary position for you.

The rates and rewards are outstandingly high: they need to be, for we'll only deal with outstanding people.

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Margery Hurst

EXECUTIVE, SECRETARIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
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We set the standard because we made the stand

Managing Director's Secretary

International Project Management

c.£6,000-WC2

The problems involved in the organisation of agricultural projects in such diverse locations as the Caribbean and South America create considerable pressure for the Managing Director. Fortunately he appreciates that these pressures can be reduced by the proper use of a secretary, whose own high professional standards (based on 'A' level education and formal secretarial training) allows the routine work to be handled quickly and more attention paid to the genuine role of the secretary as an organiser and confidant. Age is likely to be around thirty, but poise, initiative and previous experience in an international operation are much more important. Please ring us to fix a meeting.

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Personnel Officer

c. £6,600 pa.

We are a rapidly expanding Book and Record Club, part of an international leisure group, with offices throughout the U.K. We require a Personnel Officer to assist the Manager in every aspect of his function, but in particular to take responsibility for recruitment of junior sales and senior office staff, administration, health and safety.

Applicants should be aged 28-40, with experience of a professional environment. Own car and driving licence may also prove useful, as visits to the Sales regions will be involved.

Starting salary will be in accordance with experience, in addition to a generous package of benefits with excellent future prospects.

For further details please telephone or write to Mike Leaney, Personnel Manager.

The Leisure Circle Ltd.
York House, Empire Way,
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(Tel: 01-902 8888)

Secretary

A special role in Medical Services with Saudi Arabian Airlines.
£5,417pa.

Saudia is the world's fastest growing international airline and we take special care of people.

Based in Regent Street, our Medical Services Department provides support and assistance to employees and their families flying to London for medical treatment.

We are looking for an experienced secretary with good speeds to carry out more than the normal secretarial duties. We need someone familiar with medical terminology to order supplies, liaise with our Medical Services H.Q. in Jeddah and generally work on his or her own initiative. Ability to use a telex is an advantage.

Saudia offers excellent conditions of employment, including 22 days annual holiday, luncheon vouchers, contributory pension and, of course, discount on air fares.

Please telephone Liz Menzies on 01-995 7755 for an application form.

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SECRETARY

Circa £5,000

harles Stewart and Company Limited, an ate of the second largest tobacco com- in the world—Philip Morris Limited— deal with sport sponsorship and promo- urgently require a Secretary with know- e of conversational French.

r small but lively office is currently ed in Acton, but will be moving to brand prestige offices at Feltham in July.

well as a competitive salary and LV's offer the usual large company benefits ding 4 weeks holiday.

erested applicants please telephone or to:

aine Miller, Philip Morris Limited, Great House, Great West Road, Brentford, lesex. Tel: 01-568 4191.

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to appoint a personal assistant e Managing Director

Managing Director of a busy printing and n company requires a personal assistant to in the smooth running of his office, near lon Bridge. The applicant should have a standard of shorthand/typing (100/60), a pleasant telephone manner, and enjoy ing under pressure. A good knowledge of nglish language is essential and a driving ce would be helpful.

petitive salary, depending on experience, negotiated. Generous holidays.

tact
phrey Jones on 01-407 9172

SECRETARY

Fluent in English and German

£6,000-£7,250

s a leading German manufacturer of industrial plant. looking for an experienced Secretary for a Special ts Manager, based in the Industrial Planning tment in the Cologne HQ, who co-ordinates facturing projects in English-speaking countries. usual secretarial tasks are involved and require spoken and written English and German. Some ation work will be needed. 120 wpm shorthand, m typing and the ability to work independently ssential.

cellent salary will be negotiated around DM25-30,000 DM4.12 approx.) including holiday allowance nus; 5 week's holiday.

date: around 1st August with initial interviews in n. Please send full career details, quoting ref: CS, to: The Personnel Manager, KHD Great Limited, Riverside Road, London SW17 0UT. hone: 01-946 9161.

ASSISTANT TO DIRECTOR

ODDINGTON GALLERIES Ltd., are one of the most essful private galleries in London dealing in modern contemporary art.

are looking for someone fastidious to research compile exhibition catalogues. This will entail close with the director, artist, designer and printer. lled and very accurate biographies of the artists and ographic records of their work will be kept.

person will probably be young, intelligent, ptive, systematic yet flexible enough to take on es other than his/her own. However, no knowledge rt is necessary.

d salary, LV's and three weeks annual holidays plus full Christmas/New Year period. Hours: 9.30-5.30 day to Friday with alternate Saturdays 9.30-1.00 lowing Friday afternoon is free).

licants should apply in writing with full personal ary and references to Hester van Royen, Waddington eries Ltd., 2 Cork Street, London, W.1.

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BANK — TO £6,500
Numerate PA/Sec to run small office for US bank.

WARREN ST — TO £6,000
Well spoken personal sec for dashing young Director of Estate Agents.

SLOANE SQ — c£5,500
Mature audio sec to run lovely office for architects.

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Zappy young sec with good sh typ for fast expanding advertising agency.

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Attractive Receptionist, plush offices. PABX 4x10.

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For Legal Manager

up to £6,000 (City)

The Manager of a newly created Legal Department joins us in August and we are now looking for a Secretary to work for him. This position is based in our Lime Street Offices.

Applicants aged 30-50 must have had previous experience as a Legal Secretary and should possess impeccable shorthand and audio skills.

An attractive fringe benefits package includes an annual bonus, heavily subsidised lunches, season ticket loan and flextime working.

Telephone: Mrs Sue Woollacott on 01-623 7100 Ext 3671 for an application form and further details.

Lloyd's of London

ASSISTANT REQUIRED

by the Director of the
SHELTER NATIONAL HOUSING AID TRUST
which administers 6 regional housing aid centres. Duties include administrative and secretarial duties, liaison with housing groups, lawyers and individuals.
Starting salary £4,924 to £5,304, annual increments and cost of living rises, 24 working days' holiday p.a.
For full details and an application form, please contact: The Director. SNHAT, 157 Waterloo Road, London, SE1 8UU. Closing date for applications: 30th June, 1980.

ADMIN. SEC.—To £5,600 p.a.

LEGAL

You will join a large firm of solicitors based in the West End of London and be working for one of the Partners.
Your duties will include shorthand and audio work but above all you will be a competent administrator, keen to progress and develop your job. Previous legal experience is a valuable asset and every encouragement will be given to study for legal exams. Interested?

Please tel. Miss Daphne Vandersteen, Personnel Administrator. 01-734 5061

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OIL INDUSTRY

c £5,500 p.a.

plus £1.50 per day LVs

For the supremely able secretary—whose calm self-assurance is founded on a sound business sense and ability within a Commercial environment—an opportunity to play an important role, both secretarial and administrative, for the General Manager of the Petrochemical division of a major American Oil Company located in Knightsbridge. The job has a high "non routine" content and calls for a person with flexibility, versatility and tact. Working hours are flexible and Luncheon Vouchers at £1.50 per day are provided. **Please telephone David White, 01-405 7711 for an early interview.**

DAVID WHITE ASSOCIATES LIMITED
(Oil Industry Recruitment Consultants)
84 Kingsway, London WC2.

FACILITATE TRAINING

AGE 25+ £5,500

HRA is an International Management Training Consultancy who require a training activities co-ordinator for their London office, opening in June, 1980. As a member of the HRA team, you will take part in their programme of growth and development.

You will be responsible for the co-ordination of all training activities associated with the London office. This will include participation in the promotion and marketing of consultancy activities and training courses as well as carrying out administrative and secretarial responsibilities.

Candidates should have proven ability of using their own initiative and intelligently working on their own; effectively communicating with different types of people; and effectively administrating and typing.

Send your C.V. or telephone for an application form to Sheila Hampshire, HRA (Training and Development) Ltd., 339-341 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., London, W.C.2. Telephone 01-930 8331.

Crone Corkill

£6,500 + MORTGAGE
An outstanding opportunity, with career prospects, has arisen in the European Investment Research Dept of a major corporate bank in EC2. You should have a good working knowledge of French and/or German, enjoy collecting information and be capable of doing some simple statistical work. Good educational background (pref. A levels and sh/typ skills required. Age 23-35.
Ring 628 4835

PA—£7,000
Be the right-hand person to a dynamic overworked Chief Executive of an advertising group based in S.W.1. You must be hard-working, well-organised and calm, yet have lots of initiative and a sense of humour. Excellent English shorthand and typing skills essential plus French shorthand. Travel opportunities a possibility. Age 34+.
Ring 437 1126

Recruitment Consultants
LATE NIGHT THURSDAY EVENINGS BY APPOINTMENT

SECRETARY/ OFFICE MANAGER

Small, but fast growing, company undertaking interesting and worthwhile work, seeks first-class Secretary and Office Manager to work as part of a busy team. Must have the skills, motivation and intellectual calibre to become fully involved in all aspects of the company's activities and to grow with the job. Preferred age 28-40. Salary £6,500 (negotiable), plus profit sharing.

CV to Job Creation Ltd., 17-18 OLD BOND ST., W.1

VARIETY GALORE!

Secretary Shorthand (not used every day) for Personnel Department of large well known organisation. Personality and initiative all important. Liaison with firms and universities. Contact with people. Booking conference rooms and dealing with adverts. Friendly atmosphere, working in super offices. Early 20s. Salary £5,000+, plus perks.

PHONE MRS. BYZANTINE
222 5091
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£5,400 p.a. (Review 1st July)

Would you like to assist four busy Consultants where you will use your initiative and secretarial skills to the full. Audio experience essential, shorthand would be useful.

We can offer luxurious working conditions opposite Charing Cross station together with two salary reviews a year, service increments, Luncheon vouchers and other benefits.

For further details telephone Ann Grover in the Personnel Department on 01-836 1200.

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£6,000+

International food company requires PA/Sec with mature approach to assist busy executive. Legal knowledge helpful, not essential.

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Assist with production of newsletter and press releases.

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Sec with organising ability to assist MD £5,500 + perks.

Call Gill, 01-404 0133
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for a Boarding School in Malawi

Kamuzu Academy—just 92 miles from the capital city of Lilongwe—is a new addition in the educational development programme of this Central African country.

As Private Secretary to the Headmaster, you would have a responsible position of confidence. So you should be a mature senior with a proven record of dealing with VIPs—and be able to drive.

High qualifications in shorthand/typing, general office organisation, communications and minute taking at meetings is essential.

A salary of £6,250—and 25% terminal gratuity after 3 year contract (both tax free)—is offered with many other overseas benefits including rent free accommodation.

Write quoting Ref. No. SB/2 before 8 July, 1980 to: Malawi High Commissioner, Recruitment Section, 33 Grosvenor Street, London W1X 0HS.

Director's Secretary

up to £6,000

The Director of European Business Affairs of a major American film production and distribution company requires a hyper-efficient individual with well-developed secretarial skills. Legal experience would be particularly useful, as would a knowledge of French and/or Italian. Applicants, more or female, should be capable of working on their own initiative with a minimum of supervision. Hours are 10 a.m.-6 p.m. and the benefits of this attractive West End based appointment include 3 weeks' holiday (4 after one year), staff pension scheme plus record discounts and free movie tickets. The job starts on 1 August, 1980.

For further details, please contact:

Michele
Lockyer, Bradshaw & Wilson Ltd.,
North West House,
119/127 Marylebone Road,
London NW1 5PU.
Tel. 01-262 0181.

£6,500 WEST END

A senior and dynamic Vice-President of this international leasing company needs a young sec/PA who enjoys working in an entrepreneurial and informal environment. Age 20-35. Speeds 100/60.

FINE ARTS £6,400

An extrovert PA/Secretary with social flair and the poise to deal with prestigious clients is needed to assist at Director level within this blue chip organisation. Age 23-35. Speeds 100/50.

Angela Mortimer Ltd.
Recruitment Consultants
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£6,500 GERMAN

Get in on the "ground floor" as P.A./Secretary to the General Manager of a European Bank just opening a London Branch in the City. Fluent German required and English + possibly German shorthand. Age 25+.

377 8690
146 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Secretaries Plus

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Two young Commercial Lawyers with lovely WC1 offices looking for an intelligent and responsible personality to run their office. PAYE and bookkeeping.

Salary £6,000+ p.a.
Telephone 01-242 2382
Quote reference MG.

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requires an efficient, experienced secretarial assistant with good skills for small office in Mayfair. Salary c. £5,500 depending on age and experience. Apply in writing with c.v. to

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SECRETARY

Salary up to £6,334 p.a.

London Electricity have a vacancy within their Headquarters Commercial Director's Department for a Secretary to work for two Assistant Commercial Directors (Energy Marketing and Contracting/Services Sections) who will be based at 46 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1LS (near Liverpool Street Station).

The successful applicant must have accurate shorthand/audio typing skills and be experienced in all general secretarial duties. This position involves dealing with a considerable amount of confidential work and the appointed person must be capable of working on their own initiative.

The salary offered is within a scale rising to £6,334 p.a. and excellent benefits include: generous holidays, staff canteen, sports and social facilities, sick pay, pension scheme, privilege purchases etc.

Please telephone Sue Adams on 01-588 1288 or write to her at the above address.
(This appointment is open to male and female applicants.)

The power behind London LEB

Snr. Sec./P.A. PR Co. £5,500

A major W1 PR company is starting a new Consumer Division.
The MD needs a Senior Secretary/P.A. to act as his right hand, deal with some admin. and expand with the company. PR experience preferred.
£5,500 plus lunch allowance and other big benefits.
If you're after real interest, responsibility and opportunity—this is it.
Contact the Grosvenor Bureau on 01-499 6566.

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Vice-President's P.A. £6,000

New London operation of established international marine group seeks a smart and capable PA Secretary to assist charming Vice-President in new and luxury offices in central London. If you are 24+ with a proven track record, this exciting venture offers real scope and exceptional Company benefits.

Mayfair Consultants £6,000

Prestigious company in luxury suite of offices seeks a well groomed and intelligent secretary to assist a Senior Executive. His work is of a highly confidential nature requiring diplomacy and tact and an excellent standard of secretarial skills.

BERKELEY APPOINTMENTS
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01-493 9444

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SECRETARY

Opportunity arises for Evangelical Christian to join a Team in a large and well established Youth Centre, in redeveloping Inner City area.

The Secretary is a key member of the Mission staff, providing imaginative and sensitive support to the Warden; and using initiative to deal with both routine and immediate tasks, is responsible for normal office and bookkeeping duties.

Salary in the range of £5,000. Accommodation available.

Apply to the Warden and Team Leader, Cambridge University Mission, 43 Old Jamaica Road, London SE16 4TE. Tel. 01-237 3768.

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£6,000+

Generous fringe benefits, unique position for attractive young PA to our Managing Director/designer. To assist him in all aspects of his work including occasional trips to Europe.
If you are an experienced PA with a flair for administration please telephone Miss James immediately.

SACHA
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Stunning, unflappable person with excellent speaking voice needed to man our busy reception area. Duties involve operating a PABX 1 20-line switchboard, typing and telex, and greeting our clients.

If you can remain cool when things get hot we'll pay you up to £5,000 p.a. to start and give you good company benefits including cosmetic allowance and generous discounts.

Interested? Call Chris Mitchell now on 588 4401.

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Here is your chance to use your excellent German and English secretarial skills with the dynamic young director of a go-ahead film company. Lots of interesting international contact and visits to film festivals. Excellent salary. Age 23+.
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£7,000

The Managing Director of a small Group needs a P.A./Secretary. Wearing one hat he looks at projects ranging from property to recording studios and advises on investment feasibility; with another hat he runs a personnel consultancy. His P.A. must be versatile, a good all rounds rounder and be able to undertake research.

Directors' Secretaries
Tel: 01-629 9323
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–Managerial–Administrative–Secretarial–Personal Assistants–

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Bi-lingual secretary, German or French. Must have executive level experience, lovely offices, plus perks.

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Small Holding Co., in beautiful surroundings, seeks P.A./Sec. for their group executive.

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Career opportunity for well-groomed Personnel Assistant in the hotel industry. Lots of admin. and interviewing.

Temporaries also urgently required

Late evenings by appointment

Open Saturdays, 10 a.m.-12 noon

92 High St., Marlow, Bucks. — JAYGAR CAREERS LTD — Marlow 74033 (Consultants)

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Typewriter bashing is not required in this position as PA/Secretary to two Directors of a small firm of Lloyd's Underwriters. They are concerned that you should share their enthusiasm for their department's work, be prepared to assist with client queries, handle administration, organise travel itineraries and generally ease their workload. Their smart offices are in Fenchurch Street. Ring 623 4835.

Crone Corkill (Recruitment Consultants)

SECRETARY/ SHORTHAND TYPIST c £6,000

Aged 23-35 for partner in busy professional firm near Piccadilly Circus. Excellent working conditions in friendly office. 4 weeks holiday, BUPA.

Please ring Michelle 01-437 0474

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Become involved in the Administration and organization of this busy company. You will need initiative to deal with speakers and delegates and to handle advertising, bookings, enquiries and to keep me and an associate organised...

Phone Philip Shipman on 935 2382 for an appointment

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seek a1 secretary for their computer bureau b). Entertaining/reliable, manuscripts on popular professions & Careers/Activities. Write to Wigmore, 13/14 Golden Square, W1. or telephone Mia McCarthy on 01-734 8828 or 8839.

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We seek one other to augment our team and maintain our high standards. They must be self motivated and ambitious people interested in a career which offers high earning potential. Whilst previous experience in recruitment is desirable, exposure to a sales environment is essential. Phone Janice Shipman on 439 7262. 7 Princes St., W.1. Open to male/female applicants.

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£7,000 ENGLISH/ITALIAN

Publishing: Truly bi-lingual PA/Secretary with viable ENGLISH and ITALIAN SHORTHAND, to join young team in a lively and interesting environment. Promotion prospects. SPANISH and/or FRENCH useful.

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Top international West End Co requiring office admin. working for two young bosses. Excellent perks. To £6,000 neg.

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Are you energetic, self-motivated, sales orientated, hard working and yet have a liking for and empathy with people? As one of our team, you will find it varied, involving, stimulating and with a chance to get out and about. Join us as a consultant!

Phone Verity-Jane Smith 01-629 5061

RECRUITMENT P.A. £5,500

A genuine opportunity has arisen within a major City company for a Secretary interested in becoming involved in personnel. If you have sec. skills but would like to take PM's please ring Christine Sec, 01-621 0566. 58-60 Hounsditch, London EC3A 7DL. Open to male/female.

Graduate Girls Secretarial

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

for interesting and challenging work in this small housing organization. No shorthand/audio but excellent typing essential. Help us sort out the effects of the 1980 Housing Bill. £4,000 to start, review in 3 months.

Ring 01-720 0466 or send c.v. to CCHS, 8 The Pavement, London SW4. (Opp. Clapham Common tube and bus stops).

DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY c. £6,000 + BONUS

Pleasant West End Offices

Secretary P.A., 25 years plus, required by Director of international company. Varied and interesting work. Director does a great deal of travelling, therefore Secretary P.A. will be required to work on own initiative for much of the time.

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CENTRAL LONDON, S.W.7. 2 beds., 1 recept. flat. Immaculate. £130 p.w. Min. 6 months.—Sas. 404 5711.

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FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOME — paying accommodation required in London for 18-year-old son of top Spanish businessman while he attends language school in the month of July. For information please ring 01-373 0346.

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A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.—Residential/office facilities in charming mews, South Kensington. Kitchen, bathroom, bedroom, office, own front door. £170 p.w. Tel. 01-373 3324 for more information and viewing.

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S. KEN. garden sq. 3 attractive flats, double bed. £95 p.w. 2 bed with balcony. £75 p.w. Spacious family maisonette with washing, dryer, col. TV, etc. Sleeps 5-6. £150 pw. 373 0667.

S.W.1.—Studio 1 and 2 bed. flats avail in new block. Rents from £127 p.w. 1 week plus service included.—Allen Bates & Co., 584 1665.

HAMPSTEAD.—Excellent 2 beds flat, reception, k. & b., c.h. inc., garden. Avail. now. £120 p.w.—Hunters, 837 7363.

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**SEYMOUR PROPERTIES

هكذا من الأصل

PERSONAL CHOICE

...ily. The father, Riaan, a farmer, is interviewed
Tribe of Africa (BBC 1, 10.00)

...as which make up David Dimbleby's comprehensive
Afrikaners, The White Tribe of Africa (BBC 1,
...eened just over a year ago, help to explain
...out condoning it. But, of course, they explain much
..., for instance, these former underdogs of South
...ly became the top dogs. Part one tells the story
...Trek to escape from British rule, and the Blood
...inst the Zulus. After all four films have been
...kly intervals, Mr Dimbleby will present a
...al (on July 14) which will update the films in the
...ments in the republic since filming ended at the

...nost as many praiseworthy aspects about One
...Paintings as there are pictures in the series. At
...the succinctness and intelligibility of the
...he brevity of the films themselves (10 minutes),
...thting and evocative music, and the non-didactic
...t of) the presenters, Edwin Mullins in particular.
...lins selected the 100 paintings, he introduces only
...them. Watch *him tonight (BBC 2, 7.30)* as he talks
... Nude Against the Light, and admire the way he
...'s favourite naked lady into fascinating artistic
...erspective.

...ircumstances, as they say, prevented your seeing
... the five-part series about those Welsh miners
...nt Franco, which had been scheduled to be
... week and which was, accordingly, favourably
...s column. You can see it tonight (BBC 2, 7.40).
...de in which one of those miners tells how he was
...th but lived to enjoy the financial benefits that
... supposed extinction.

...ill be spared the more distressing details when
... who has been finding out what it is like to be an
...ents her findings in Woman's Hour (Radio 4,
...urse, I could be wrong. In which case, the
...e American actress Natalie Wood, another of the
...tems, will be doubly welcome . . . Checkpoint
...n which Roger Cook turns over stones and reveals
...wling about underneath them, continues to make
... Crooks must hate him.

...ge concert (Radio 3, 7.45 and 9.50) was recorded
...nstitute of Education, University of London, so
...cians will not be able to do much about it. It
...ublic performance—Douglas Young's Vers d'un
...er—and a first United Kingdom performance,
... Symphonies à 15 solistes.

...BOLS MEAN: †STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE;

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: A policeman's lot: 7.05 String quartets; 7.30 Maths: complex analysis. Closedown at 7.55.
9.35 For Schools, Colleges: It's Maths (solid shapes); 10.12 Words and Pictures; 11.02 Everyday Maths (the last count).
11.25 You and Me: Pre-reading programme. A Day in the Country. With puppets (r).
12.05 pm For Schools, Colleges: Russian—Language and People. Lesson 19 (r). Closedown at 12.30.
1.30 Heads and Tails: What's in the Wind? The birds of the air. With Derek Griffiths; 1.45 News and weather.
2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Watch (Africa—copper); 2.18 History: Israel and the Arab states. Both repeats. Closedown at 2.40.
4.15 Play School: Peter and Susan Barrett's story The Square Ben Drew.
4.40 The Record Breakers: With Roy Castle, Norris McWhirter. Includes an attempt on the world record for parallel bar dips; 5.05 John Craven's Newsround: junior newsreel.
5.10 Huntingtower: Final instalment of the John Buchan adventure serial. Will there be a nick-of-time rescue for Hartage (Peter Settelen) and the Gorbals Diehards?
5.40 News: with Richard Whitmore; 5.55 Nationwide. Regional variations, then all link up at 6.20.
6.55 International Match of the Day: European Football championship. Live coverage of the Italy versus Belgium game from Rome. Also, highlights of the England v Spain game played this afternoon. Barry Davies is the presenter.
9.30 Party Political Broadcast: On behalf of the Conservative Party. Also on BBC2 at 10.40 and on ITV at 10.00.
9.35 News: with Richard Whitmore.
10.00 The White Tribe of Africa: Part one of this re-run of David Dimbleby's four-part series on the Afrikaners, first seen last year. Tonight's episode is called The Trekkers (see Personal Choice).
10.50 Target: The Run. Det. Supt. Steve Hackett (Patrick Mower) on the trail of drug smugglers. The drama starts when a man is caught trying to smuggle gold out of the country (r).
11.40 News headlines and weather.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru-Wales: 5.55-6.20 Wales Today. 6.20-6.25 Tom and Jerry. 6.25-6.35 Heddiw. 11.40 News and weather for Wales. **Scotland:** 1.55-1.30 Scottish News. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 11.40 News and weather for Scotland. **Northern Ireland:** 3.13-4.15 Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 11.40 News and weather for Northern Ireland. **England:** 5.55-6.20 Regional magazines. 11.40 Close.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University. Managing the managers; 7.05 Copy; 7.30 Hormones and homeostasis. Closedown at 7.55.
10.25 Gharbar: For Asian women viewers. Advice and information items. Also a story for children, and some music. Closedown at 10.45.
11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1, 4.15. The presenters are Floella Benjamin and Chris Tranchell. Closedown at 11.25.
2.00 pm Royal Ascot: Second day. We see the 2.30 Jersey Stakes; the 3.05 Queen Mary Stakes; the 3.45 Royal Hunt Cup and the 4.20 Coronation Stakes. Commentators are Peter O'Sullevan, Jimmy Lindley and John Hanmer. Commenting on the fashion scene is Jan Leeming.
4.50 Open University: Polymorphism in snails; 5.15 The nature of chemistry; 5.40 The Agora of Athens; 6.05 Upper Clyde Shipbuilders; 6.30 Sacred places.
6.55 Swim: For those who can, those who can't, and those who wish they could. Final film in the series. How to stay alive in the water. The presenter is Andrew Harvey.
7.20 News: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing. Weather.
7.30 One Hundred Great Paintings: Third in the series. Edwin Mullins talks about Bonnard's Nude Against the Light (see Personal Choice). Tomorrow's painting is The Empire of Lights, by Magritte.
7.40 The Colliers' Crusade: Tales told by some of the Welsh miners who went to Spain to fight in the civil war. This film was scheduled to be shown last week (See Personal Choice) series.
8.10 Dance Mouth: Masterclass. The third and last of Dame Alicia Markova's sessions with Margaret Barbieri and David Ashmole, principal dancers from Sadlers' Wells Royal Ballet. They dance a second act pas de deux from Giselle.
8.50 Film: *Like Normal People (1979).* Award-winning American TV film, shown as a curtain-raiser to Mental Handicap Week. Shaun Cassidy and Linda Purl play the two young mentally-handicapped people who fall in love. But before they can marry, there are enormous difficulties to overcome. All the more moving because it's true. Directed by Harvey Hart.
10.25 Royal Ascot: Some of the best moments from today's big racing occasion including the Royal Hunt Cup.
10.40 Party Political Broadcast: By the Conservative Party.
10.45 Newsnight: Behind-the-headlines comment, and news bulletins; 11.34 Interval.
11.35 Open University: Space-time geometry. Ends at 12.00.

THAMES

9.30 am For Schools. Facts for life (bone injuries); 9.32 My World (areas); 10.10 History Around You (origin of hospitals); 10.33 French: (English students on holiday in France); 11.04 Stop, Look, Listen (a family at the seaside); 11.16 Finding Out (making an animated film); 11.36 Insight (holidays for children with hearing defects).
11.55 Barney Google and Snuffy Smith: cartoons; 12.00 Cloppa Castle: mediaeval puppet story. Bees in their Bonnets; 12.10 pm Rainbow: The story of Jack and the Beanstalk. Told by Geoffrey Hayes.
12.30 Camera: Gus MacDonald's series on early photography. How portrait painters learnt to live with the camera (r).
1.00 News; 1.20 Thames News.
1.30 Crown Court: The jury decides whether Barbara Caplan's story of her rape was true or false (r).
2.00 Live from Two: Lady Evelyn Barbirolli is interviewed by Shelley Rohde.
2.45 Fantasy Island: A woman's search for her lover of yesteryear. Ridiculous series about a strange island. With Ricardo Montalban; 3.45 Square One: Quiz and game show, compared by Nick Turnbull, with a celebrity guest; 4.15 Walt Disney cartoon: The Ugly Duckling.
4.25 The European Football Championship: Spain versus England. With a break for the news at 5.30 approximately.
6.45 News; 7.00 Thames News.
7.30 Coronation Street: It looks increasingly as if Arnold Swain is about to propose to Emily Bishop. Also, Elsie Tanner's grandson applies for a job.
8.00 Film: The Last Warrior (1970). Comedy drama with Anthony Quinn as a roguish Indian who tries to make life less depressing for his people in their reservation. Also starring Shelley Winters, Claude Atkins and Victor Jory. It comes as a surprise to see that the director was Carol Reed.
10.00 Party Political Broadcast: By the Conservative Party; 10.05 Thames News headlines.
10.35 Shelley: Last episode in this comedy series starring Hywel Bennett and Belinda Sinclair. Marriage day dawns at last.
11.05 European Football Championship: Action from today's big games—Spain v England and Belgium v Italy. Commentary by Martin Tyler, with introduction by Dickie Davies.
11.50 Barney Miller: A fork stabbing at a Thanksgiving dinner.
12.20 am Close: Ivor Hills reads an extract from Mrs Beeton's Home Virtues.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only: med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.0 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
7.00, 8.00 News.
7.30, 8.30 Headlines.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Mid-week.
10.00 News.
10.02 Gardeners' Question Time.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 The Mask of Dimitrios (8).
11.00 News.
11.05 Baker's Dozen.
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Just a Minute. †
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.35 Party Political Broadcast (Conservative).
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Listen With Mother.
3.15 Play: Time After Time, by Gerry Jones.†
4.00 Choral Evensong.†
4.45 Story: The Back Stairs.
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 My Music.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Checkpoint.
7.45 Person to Person.
8.45 Analysis.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 The Jason Explanation.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime.
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Weather.

VHF
6.50 am Regional news, weather.
7.50 Regional news, weather.
9.05-10.30 Schools: History in Evidence: Zdrastye druz'ya!; Poetry Corner; Music Makers; Something to Think About.
10.45-12.00 Schools: The Music Box: By the People. For the People; Inquiry: Art and Experience.
2.00 pm-3.00 Schools: Movement and Drama I; Books, Plays, Poems; Nature.
5.50 Regional news, weather.
11.00 Study on 4: Fostering (7).
11.30-12.10 am Open University: Cognitive Psychology; Control of Education.

Radio 3

6.55 am (mw only) Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Elgar, Britten, Delius, Stanford, Vaughan Williams.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Schubert, Puccini, Saint-Saëns, Gotovac.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composers: Court of Burgundy.†
9.35 Piano: Beethoven (op 31 no 3).†
10.00 Organ (Sanger): Samuel Wesley, Mendelssohn, S. S. Wesley.†
10.45 Choir: Sheppard.†
11.30 BBC Scottish SO/Bergel, pt 1: Handel, Britten.†
12.10 pm Interval reading.
12.15 BBC SSO, pt 2: Vaughan Williams (Sym 5).†
1.00 News.
1.05 Songs (live from Broadcasting House): T. Arne, Boyce, M. Arne, Strauss, Rossini, Walton.†
2.00 Music Weekly.†
2.50 Brass: Bliss, Chagrin, Tate, Bourgeois.†
3.50 Quartet, clarinet (Chilingirian/Brymer): Haydn (op 64 no 5), Brahms.†
4.55 News.
5.00 (mw and mono only from 6.20) Music for early evening.†
7.00 Music Now.
7.45 London Sinfonietta/Howarth, pt 1: D. Young, Reeve.†
8.30 Six Continents: world news.
8.50 Sinfonietta, pt 2: Pousseur (incl. Symphonies à 15—1st UK perf).†
9.20 In Remembrance of Things Past (3).
9.55 Violin, piano (Fujikawa/Rolf): Schubert, Fauré, Brahms.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Record: Respighi.†

VHF
6.00 am-7.00 Open University: Reforming Social Security; French Design in the 1920s; Ritual Drama.
6.20 pm-7.00 Open University: Rousseau versus the Enlightenment; Work in Capitalistic Society.

Radio 2

5.00 am News, weather 5.03 Steve Jones.† 7.35 Terry Wogan.† 10.03 Jimmy Young.† 12.30 pm David Hamilton.† 2.03 Ed Stewart.† 4.03 Much More Music.† 4.30 European Soccer. 7.00 John Dunn.† 8.02 Listen to the Band.† 8.45 Alan Dell. 9.15 Among Your Souvenirs.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.02 Punch Line. 10.30 Hubert Gregg. 11.02 Sports Desk. 11.10 Brian Matthew. 2.02 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Dave Lee Travis. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.31 Paul Burnett. 2.00 pm Andy Peebles. 4.31 Paul Gambaccini. 7.00 Mailbag. 8.00 Mike Read. 9.50 Newsbeat. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00-5.00 am As Radio 2.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2
5.00 am With Radio 2. 4.30 pm Much More Music.† 6.03 John Dunn.† 8.02 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):—
6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 On the Lighter Side. 8.30 Brain of Britain 1980. 9.00 World News. 9.09 British Press Review. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 The Tony Aloait Request Show. 10.15 Coming Up For Air. 10.30 John Peel. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Take One. 11.30 Nature Notebook. 11.40 Farming World. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Thirty-Minute Theatre. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 No Time On Our Side. 2.15 Report on Religion. 2.30 Strictly Instrumental. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 3.30 Racing. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 The Brain. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 Strictly Instrumental. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Football. 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 World Radio Club. 11.30 Rock Salad. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Radio Theatre. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 British Press Review. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Discovery. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today.

REGIONAL TV

ATV
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 7.00-7.30 ATV Today. 11.50-11.55 News.

Anglia
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Charlie and Julie. 7.00-7.30 About Anglia. 11.50 Police Surgeon. 12.20 am Big Question.

Scottish
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Power Without Glory. 7.00-7.30 Scotland Today. 11.50 Late Call. 11.55-12.25 am Music at Harewood.

Westward
As Thames except: 1.20 am-1.30 News. 7.00-7.30 Westward Diary. 10.25 News. 10.37-11.05 Shelley. 11.50 Police Surgeon. 12.15 am-12.20 Faith for Life.

Border
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 7.00-7.30 Lookaround. 11.50 Brass in Concert. 12.35 am-12.38 News.

Ulster
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.45-3.45 Survival. 4.13-4.15 News. 7.00-7.30 News. 11.50 Superstar Profile. Woody Allen. 12.20 am-12.30 Bedtime.

HTV
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Report West. 2.45-3.45 Love Boat. 7.00-7.30 Report West. 11.55 Close.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As General Service except: 10.33 am-10.48 ABC. 10.48-11.01 Interlude. 11.55-12.10 pm Ffiaidalaeth. 1.20-1.25 Penawdau Newyddion y Dydd. 1.25-1.30 Report Wales. 7.00-7.15 Y Dydd. 7.15-7.30 Report Wales. 10.06-10.35 News followed by Report Wales.

Southern
As Thames except: 1.20 am-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Charlie and Julie. 7.00 Day by Day. 7.00-7.30 Scene Midweek. 12.20 am Weather, followed by Time to Die.

Yorkshire
As Thames except: 11.55 am-12.00 Cartoon. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Lincolnshire Show. 7.00-7.30 Calendar. 11.50-12.45 am S.W.A.T.

Channel
As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20-1.30 News. 7.00-7.30 Report at Seven. 10.00 Vision USA. 10.33 News. 10.37-11.05 Shelley. 11.50-12.15 am Vision USA.

Grampian
As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 7.00 North Tonight. 7.25-7.30 Police News. 11.50 Reflections. 11.55 Barney Miller. 12.25 am-12.30 News.

Tyne Tees
As Thames except: Starts 9.30 am-9.35 Good Word, followed by News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45 Andy. 3.15-3.45 In Search Of . . . 7.00-7.30 Northern Life. 10.25 News. 12.00 Power Without Glory. 12.50 am-12.55 Quiz of the Week.

Granada
As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-Cartoon. 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.45 Family. 3.45-4.15 Amazing World of Kreskin. 7.00-7.30 Granada Reports. 11.50-12.25 am Odd Couple.

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Box No replies should be addressed to: The Times, PO Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ

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Queries in connection with advertisements that have appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, tel: Classified Queries Department 01-837 1234, extn. 7180.

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PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD.

We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries Department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext. 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

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Alterations to copy is 3.00 pm prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

BIRTHS

STEWART.—On 17th June, 1980 at Queen Mother's Hospital, Glasgow to Virginia and Sandy Stewart of Ardentrich—a son.

TAYLOR.—On June 15th, to Claire (nee Rogers) and Robert—a son James Robert.

TIERNAY.—On June 13th, in Colwyn Bay, to Nicola (nee Whitby) and John—a son (Oliver James Sebastian), a brother for Joanna and Gemma.

WAKEFIELD.—On June 4, to Jocelyne and Richard—a son (Frederic), a brother for Peter, Candida and Olivia.

WYLD.—On June 16th, 1980, to Christie and Andrew—a daughter.

BIRTHDAY

MIKEY.—Skippy and Donkey-Donks wish to add their good wishes and love to the Michael baby for his 21st on 15.6.80.—Dees.

RONALD GEORGE PARSONS.—Happy 60th from the "Thursday Slurpers".—J.B.

MARRIAGES

AUSTIN : BARTON.—On June 14th, at St James, Ashmansworth, John, son of Mr H. W. Austin and the late Mrs Austin of London, to Philippa, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs C. W. Barton of Highclere.

DEATHS

BACKHOUSE.—At Forresterhill Hospital, Aberdeen, on 16th June, Aileen Berwick, beloved wife of Brian Backhouse, Anvil House, Dinnet, near Aboyne. Funeral service in Glenmuick Parish Church, Ballater, on Friday, 20th June, 1980, at 12.00 noon. Thereafter at Tullich churchyard. Flowers gratefully received.

BANTOCK.—Peacefully on June 15, Florence Marion (Betty), of 14 High Street, Prestbury, formerly of Longwood House, Cleeve Hill, Cheltenham, much loved mother of Hester, Terence, Teresa and Tom. Funeral service at Winchcombe Parish Church on Thursday, June 19th, at 11.30 a.m.

BUTLIN.—On Thursday, June 12th, 1980 passed peacefully away at his home Blair Adam, St John, Jersey, Sir Billy, M.B.E., aged 80 years. Dearly beloved husband of Sheila. Well remembered by his children. Sadly missed by all. Funeral service will be held at St John's Parish Church, Jersey on Sunday, June 22nd, 1980 at 1 p.m. Flowers may be sent to: Pilcher & le Quesne, Funeral Directors, 0534 77933, 39 Kensington Place, St Helier, Jersey, by Sunday, 10 a.m. A London memorial service to be announced later.

COCHRANE.—On 15th June 1980 peacefully at her home at Radlett Herts, Dorothy Mabel (Peg) aged 85 years. Cremation Garston Crematorium, Watford, Herts. 10.45 a.m. Monday 23rd June. A devoted supporter of the RSPCA. Cut flowers only may be sent to C. A. Nethercott & Son Darkes Lane, Potters Bar, Herts, by 9.30 a.m. Inquiries to Messrs. Monro Pennefather & Co. 38 Bedford Place, London WC1.

COOK.—On June 15th, in hospital after a long illness patiently borne, Florence Elsie, F.L.A., F.R.S.A., of Kirkbyke, Grange over Sands, Cumbria, one time county librarian of Lancashire.

COPEMAN.—On June 16th at Shrewsham after a short illness Thomas Daniel aged 84. No flowers please. Cremation private.

COURTHOPE.—On June 15th, 1980, at St. Richard's Hospital, Chichester, whilst on holiday, The Honourable Elinor Daphne Courthope, O.B.E., D.L., aged 77, of Whitligh, Wadhurst, Sussex, the younger daughter of the late Lord Courthope. Funeral at St. Peter and St. Paul Parish Church, Wadhurst, Sussex, on Monday, June 23rd, at 3 p.m., followed by interment at St. Mary's Church, Ticehurst.

EDELBERG.—On 14th June 1980 Edward Edelberg of Sunridge Court NW11. Cremation at Golders Green, Monday 23rd June at 2.15 p.m. Enquiries Everton & Sons, 01-387 6075.

ETHERINGTON.—On 16th June, Grace Etherington, peacefully at her home, 78 The Fairway, Aldwich Bay Estate, Bognor Regis, dearly beloved wife of Edward (Ted). Funeral service at Bognor Regis Methodist Church on Friday, 20th June, at 12 noon, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only. Donations, if desired, to King Edward VII Hospital (Cancer Unit), Midhurst, Sussex.

GAULT, RANDOL HAMILTON.—On 16th June, peacefully at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal. Beloved husband of Helen Nicholson. Dear brother of Frances and of the late Elizabeth (née Courtney—Ireland), Stanwar and Carroll.

GUTCH.—On June 11th, 1980, peacefully at home, Hilda Christine Bramwell W.S.S., in her 99th year, wife of Wilfrid Gutch 1871-1958, Barrister at law; eldest child of Alexander Martin Runsier Brammer 1836-1933, Bencher of the Inner Temple; loved mother of Gweneth Lloyd. Funeral service was at St. Peter's Church, Wootton, nr. Abingdon, Tuesday, 17th June, 2.45 p.m. followed by private cremation.

HAINWORTH.—On 13th June suddenly at her home, Chesterton, South Bank, Hassocks, Sussex, Betty Mildred, aged 73 years, late of the Civil Service. Funeral service will take place at St John the Baptist Church, Clayton, Sussex, at 2.30 pm on Monday, June 23rd. Flowers and enquiries please to Wm. Collins & Son, Hill Road, Burgess Hill, Sussex. Telephone Burgess Hill 5216.

HALLE.—On June 13th, suddenly and peacefully, Barbara, beloved wife of Bernard and mother of Roger, Sarah and Judith. Funeral service at St James's Church, Sutton, Macclesfield at 2.30 p.m. Friday, June 20th.

HAWTROM.—On 15th June, 1980, Mary Hamilton, M.B.E., formerly Senior Probation Officer at Bow Street Court, after much suffering entered into rest. Service at St Martins-in-the-Fields conducted by Rev Austin Williams at 3 p.m. on Friday 20th June. Cremation at Golders Green at 3.45 p.m. A life measured by the love poured forth. All enquiries and flowers to Messrs Cooksey & Sons Ltd, 190 Fortis Green Rd., N.10.

KNIGHT, E. S. (Ted), D.S.O., T.D.—On June 16th, peacefully, at 5 Downham Road, Ely, dearly beloved husband of the late Betsy and father of David and Jill. Formerly of 14 Brading Avenue, Southsea. Cremation on Thursday, 19th June, at 5 o'clock at Cambridge.

DEATHS

HANCOCK.—On June 16th 1980, peacefully at home in Bournemouth, Ethel Marjorie in her 70th year. Beloved wife of Malcom and dear mother of Martin and David. Funeral private. Family flowers only please, but donations if desired for the Poole Hospital Cancer Treatment Trust, may be sent to Dorie-Scott, Portman Lodge, Funeral Home, Bournemouth.

LE LACHEUR.—On June 15th, quietly at her home, Wesley House, Barton Stacey, Winchester, Hampshire, Dorothy Constance Le Lacheur, aged 74. Funeral service at Barton Stacey Parish Church, at 11 a.m., Tuesday, 24th June. Flowers and further enquiries may be sent to John Steel and Sons, Funeral Service, 4 Chesil Street, Winchester. Tel. 4095.

LEMMON.—On June 13th, peacefully and suddenly at Nikinson Morley's Hospital Angela Mulyn, much loved wife of John, only daughter of Molly Macnamara, mother of Stephen and Miranda Parkes. Service at Putney Vale Crematorium on Monday, 23rd June at 12.00 noon. Flowers to F. W. Paine, 29 Coombe Road, Norbiton, Kingston, Surrey.

MILLIGAN.—On June 16th, peacefully at Chichester, Kathleen Christian, widow of Dr. R. J. Milligan, formerly of Reading, and beloved mother of Dr. H. E. (Mick) Milligan and loving grandmother to Nicola, Fiona and Sally.

MONTCHILOFF.—On June 10th, 1980, Anna, wife of the late Nicholas Momtchiloff, mother of Constantine and Ivan, grandmother of Peter, Alexander, Nicholas and Catherine.

MONTGOMERY.—On June 15th, 1980, suddenly, James Graham, beloved husband of Nancy Montgomery, of Rawlstone House, Grove, Edinburgh. Service at Warriston Crematorium, Cloister Chapel, Edinburgh, on Thursday, June 19th, at 11.45 a.m., to which all friends are invited. Family flowers only.

NALDRETT.—On June 15th, 1980, in hospital, Violet (Bobs), of Old Amersham, wife of the late Harold Naldrett. Service at St. Mary's Church, Old Amersham, on Monday, June 23rd at 2.30 p.m. Family flowers only.

SEGRETO.—On June 11th, 1980, suddenly at Casa Lecchi, near Siena, Campbell, beloved husband of Penny. Funeral in Florence on June 13th. Memorial service to be held at a later date in London.

SMEATH.—On June 14th, 1980, Ernest Alfred, aged 80 years, late of Haldon Pier, Glastonbury. Beloved father of Alan and Margaret. Funeral service at Lambrook St. Methodist Church, Glastonbury on Friday, June 20th at 2 p.m. Family flowers only. Donations if desired may be sent to the National Children's Home, 85 Highbury Park, London.

WHITTAKER, MRS WALLACE (HELEN), at Blue Run Farm, Somerset, Virginia, U.S.A., 7th June, 1980, volunteer driver in the London Blitz; Breeder and Owner of "Tingle Creek" and constant visitor in her many friends here who remember with affection her generous hospitality at Blue Run.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

CARMICHAEL ANSTRUTHER. The memorial service for Sir Windham Eric Francis Carmichael Anstruther Baart, will be held at Carmichael Church, Lanarkshire on Friday, June 27th at 2.30 pm.

DAVIES, a memorial service will be held for Muriel Davies on June 25th at 4 p.m. at St. Leonard's Church, Streatham.

FRANCIS, ELIZABETH ANNIE, M.A.—A memorial service will be held in the College Chapel, St. Hugh's College, Oxford, on Saturday, July 5, at 11.30 a.m.

GRUEB.—A memorial service will be held in the Chapel of St. Peter's College, Oxford, on Saturday, 28th June, 1980 at 6.15 p.m. for Sir Kenneth George Grubb, K.C.M.G. Trustee and Honorary Fellow.

LEE, LEONARD PELHAM.—A memorial service will be held at Coventry Cathedral on Thursday, June 26th at 12 noon.

THORNEYCROFT, GERTRUDE, M.A.—A memorial service will be held in the College Chapel, St. Hugh's College, Oxford, on Saturday, July 5, at 2.15 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

MOUNTFORD, JAMES FREDERICK. Vice Chancellor of the University of Liverpool 1963-1965. Died June 18th, 1974.

NICHOLS, CHRISTOPHER HUGH, B.A. (Oxon) 1931-1987.—Forever in my thoughts and those of the family, especially today the 25th anniversary of our marriage. —Irene.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

PORT.—Following the death of George, Angela Port wishes to thank all who have written and sent floral tributes, also to her staff for their great kindness and consideration.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN with ideas seeks investment capital. Box No 1346 F, The Times.

PR. STY. MMC. Electrical Reform Society, 6 Chancel St., SE1 0DX.

BOARD WANTED. Good family sought for French boy, 11, July 1-20th. Please write (or phone reversing charge) indicating terms to M. Norbert Paplowski, 72 Avenue Parmentier, 75011 Paris. Tel. 357.03.91.

FESTINA Lente. R.

SOUTH AFRICAN artifacts. Would the gentleman who offered a collection of the aforesaid "The Old Dairy", London, on Friday, 13th June, contact 01-402 0429 after 7 p.m. for a more favourable response.

PANANDO. Beloved Chameleon. Companion to the Priests of Ghana 1975—30.4.80. He never changed.

APOLLO.—I'm sorry I was so selfish Apollonia.

10-4 P.M. All rounder Secretary for company in Clerkenwell. Ref. Part Time Vacs.

EXECUTIVE travel adviser req. Ref. Crome Col. today.

WIMBLEDON FINALS: Wish to swop two tickets centre court Saturday 5th July for Thursday 3rd July. Telephone 01-734 7701.

WILL PAMELA WOODWARD, former Wron, phone Humphrey 748 0755, Rd.L. N.10.

EXCHANGE FREEHOLD, quaint Victorian house/gdn. Cambridge, for property in London area. 0223 330364, early evening.

PORTRAIT PAINTER, pleasing likeness assured.—See Services.

LHASA APSO.—Adorable pedigree puppies ready now.—See Animals & Birds Column today.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGES 30 AND 31

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE RED CROSS IS CARE IN ACTION

Red Cross volunteers all over Britain are working every day for the welfare of the community, in hundreds of different ways. Bringing help and comfort to the sick, the handicapped, the frail elderly. Please show that you care too. Help us to go on helping, with a donation or a legacy. We can put your care into action.

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DEPT 430,
9 GROSVENOR CRESCENT,
LONDON SW1X 7EJ

HAVE YOU SEEN THE BEWILDERMENT

on the face of a lost cat or the fear in the eyes of an ill-treated dog? The WOOD GREEN ANIMAL SHELTER, 601 Lordship Lane, London, N22 5LG (Hon. Treasurer, Dr. Margaret Young), has cared for these animals since 1924. It is a Free Clinic for the sick and ailing, a Cat Sanctuary and a Home for Stray and Unwanted Animals at Heydon, near Royston, Herts. Visitors very welcome. Please help by sending a donation.

DO YOU LOVE YOUR CHILDREN?

In the next year 30,000 children may be born handicapped. Through medical research we aim to open the doors that lead to a healthier future for all our children. Your donation could supply the key.—Room T2, Action Research for the Crippled Child, Vincent House, Horsham W. Sussex, RH12 2PN.

IVC.—LONDON'S LARGEST and most active social club for the 30-55 professional age group—extends a special welcome to prospective new members. Run on a voluntary basis, IVC offers an unrivalled spectrum of activities ranging from squash and bridge to gliding and amateur dramatics, plus a host of sports and social events. Come and meet us any Wednesday evening between 7.30 and 9 at our spacious club premises or ring drop us a line for further details. IVC, 2-5 The Piazza, off King St., Covent Garden, WC2E 8HF. Tel. 240 3825 office hours.

CAPABLE GIRL FRIDAY to help skipper with guests aboard 50ft. yacht on Greek Island cruise. Cooking and organisational ability essential. Air fare 9th July to 9th August. 01-352 5660.

GLYNDEBOURNE, 4 tickets for Falstaff, Friday, 4th July. Exchange for any performance week commencing 7th July. Tel. 01-493 1618, Ext. 248.

WHERE can you find a top floor London flat under a country cottage both under £35,000? The Times, 27th June.

WOULD you like to sell your home? Is it £55,000 or under? Would you like to pay £12 per sec instead of £18.30? If so ring 01-837 3311.

COOK required, 1 month, South of France.—See Domestic Sits.

NONE of the notices inserted by T.P.S. bears any relation to the truth. The phantom scribbler has now left the country.—T.P.S.

WILFRED WATTS MEMORIAL Charitable Trust. Subscription to The Rector, Hambleden Rectory, Henley-on-Thames, please.

LEARNED SOCIETY, own premises, South London, seeks Honorary Secretary. Further details from Frank Brightman, 59 Rosendale Road, London, S.E.21.

MANDA. Glad you made it.—Bobby.

FERRARI BOXER, rare ex. prop., cars, etc.—See Motors.

ELDERLY lady seeks companion.—See Domestic Situations.

W.14. Luxury, 2nd floor, furnished flat.—See Rentals.

LEARN to cook in Oxford.—See Educational.

FOR SALE.—Nr. Lucca, Tuscany. See Overseas Property.

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CHELSEA STUDIO, see Commercial & Industrial Property Column.

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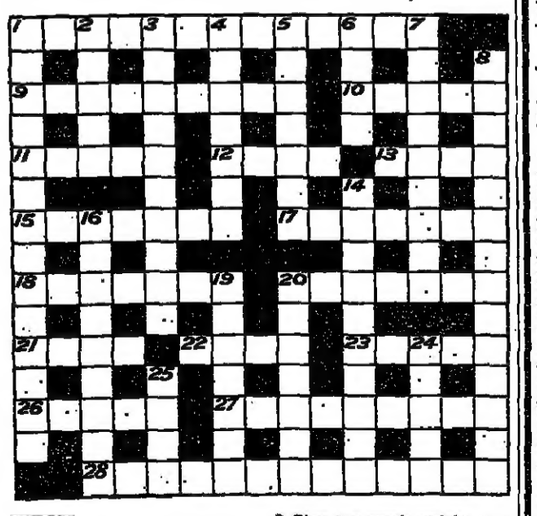
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,252



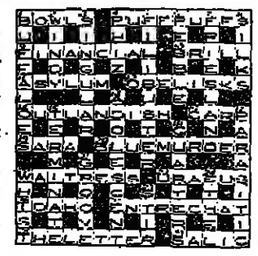
ACROSS

1 Reward for the brave winner here (8, 5).
9 Grassland he's returned to ancient form of tenure (9).
10 Scorned fat fish (5).
11 Bobby following the endless beat (5).
12 A brief day filled with wonder (4).
13 Pops has a turn, turn and turn about (4).
15 Have deserts and goddesses at heart ever changed? (7).
17 The man behind the western star (7).
18 No fortunate Roman, Brutus (7).
20 Such baked meats for Queen Gertrude's second wedding? (7).
21 Billy's back bar (4).
22 Do as bidden by British imperial officer, your leader (4).
23 We are the music-makers—with aspiration we would wander (5).
26 Entertain Clio, perhaps (5).
27 Swelling finale in soccer violence (9).
28 Carpet—how to make it smaller (4, 3, 1, 5).

DOWN

1 An invalid, a true invalid? (14).
2 I'll come in daily to conduct the meeting (5).
3 Give too much weight to a descant? (10).
4 Cut off one thus behind time (7).
5 What is chewed, sets and sticks? (7).
6 Order us to turn out (4).
7 Turn pudding out right, in more pieces (9).
8 With decisive blow a sound hides War Office operation (2, 3, 4, 5).
14 Makes stronger straps to contain violence (10).
16 Rob's quite extraordinary nickname (9).
19 A quid from this crop (7).
20 It's plain to see in a book (7).
24 He has grown erratic and shows it (5).
25 These in Paris will be used to immunize (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,251



BIRTHS

ANDREAE.—On June 16th, at Basingstoke District Hospital, to Moira and Mark—a son.

BALFOUR.—On June 13th at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London, to Lesley (nee Johnston) and Patrick—a son (James).

DISNEY.—On June 13th at The John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Fiona (nee Dickinson) and John—a son (Alexander John Moore).

EVERETT.—On June 16th at Louise Margaret Hospital, Aldershot, to Patricia (nee Davies) and Toby—a son.

JAMES.—On June 10th, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, Hammersmith, to Amanda (nee Grundy) and Adrian—a daughter (Lucy Anne).

M'[illegible].—On June 14th, 1980 at St. Mary's, Poole, to Susan (nee Williams) and Desmond, a daughter, Jessica Kate—a sister for Simon, Mathew and Abigail.

MILNER.—On June 9th, 1980, in Cape Town to Charlene (nee French) and Charles Milner—a son.

PRATT.—On June 13th, at Epsom, to Helen (nee Pritchard) and Sandy—a daughter (Samantha Jane Cammack).

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